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VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1888-9. *Library*

(SIXTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOLUME I.



BY AUTHORITY.

MELBOURNE:

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER

BY SANDS & McDougall Limited, 365 COLLINS STREET.

SOLD AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS
IN VICTORIA.

LONDON:

TRÜBNER & Co., 57 & 59 LUDGATE HILL.

MDCCCLXXXIX.





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PREFACE.

IT having been decided by the Government that the *Victorian Year-Book* shall henceforth be printed by a private firm instead of as heretofore by the Government Printer, a contract for the printing has been let for a period of five years. Although no improvement in the time of issue can be expected the first year, it is hoped that the change may eventually result in the work being published at an earlier date than has hitherto been possible.

It is proposed on this occasion to bring out the work in two volumes instead of three as was done last year. The present volume contains Introductory Remarks, and deals with Population, Finance, Interchange, and Accumulation. Towards the end are Appendices containing twelve tables of Australasian Statistics, tables of Revenue and Expenditure, and Labour Reports brought on to the latest date. These are followed by a General Index to the contents of the volume.

The remaining statistical parts, together with the folding, sheets, map, and further appendices, will appear in the second volume, the manuscript relating to most of which is already in the printer's hands.

Much fresh matter will be found scattered throughout the present volume. Attention is drawn to the complete description of the electoral systems of the various colonies of this group, pages 111 to 124. The material for this portion has been obtained by direct correspondence with the respective colonies.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,

Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,

Melbourne, 16th September, 1889.

E R R A T A.

Page 3, paragraph 2, sixth line, *read* "openness" *instead of* "openings."

Page 5, year 1847, *read* "25th" *instead of* "26th" June; next line, *read* "dated at Westminster" *instead of* "signed."

Page 61, paragraph 79, *omit* the words "per cent."

Page 61, in table following paragraph 80, line relating to "Brighton Town," *read* "8,320," "2·5," "8,255," *instead of* "6,900," "2·1," "6,845"; also in line relating to "Remainder of District," *read* "29,408," "·25," "27,668," *instead of* "30,828," "·3," "29,078."

Page 97, table following paragraph 158, Population of Brighton (according to an amended return recently received), *read* "8,320," *instead of* "6,900."

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1888-9.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. From the period of the expedition into India of Alexander the Great (B.C. 330 to 325), allusions to a Great South Land begin to be met with in the contemporary writings, and later on Strabo (B.C. 50), Pliny (A.D. 77), and Ptolemy (A.D. 150) distinctly mention such a land, although the accounts they give of it and its inhabitants are wide of the truth. It seems clear at least that the existence of Australia was known to the Greeks and Romans, although its position and extent remained uncertain long after their times; and it scarcely admits of a doubt that in the seven or eight centuries during which the Mahomedan power dominated in the Malay Peninsula and Indian Archipelago the northern coasts of Australia were often visited by their navigators, the result of these visits being plainly perceptible both in the persons and languages of the aborigines. The Chinese trepang fishery on the northern shores of Australia dates from very remote times, and traces of Chinese intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants about Cape York and the Gulf of Carpentaria are said to be yet perceptible in the features of the latter. Marco Polo, the celebrated navigator (A.D. 1293), makes allusions to the Great South Land, and there is no doubt its existence was known to him, although it is not probable he ever visited its shores. The honour of being the first European to behold the Great Southern Continent has been awarded, with some confidence, by Sir Robert Rawlinson* to a Provençal navigator named Guillaume le Testu, a native of the city of Grasse. The evidence relied upon is furnished by certain French maps and relative documents found in the British Museum and the War Office of Paris, of dates respectively 1542 and 1555, and from these it would appear that the original discovery was made as early as 1531. Three-quarters of a century after this, Fernandes de Quiros, a Spanish navigator, started from Lima with three ships about the end of 1605 to try and discover the Great South Land; and on the 26th April of the following year he sighted land he believed to be the

Discovery of
Australia.

* See *Westminster Review* for October, 1885, article "Australia and New Zealand."

continent of which he was in search, which he named "Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo." It is generally thought, however, that this was not Australia, but one of the islands of the New Hebrides. His crew shortly afterwards mutinied and would proceed no further; but two of the ships of the expedition, under the command of Torres, continued their course and passed through the straits dividing Australia from New Guinea. In March, 1606, a few days before this, the Dutch landed on the shores of Australia in a small vessel called the *Duyffken*.* She proceeded as far as Cape Turnagain (lat. $13\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ S.), situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria, where some of the crew landed, and several were killed by the aborigines. The statements brought to Holland by the survivors awakened a desire for further information, and an expedition was sent out to found a colony. It is uncertain where the landing was effected, but the territory was soon abandoned in consequence of the hostility of the natives. On their return, the members of the expedition reported that the land was rich with gold, but this was not generally believed. After this, repeated attempts to obtain particulars of the land were made by the Dutch. Dirk Hartog, in 1616, fell in with the north-west coast, and examined it from lat. 19° to lat. 25° S. Jan Edels, in 1619, coasted along the shore as far as 29° S., and gave his name to portion of the present colony of Western Australia. In 1622, the south-western extremity of Australia was discovered by a Dutch ship named the *Leeuwin*†; and in the same year Francis Pelsart, in a ship called the *Batavia*, was wrecked on a reef of rocks about 200 miles north of Swan River. In 1642, Abel Jansen Tasman discovered Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania, which for a long time afterwards was believed to be part of the Australian main land. In 1688, and again in 1699, Dampier, a noted English buccaneer, visited and examined a considerable portion of the north-western coast of Australia; Dampier Bay, Roebuck Bay, and the Buccaneer Islands being named by him, Other English and Dutch navigators followed. They seem, however, to have confined their examinations to the western and northern coasts, and it was not until 1770 that the south-eastern and eastern shores were visited, the discoverer of these portions being the celebrated English navigator, Captain Cook. He made the land at that part of Australia now called Victoria, the point first sighted being apparently identical with the present Cape Everard, in Gippsland, situated between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River. He then sailed along the east coast, and carefully examined

* Or "small pigeon." The word would now be spelt *Duifken*.

† Or "lioness."

portions of it, especially Botany Bay, near which Sydney, the capital of the present colony of New South Wales, is situated.

2. On his return to England, Cook reported Botany Bay to be a suitable place for colonization, and this led to a party of convicts being despatched there in 1787, under Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N. He landed at Botany Bay on the 18th January, 1788, but finding the place unsuitable for settlement in consequence, as he reported, of "the openings of the bay and the dampness of the soil, by which the people would probably be rendered unhealthy," he sailed northwards to Port Jackson, only a few miles distant, and there established a permanent settlement, which has since developed into the flourishing colony of New South Wales, now aptly termed the mother colony of the Australian group.

Colonization
of New
South
Wales.

3. The territory embraced within the limits of the colony of Victoria was originally settled in 1834, the first place occupied being the land abutting on Portland Bay, situated near its western extremity. In the following year a settlement was established on the River Yarra where Melbourne now stands. The colony was then attached politically to New South Wales, of which it was called the Port Phillip District, but in 1851 it was separated from the mother colony, and was permitted to assume the name of Victoria after that of Her present Majesty.

Colonization
of Victoria.

4. Up to this time progress had been comparatively slow, the population of the colony at the date of its severance from New South Wales being only about 80,000; but soon afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, and the advance was rapid. In less than two years the population had doubled, and in another year the revenue, imports, and exports had increased eightfold. After the lapse of some years the yield of gold diminished considerably, and a period of depression occurred, but as the people became settled on the land and the country was opened up by means of railways, prosperity revived, and this, with some intermissions, resulting generally from the reaction following upon periods of inflation and over speculation, has continued ever since.

Subsequent
progress.

5. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history* of Victoria:—

Principal
events.

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.—"Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)

* A detailed statement of the Discovery and Early History of the territory now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5, page 10 et seq.

1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by Bass, sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, etc.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on 2nd February, and by the vessel on 15th February.
1802. April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Decem. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This apprehension having been found to be groundless, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. Novem. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawcner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawcner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Septem. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.

1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1838. Septem. 12th.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. Septem. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 7 *post*.)
1841. March 2nd.—Second census. Population enumerated, 11,738, viz., 8,274 males and 3,464 females.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1846. March 2nd.—Third census. Population enumerated, 32,879, viz., 20,184 males and 12,695 females.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. March 2nd.—Fourth census. Population enumerated, 77,345, viz., 46,202 males and 31,143 females.
- „ July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict No. 40.
1854. April 26th.—Fifth census. Population enumerated 236,798, viz., 155,887 males and 80,911 females.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Decem. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. March 29th.—Sixth census. Population enumerated, 410,766, viz., 264,334 males and 146,432 females.
- „ August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Novem. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. Decem. 17th.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1861. April 7th.—Seventh census. Population enumerated, 540,322, viz., 328,651 males and 211,671 females.

1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1871. April 2nd.—Eighth census. Population enumerated, 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females.
- „ May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1876. Novem. 2nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
1878. Decem. 28th.—The Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, and Professor C. H. Pearson, member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, with Mr. H. H. Hayter as secretary, started for England on a mission from the Victorian to the Imperial Government, the object being to endeavour to induce the latter to amend the *Victorian Constitution Act* in regard to certain matters (affecting chiefly the relations between the two Houses of the Legislature) in which the Constitution had been found to be unworkable. The mission, which was only partially successful, returned to Victoria about the middle of 1879.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed on the 30th April, 1881.
1881. April 3rd.—Ninth census of Victoria and first simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 862,346, viz., 452,083 males and 410,263 females; in all the Australasian Colonies, 2,815,924, viz., 1,526,121 males and 1,289,803 females.
- „ Novem. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, number of members increased to 42, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
1884. Decem. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favour or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.
1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.
1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions

of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May, 1887.

1888. January 18th.—Hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Australia. Governors, ministers, members of Parliament, and corporation officials of all the Australasian Colonies, together with a large number of citizens, proceeded to Sydney to join in celebrating the occasion.

„ February 1st.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced, by means of vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient services running alternately.

„ August 1st.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed on the 31st January, 1889.

„ August 28th.—First meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Sydney.

„ Decem. 22nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vict. No. 995. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84, and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1,008.

6. Victoria occupies the south-eastern portion of, and is the southernmost colony* on the Australian continent. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles.

Position of
Victoria.

7. On the north and east Victoria is bounded by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. The southern boundary is formed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

Boundaries.

8. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles, and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Area of Vic-
toria.

* In consequence of its position at the extreme south of the Australian continent, Victoria is often mistaken, by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography, for an adjacent colony, which has been misnamed South Australia, the truth being that only a very small part of South Australia is situated further south than even the most northern portion of Victoria.

Extreme
points of
Victoria.

9. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 59' E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 34° 2' S. to latitude 38° 4' S., or 242 geographical miles.

Position of
Melbourne.

10. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve, on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is 37° 49' 53" south, and its longitude 144° 58' 32" east.

Latitudes
and longi-
tudes.

11. Subjoined is a statement of the latitudes and longitudes of the principal towns in, and most prominent points on the coast of, the colony of Victoria, according to the latest information available:—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA.

Name of Place.		Latitude S.		Longitude E.		Name of Place.		Latitude S.		Longitude E.	
		°	'	°	'			°	'	°	'
Alexandra	...	37	12	145	43	Hamilton	...	37	45	142	1
Amherst	...	37	8	143	40	Horsham	...	36	43	142	1
Ararat	...	37	17	142	57	Inglewood	...	36	35	143	53
Avoca	...	37	6	143	29	Jamieson	...	37	18	146	9
Ballarat	...	37	33	143	52	Kilmore	...	37	18	144	57
Beechworth	...	36	22	146	41	Lakes' Entrance	...	37	53	148	2
Belfast	...	38	23	142	14	Maldon	...	37	0	144	5
Benalla	...	36	33	145	59	Maryborough	...	37	3	143	44
Buninyong	...	37	39	143	53	Melbourne	...	37	50	144	59
Cape Bridgewater		38	24	141	25	Point Lonsdale	...	38	18	144	37
Cape Everard	...	37	49	149	17	Point Nepean	...	38	18	144	40
Cape Howe	...	37	31	149	59	Portland	...	38	21	141	37
Cape Liptrap	...	38	55	145	55	Pyramid Point	...	38	32	145	14
Cape Nelson	...	38	26	141	32	Queenscliff	...	38	16	144	40
Cape Otway	...	38	52	143	41	Sale	...	38	6	147	4
Cape Paterson	...	38	41	145	37	Sandhurst	...	36	46	144	17
Cape Schanck	...	38	30	144	54	Seymour	...	37	2	145	6
Cape Woolamai	...	38	54	145	22	Smythesdale	...	37	39	143	41
Castlemaine	...	37	4	144	14	St. Arnaud	...	36	37	143	16
Clunes	...	37	18	143	47	Stawell	...	37	3	142	47
Colac	...	38	20	143	35	Talbot	...	37	10	143	42
Creswick	...	37	25	143	54	Wangaratta	...	36	21	146	19
Daylesford	...	37	21	144	8	Warrnambool	...	38	23	142	30
Dunolly	...	36	52	143	44	Williamstown	...	37	52	144	55
Echuca	...	38	8	144	46	Wilson's Promontory		39	8	146	26
Geelong	...	38	9	144	22						

12. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies, the positions being the Observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth. The figures have been corrected according to the latest information by Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Astronomer of Victoria:—

Positions of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.		
	Name.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
		° / "	° / "
Victoria ...	Melbourne ...	37 49 53	144 58 32
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	33 51 41	151 12 23
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...	27 28 0	153 1 36
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	34 55 34	138 35 4
Western Australia ...	Perth ...	31 57 24	115 52 42
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...	42 53 25	147 19 57
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...	41 16 25	174 46 38

13. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption and retirement from office:—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ... {	30th Sept., 1839*	
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.‡	7th May, 1866	15th August, 1866
	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873

* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip; at the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

‡ Succeeded to the title of Viscount Canterbury, December, 1869.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen,G.C.M.G.*	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875 ...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884 ...
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	Still in office†
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	6th November, 1886‡	12th March, 1889§
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ...	Still acting

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the assumption of office as Superintendent by Mr C. J. La Trobe. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847.

Duration of
Governor-
ships.

14. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Sir Henry Loch, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and six months.

Interregna
in Victoria.

15. During the twelve days between the 19th and the 31st March, 1873, the former being the day on which Sir W. F. Stawell left the colony, and the latter that on which Sir G. F. Bowen arrived; also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February, 1879, the former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting Governor in Victoria.

Ministries.

16. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-three Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the members of these ministries, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :—

* Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.
† Sir H. B. Loch left the colony on a visit to England, on the 8th March, 1889. He is expected to return in October, 1889.
‡ Date of appointment. Sir W. F. Stawell never acted after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor.
§ Sir W. F. Stawell died at Naples on this date. No Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed since.

MINISTRIES.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
I.			
William Clark Haines ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
William Foster Stawell ...	Attorney-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857*
succeeded by			
Thos. Howard Fellows ...	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
Charles Sladen ...	Treasurer ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Charles Pasley ...	Commissioner of Public Works	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by			
John Goodman ...	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
Andrew Clarke ...	Surveyor-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Robert Molesworth ...	Solicitor-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	17 June 1856†
succeeded by			
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Ditto ...	27 June 1856	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by			
Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.‡	(Without office) ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
II. §			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	11 Mar. 1857	29 April, 1857
Henry Samuel Chapman|| ...	Attorney-General ...		
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster	Treasurer ...		
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves¶	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
John Dennistoun Wood** ...	Solicitor-General ...		
III.			
William Clark Haines ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	29 Apr. 1857	10 Mar. 1858
Archibald Michie ...	Attorney-General ...		
Charles Hotson Ebdon ...	Treasurer... ..		
David Moore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works		
James McCulloch ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Solicitor-General ...		
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.	Postmaster-General ...		
James Ford Strachan, M.L.C.††	(Without office) ...		

* Appointed Chief Justice at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 21st November, 1856.

§ This Ministry having been met by a vote of want of confidence immediately on the assembling of Parliament, no representative in the Upper House was appointed.

|| Not a Member of Parliament.

¶ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

** Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 20th April, 1857.

†† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 27th May, 1857.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
IV.			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Henry Samuel Chapman ...	Attorney-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Harker ...	Treasurer ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Charles Gavan Duffy	President of the Board of Land Works	10 Mar. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 Dec. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
	succeeded by George Samuel Evans ...	22 Mar. 1859	27 Oct. 1859
	Henry Miller ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Evans ...	Solicitor-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Postmaster-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Thomas McCombie, M.L.C.*...	Commissioner of Public Works (Without office) ...	21 Dec. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
V.			
William Nicholson ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
John Dennistoun Wood ...	Attorney-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
James McCulloch ...	Treasurer ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
James Service ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	27 Oct. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by Vincent Pyke ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	24 Sept. 1860
succeeded by Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves ...	Ditto ...	24 Sept. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
John Charles King ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	27 Oct. 1859	25 Nov. 1859
succeeded by James Goodall Francis ...	Ditto ...	25 Nov. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by John Robinson Bailey ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	2 Oct. 1860
succeeded by Vincent Pyke ...	Ditto ...	2 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
John Robinson Bailey	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
	Ditto ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
Travers Adamson ...	Solicitor-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	5 Mar. 1860
succeeded by James Frederic Martley ...	Ditto ...	5 Mar. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
John Robinson Bailey ...	Postmaster-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
succeeded by Hibbert Newton ...	Ditto ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
Thomas Howard Fellows, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860

* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 27th October, 1859.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
VI.			
Richard Heales ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Attorney General ...	26 Nov. 1860	29 July 1861
succeeded by			
Butler Cole Aspinall ...	Ditto ...	29 July 1861	14 Nov. 1861
George Frederic Verdon ...	Treasurer ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
John Henry Brooke ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
James Stewart Johnston ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	26 Nov. 1860	20 Feb. 1861
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Ditto ...	20 Feb. 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Robert Stirling Anderson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	26 Nov. 1860	20 Feb. 1861
succeeded by			
George Brodie ...	Ditto ...	20 Feb. 1861	4 March 1861
succeeded by			
Thomas Loader* ...	Ditto ...	6 March 1861	21 Mar. 1861
succeeded by		21 Mar. 1861	10 June 1861
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Ditto ...	10 June 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Loader ...	Commissioner of Railways ...	26 Nov. 1860	4 Dec. 1860
succeeded by			
John Houston ...	Ditto ...	21 May 1861	14 Nov. 1861
John Basson Humffray ...	Commissioner of Mines ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Loader ...	Postmaster-General ...	4 Dec. 1860	21 March 1861
succeeded by			
John Macadam ...	Ditto ...	26 April 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.†	(Without office) ...	26 Nov. 1860	11 Nov. 1861
David Elliot Wilkie, M.L.C.‡			
VII.			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	14 Nov. 1861	27 June 1863
William Clark Haines ...	Treasurer ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Attorney-General ...	14 Nov. 1861	
John Dennistoun Wood ...	Minister of Justice ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	14 Nov. 1861	
James Stewart Johnston ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	14 Nov. 1861	
Robert Stirling Anderson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	14 Nov. 1861	
George Samuel Evans ...	Postmaster-General ...	30 Dec. 1861	
William Henry Fancourt ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	30 Dec. 1861	
Mitchell, M.L.C. ...	(Without office) ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Charles MacMahon ...			

* Resigned office, without salary, on 21st March, 1861; re-appointed on the same date with salary.

† Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, 7th January, 1861.

‡ Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, September, 1861.

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
VIII.			
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
George Higinbotham ...	Attorney-General ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
George Frederic Verdon ...	Treasurer ...	27 June 1863	5 May 1868
Richard Heales ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	27 June 1863	19 June 1864*
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Ditto ...	5 Sept. 1864	6 May 1868
Matthew Hervey ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	27 June 1863	22 July 1865
succeeded by			
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
James Goodall Francis ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Minister of Mines ...	27 June 1863	18 July 1866
succeeded by			
John Macgregor ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
James Macpherson Grant ...	Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works and Commissioner of Railways and Roads	27 June 1863	5 Sept. 1864
succeeded by			
Henry Miller ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	16 Jan. 1867
succeeded by			
John Macgregor ...	Ditto ...	21 Jan. 1867	4 March 1867
succeeded by			
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Ditto ...	4 March 1867	6 May 1868
Archibald Michie ...	Minister of Justice ...	14 July 1863	18 July 1866
succeeded by			
Samuel Henry Bindon ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Postmaster-General ...	14 Oct. 1863	24 March 1864
succeeded by			
James McCulloch ...	Ditto ...	9 May 1864	6 May 1868
George Ward Cole, M.L.C.†...	Without office) ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
IX.			
Charles Sladen, M.L.C. ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	6 May 1868	11 July 1868
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Minister of Justice ...	6 May 1868	
Morgan Augustus MacDonnell	Attorney-General ..	6 May 1868	
Edward Langton ...	Treasurer ...	6 May 1868	
Duncan Gillies† ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	6 May 1868	
Michael O'Grady ‡	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	6 May 1868	
William Bayles ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	6 May 1868	
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Minister of Mines and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	8 May 1868	

* Died at this date. † Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 20th November, 1867.
‡ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
X.			
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Macpherson Grant ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Forrester Sullivan	Minister of Mines ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	1 Feb. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	12 April 1869	2 Sept. 1869
George Higinbotham ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	11 July 1868	1 Feb. 1869
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	11 July 1868	25 May 1869
George Paton Smith ...	Attorney-General ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Joseph Casey	Minister of Justice...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
	Solicitor-General ...	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
Charles Edwin Jones	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	11 July 1868	9 March 1869
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	3 Aug. 1868	9 March 1869
George Verney Smith ...	Postmaster-General ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
John McCrae, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Public Works	25 Jan. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
George Rolfe* ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
William Wilson ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
XI.			
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	} 20 Sept. 1869	{ 9 April 1870 21 Jan. 1870
Robert Byrne† ...	Treasurer ...		
succeeded by			
Graham Berry ...	Ditto ...	21 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870
Morgan Augustus MacDonnell	Attorney-General ...	} 20 Sept. 1869	
James McKean ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Isaac Godfrey Reeves† ...	Commissioner of Public Works		19 Jan. 1870
succeeded by			
William McLellan ...	Ditto ...	19 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	} 20 Sept. 1869	
John Thomas Smith ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Francis Longmore ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
Butler Cole Aspinall ...	Solicitor-General ...	19 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.‡	(Without office) ...	20 Sept. 1869	

* Not a Member of Parliament at time of appointment; but was elected for Crowlands, 9th October, 1869, after the retirement of the Ministry. † Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 15th October, 1869.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XII.			
James McCulloch	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	9 April 1870	19 June 1871
Archibald Michie	Attorney-General		
James Goodall Francis ...	Treasurer		
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
William Wilson	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
John Alexander MacPherson	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Henry John Wrixon	Solicitor-General		
William Bates... ..	Commissioner of Public Works		
Angus Mackay	Minister of Mines		
XIII.			
Charles Gavan Duffy... ..	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
James Macpherson Grant ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	19 June 1871	
Graham Berry	Treasurer	19 June 1871	} 21 May 1872
Michael O'Grady	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	
Francis Longmore	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
William McLellan	Minister of Mines	19 June 1871	
Howard Spensley	Solicitor-General	19 June 1871	} 23 Nov. 1871
Graham Berry	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto	23 Nov. 1871	} 10 June 1872
Robert Walsh	Attorney-General	5 July 1871	
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.*	(Without office)	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.	Ditto ... ..	...	...

* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 31st July, 1871.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XIV.			
James Goodall Francis ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	10 June 1872	31 July 1874
Edward Langton ...	Treasurer and Postmaster-General		
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works		
James Wilberforce Stephen	Attorney-General ...		1 May 1874*
succeeded by			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Ditto ...	2 May 1874	31 July 1874
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Solicitor-General ...		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	10 June 1872	
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Alexander Fraser, M.L.C. {	Commissioner of Public Works	14 June 1872	4 May 1874
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	17 June 1872	
succeeded by			
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 1874
James Joseph Casey ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	19 June 1872	1 May 1874*
James Wilberforce Stephen ...	Minister of Public Instruction	2 Jan. 1873	
succeeded by			
Angus Mackay ...	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 1874
Robert Ramsay ...	(Without office) ...	10 June 1872	
XV.			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	31 July 1874	7 August 1875
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Minister of Agriculture		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction		
James Service ...	Treasurer ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Postmaster-General ...		
Townsend MacDermott ...	Solicitor-General ...		

*Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XVI.			
Graham Berry	Premier and Treasurer ... Chief Secretary in lieu of Premier, which office he vacated (Premier)	7 Aug. 1875	20 Oct. 1875
		10 Aug. 1875	
James Munro ...	Minister of Public Instruction	7 Aug. 1875	
	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Francis Longmore ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	23 Aug. 1875	
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	7 Aug. 1875	
John Woods ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	23 Aug. 1875	
William Collard Smith	Minister of Mines ...	7 Aug. 1875	
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General		
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works	23 Aug. 1875	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Le Poer Trench*	Attorney-General ...	9 Aug. 1875	
James Macpherson Grant	Minister of Justice ...		
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...	7 Aug. 1875	
XVII.			
Sir James McCulloch, Knt. ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	20 Oct. 1875	21 May 1877
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works	25 Oct. 1875	
	Minister of Agriculture ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General	20 Oct. 1875	
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Maddent† ...	Minister of Justice...		
William McLellan ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Joseph Jones‡ ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		

* Not a Member of Parliament.

† Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 27th July, 1876.

‡ Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 27th January, 1876.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XVIII.			
Graham Berry* ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	21 May 1877	5 March 1880
succeeded as Treasurer by	Treasurer ...	21 May 1877	27 Dec. 1878
William Collard Smith ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	27 Dec. 1878	3 Nov. 1879
succeeded by			
Graham Berry ...	Ditto ...	3 Nov. 1879	
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 May 1877	
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Agriculture	28 May 1877	
	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction	21 May 1877	5 March 1880
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works	28 May 1877	
Robert Le Poer Trench	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	22 May 1877	27 March 1878
succeeded by	Attorney-General ...	27 Mar. 1878	
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.*	Ditto ...	22 May 1877	5 March 1880
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Justice	11 June 1877	
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	22 May 1877	3 July 1877
John Woods ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	3 July 1877	29 July 1878
Peter Lalor ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	29 July 1878	5 March 1880
succeeded by	Postmaster-General ...		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Ditto ...		
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson	Ditto (without salary) ...		
XIX.			
James Service ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
John Madden ...	Minister of Justice...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways ...		
John Gavan Duffy...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Thomas Bent ...	Commissioner of Public Works	5 Mar. 1880	
Robert Clark ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Education (without salary)		3 Aug. 1880
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Postmaster-General (without salary)		
James Goodall Francis	(Without office) ...		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	16 Mar. 1880	
Thomas Bent ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	19 Mar. 1880	
John Gavan Duffy ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)	2 April 1880	
Robert Clark ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		

* Sir Bryan O'Loughlen was sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 4th March, 1878; he acted as Chief Secretary, without salary, during the absence from Victoria of the Hon. Graham Berry, from the 27th December, 1878, to the 17th June, 1879.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.			
XX.						
Graham Berry	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	3 Aug. 1880	9 July 1881			
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Attorney-General and Minister of Justice					
Richard Richardson ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey					
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Railways ...					
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Education ...	12 Aug. 1880		9 July 1881		
Alfred Thomas Clark ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs					
Henry Roberts Williams ...	Minister of Mines					
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Public Works					
Richard Richardson ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)	3 Aug. 1880			9 July 1881	
George David Langridge ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)					
James Brown Patterson ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)					
Charles Henry Pearson ...	(Without office)					
Robert Dyce Reid, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	5 Aug. 1880				9 July 1881
XXI.						
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	9 July 1881	8 March 1883			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Chief Secretary					
Thomas Bent	Commissioner of Railways ...					
Frank Stanley Dobson, M.L.C.	Solicitor-General					
James Howlin Graves ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	19 Aug. 1881		8 March 1883		
Charles Young	Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture					
Henry Bolton	Postmaster-General					
David Gaunson *	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey					
succeeded by		9 July 1881			8 March 1883	
Walter Madden	Ditto, ditto					
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. ...	Treasurer (without salary) ...					
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)					
Thomas Bent	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	19 Aug. 1881				8 March 1883
Charles Young	Minister of Mines (without salary)					
succeeded by						
Robert Burrowes	Ditto					
Charles Young	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	9 July 1881	8 March 1883			
Louis Lawrence Smith ...	(Without office)					
James MacBain, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)					

* Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXII.			
James Service	Treasurer (Premier)	8 March, 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Graham Berry	Chief Secretary		16 Feb. 1886 *
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General		1 Jan. 1886 †
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice... ..		26 Oct. 1883‡
Duncan Gillies	Commissioner of Railways ...	8 March, 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Albert Lee Tucker	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Public Works		13 Nov. 1883
Jonas Felix Levien... ..	Minister of Mines		18 Feb. 1886
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
James Service	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)	10 April 1884	
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Graham Berry	Postmaster-General (without salary)	8 March 1883	10 April 1884
succeeded by			
James Campbell, M.L.C. ...	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	8 March 1883	23 April 1884
Jonas Felix Levien	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
Duncan Gillies	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	12 Mar. 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Alfred Deakin	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
	Solicitor-General	13 Nov. 1883	23 April 1884
Frederick Thomas Sargood, M.L.C.	Acting Commissioner of Public Works		
	Minister of Defence	23 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)		
Nathaniel Thornley, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	10 April 1884	

* Appointed Agent-General at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date, after which there was no actual Attorney-General until the appointment of the Hon. Henry John Wrixon on the 18th February; but the business requiring the attention of a Law Officer was attended to by the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Alfred Deakin.—See Section 6 of Act 21 Vict. No. 22.

‡ Died at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIII.			
Duncan Gillies	Treasurer (Premier)	18 Feb. 1886	Still in office
Alfred Deakin	Chief Secretary		
Henry John Wrixon	Attorney-General		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice		
Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence		
Charles Henry Pearson	Minister of Public Instruction		
John Lamont Dow	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Duncan Gillies	Minister of Railways (without salary)		
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow*	Minister of Mines (without salary)	... ..	24 Aug. 1886
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies	Ditto	24 Aug. 1886	} Still in office
Frederick Thomas Derham	Postmaster-General	20 Feb. 1886	
Matthew Henry Davies	(Without office)	20 Feb. 1886	
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	28 Oct. 1887	Still in office
John Nimmo	Commissioner of Public Works	18 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	1 June 1889	Still in office
John Nimmo	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	23 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	1 June 1889	Still in office
William Froggatt Walker	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	18 Feb. 1886	5 March 1889
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Ditto (without salary)	5 March 1889	16 April 1889
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson	Ditto (with salary)	16 April 1889	} Still in office
James Bell, M.L.C.	(Without office)	20 April 1886	

* The duties appertaining to the office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from the 20th February to the 6th April, 1886. Mr. James, however, was not appointed Minister of Mines, and official documents requiring the Minister's signature were signed by Mr. Dow. Mr. James failed to obtain a seat in Parliament, and resigned the Acting Office on the 6th April, 1886.

† Mr. M. H. Davies resigned his Ministerial office on being appointed Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

17. The number of days which each Ministry remained in power is given in the following table:—

Duration of Ministries.

DURATION OF MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†	Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†
	Days.		Days.
1. William Clark Haines ...	469	13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	357
2. John O'Shanassy ...	49	14. James Goodall Francis ...	781
3. William Clark Haines ...	315	15. George Briscoe Kerferd ...	372
4. John O'Shanassy ...	596	16. Graham Berry ...	74
5. William Nicholson ...	396	17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	579
6. Richard Heales ...	353	18. Graham Berry ...	1,019
7. John O'Shanassy ...	590	19. James Service ...	151
8. James McCulloch ...	1,775	20. Graham Berry ...	340
9. Charles Sladen ...	66	21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	607
10. James McCulloch ...	436	22. James Service ...	1,078
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201	23. Duncan Gillies ...	Still in Office.
12. James McCulloch ...	436		

18. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries prior to the Ministry now in office has been 502 days, or about 1 year and 4½ months.

Average duration of Ministries.

19. The present is the fourteenth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of Sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution, also the duration of each Session and of each Parliament:—

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856 ...	24th November, 1857 ...	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
2	1	13th October, 1859 ...	9th August, 1859 ...	...	637
	2	18th September, 1860 ...	18th September, 1860 ...	341	
		20th November, 1860 ...	3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
			11th July, 1861 ...	..

* The word "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognised under the Victorian Constitution. Nevertheless, the Hon. Graham Berry was appointed Premier on the 7th August, 1875, but vacated the office three days later. No other Minister has ever been appointed under that title.

† For the date of assumption of, and retirement from, office by each Ministry, see last table.

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

Number of Parlia-ment.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parlia-ment.
				Days.	Days.
3	1	30th August, 1861 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	292	1,091
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	11th September, 1863	308	
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	2nd June, 1864 ...	128	
4	1	28th November, 1864	25th August, 1864	378
			28th November, 1865	366	
			11th December, 1865	...	
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	686
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	25th November, 1867	1	
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	30th December, 1867	...	1,048
			29th September, 1868	200	
			29th December, 1869...	321	
			15th July, 1870 ...	150	
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	29th December, 1870...	63	1,049
			25th January, 1871 ...	...
			23rd November, 1871...	212	
8	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872 ..	231	1,072
			25th November, 1873...	196	
			9th March, 1874 ...	...
9	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	993
			7th April, 1876 ...	317	
			22nd December, 1876...	164	
10	2	25th May, 1875 ...	25th April, 1877	49
			9th April, 1878 ...	322	
			6th December, 1878 ...	150	
11	3	11th July, 1876 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	926
			9th February, 1880 ...	...
			26th June, 1880 ...	46	
12	1	11th May, 1880 ...	29th June, 1880	1,088
			2nd August, 1881 ...	376	
			24th December, 1881...	142	
13	2	22nd July, 1880 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	1,091
			19th April, 1883 ...	51	
			3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
14	3	4th August, 1881 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	1,088
			18th December, 1885...	184	
			19th February, 1886 ...	...
15	1	25th April, 1882 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	1,088
			17th December, 1887 ..	193	
			21st December, 1888...	185	
16	2	27th February, 1883 ...	11th March, 1889	1,091
17	3	3rd July, 1883 ...			1,091
18	4	10th June, 1884 ...			1,091
19	1	17th June, 1885 ...			1,091
20	2	16th March, 1886 ...			1,091
21	3	7th June, 1887 ...			1,091
22	1	19th June, 1888 ...			1,091
23	2	9th April, 1889 ...			1,091

Duration of
Parliaments.

20. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 854 days, or about 2 years and 4 months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 198 days, or 6½ months.

Government
employés
and salaries

21. According to the following figures the persons employed in the service of the Government of Victoria number 31,408, and the annual

amount paid to them in salaries and wages is £3,454,973. This gives an average of £110 per head:—

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE VICTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—NUMBERS AND SALARIES OR WAGES.

Office.	Number of Persons.	Annual Payment.
His Excellency the Governor	1	10,000
Ministers of the Crown	10	15,500
Their Honors the Judges	6	18,500
Executive Council	3	1,386
Legislative Council	14	5,845
Legislative Assembly	28	9,777
Parliament Library	6	1,957
Parliament Refreshment Rooms and Gardens	4	552
Royal Mint	51	10,819
Chief Secretary's Office	20	7,081
Public Health	17	4,663
Government Statist	19	4,671
Police	1,462	213,777
Penal Establishments and Gaols	238	40,463
Hospitals for the Insane	489	50,125
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	46	7,683
Inspector of Reformatory Schools	3	1,100
Observatory	11	3,632
Public Library, Museums and Gallery	60	10,025
Government Botanist	6	1,730
Government Shorthand Writer	6	2,040
<i>Victorian Hansard</i>	4	2,175
Audit Office	38	10,916
Aborigines	7	1,298
Friendly Societies	1	400
Inspector of Officers in charge of Stores	1	540
Inspector of Factories and Shops	8	1,981
Education Department, Officers, etc.	135	36,890
Education Department, Teachers	4,550*	500,000*
Melbourne University	48	18,797
Supreme Court	8	3,765
Law Officers of the Crown	19	10,558
Crown Solicitor	26	6,720
Prothonotary	7	2,335
Master in Equity and Lunacy	12	4,675
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	168	39,018
Deputy Registrars	595	6,500†
Sheriffs	39	9,279
County Courts, Courts of Mines, Insolvency, General and Petty Sessions	10	9,883
Police Magistrates and Wardens	21	14,440
Clerks of Courts	105	22,167
Treasury	107	29,854
Public Service Board	15	6,868
Premier's Office	9	2,788
Agent-General	8	4,414
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	7	1,548
Government Printer	192	34,086

* Approximate number and amount, including result payments.

† Paid by fees. This is the amount voted.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT.—NUMBERS
AND SALARIES OR WAGES—*continued.*

Office.	Number of Persons.	Annual Payment.
Imperial Pensions	1	375
Defence Department	27	5,340
Naval Forces, Officers and Men	222	28,000
Naval Brigade	381	5,400
Land Forces, Head Quarters' Staff, Drill Instructors, Permanent Engineers, and Victorian Artillery	327	35,912
Land Forces, Militia	3,352	33,000
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	209	48,908
State Forests and Nurseries	20	3,311
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves	6	938
Botanical and Domain Gardens	53	6,883
Land Tax	2	892
Public Works	185	44,092
Melbourne Water Supply	82	15,763
Customs	312	67,038
Ports, Harbours and Immigration	105	17,466
Mercantile Marine	5	1,122
Distilleries and Excise	48	10,924
Powder Magazine and Dynamite Hulk	8	1,197
Fisheries	1	420
Post and Telegraph Offices	2,455	292,644
Country Postmasters	1,450	33,348
Mines	161	19,408
Water Supply	51	10,844
Agriculture, Forests, and Industries	9	2,061
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock	22	6,714
Victorian Railways—Officers on Salaried List	1,286	262,888
Victorian Railways—All other Employés (including casual men on daily pay)	11,988	1,296,864
Total	31,408	3,454,973

Proportion
of Govern-
ment em-
ployés and
cost to
population.

22. The estimated population at the end of 1888 was 1,090,869, which number, compared with the above figures, shows that 1 person in every 35 is in the receipt of pay from the Government at a cost of £3 3s. 4d. per head of population. It should, however, be borne in mind that the statement includes 13,274 persons or 42 per cent. of the whole, at a cost of £1,559,752, or 45 per cent. of the whole, engaged upon the construction and working of railways, services which in most countries are performed by private enterprise; also that of the 4,685 persons employed under the Education Department 4,550 are State School teachers receiving salaries which average only £110 each; that of the 3,905 persons under the Post Office Department 1,450 are country postmasters receiving payments which average only £23 each; that of the 4,309 persons under the Defence Department, 222 receive salaries averaging only £126, 327 receive salaries averaging only £110, 381 receive pay averaging only £14 per annum, and 3,352 receive pay

averaging only £10 per annum; that of the 1,462 persons under the Police Department, the officers, sergeants, and constables number 1,451, the average salary of the whole department being only £146; and further, that under the Registrar-General there are 595 Deputy Registrars, paid by fees, the whole amount voted for whom is only £6,500, or an average of about £11 each.

23. According to the last report of the Public Service Board,* the persons classified under the *Public Service Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 773) exclusive of State School teachers, number 4,920; of whom 13 are in the first division, 144 in the professional division, 1,875 in the clerical division, and 2,888 in the non-clerical division.

24. The third session of the Federal Council of Australasia† was held at Hobart, Tasmania, and was opened on the 29th January, 1889, by His Excellency the Governor of that Colony (Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.M.G.), the colonies represented being—Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The colony of Fiji, although in the Federation, sent no representative on this occasion. The colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand have not yet joined the Federation.

25. The following are the names of and offices held by the Representatives of the various colonies present at each of the three sessions of the Federal Council, which have been held up to the present time:—

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
FIRST SESSION.		
Victoria	James Service ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Graham Berry ...	Chief Secretary
Queensland	Samuel Walker Griffith ...	Premier and Colonial Secretary
	James Robert Dickson ...	Colonial Treasurer
Western Australia	James George Lee-Steere ...	Member of Executive and Legislative Councils
Tasmania	Adye Douglas ...	Premier and Chief Secretary
	John Stokell Dodds ...	Attorney-General
Fiji ...	William McGregor, C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary
SECOND SESSION.		
Victoria	Duncan Gillies ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Henry John Wrixon ...	Attorney-General
Queensland	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	Premier and Colonial Secretary
	James Robert Dickson ...	Colonial Treasurer

* Parliamentary Paper No. 114, Session 1888, page 17.

† For particulars respecting the constitution of the Federal Council see *Victorian Year-Book* 1885-6, page 25 *et seq.*, and same work 1886-7, page 24 *et seq.*

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA—continued.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Western Australia	James George Lee-Steere ...	Speaker of Legislative Council
Tasmania	Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon	Minister of Lands and Works
	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General
THIRD SESSION.		
Victoria	Duncan Gillies ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Alfred Deakin ...	Chief Secretary
Queensland	John Murtagh Macrossan ...	Secretary for Mines
	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	Member of Legislative Assembly
South Australia	Thomas Playford ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Charles Cameron Kingston...	Attorney-General
Western Australia	Sir James George Lee-Steere, Knt.	Speaker of Legislative Council
Tasmania	Bolton Stafford Bird ...	Treasurer
	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General

Dates and place of sessions of Federal Council.

26. The first session of the Federal Council was opened on the 25th January, 1886 ; the second on the 16th January, 1888 ; and the third on the 29th January, 1889. All the sessions were held in Hobart.

Imperial Conference.

27. A conference between Her Majesty's Government and Colonial Representatives was held in London in 1887. This Conference met on the 4th April, and held its final sitting on the 9th May, having been in session for one month and five days. The points discussed may be classified as follows :—

POINTS DISCUSSED AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Naval defences of Australasia. | 14. Protection against foreign imports. |
| 2. Defence of coaling stations. | 15. Investment of trust funds in Colonial securities. |
| 3. Condition of Colonial land forces and defence precautions. | 16. Stamp duty on inscribed stock. |
| 4. Position of affairs in the New Hebrides. | 17. Disposal of unclaimed dividends on Colonial loans. |
| 5. Future Government of British New Guinea. | 18. Colonial registers. |
| 6. Postal matters. | 19. Saving life at sea. |
| 7. Universal penny post. | 20. Uniform census returns. |
| 8. Cable communication and charges. | 21. Uniform trade marks law. |
| 9. Execution of judgments throughout the Empire. | 22. Enlargement of Queen's title. |
| 10. Uniform bankruptcy law. | 23. Defence of South African ports. |
| 11. Uniform patent law. | 24. Native affairs in South Africa. |
| 12. Amendment of the marriage law. | 25. Newfoundland mail contracts. |
| 13. Effect of sugar bounties on British trade. | 26. Newfoundland fisheries. |

* For further information respecting this Conference see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-7, page 28 et seq.

28. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office:—

Governors of
British
Dominions.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria ...	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.†	15 July, 1884
" ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Acting)‡	9 Mar., 1889*
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	The Right Honorable Charles Robert Carington, Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1885
" " "	Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., (Lieutenant-Governor)	25 Nov., 1875* 30 April, 1879*
Queensland ...	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1 May, 1889
South Australia ...	The Right Honorable Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.	8 April, 1889
Western Australia ...	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	2 June, 1883
Tasmania ...	Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.	11 Mar., 1887
New Zealand ...	The Right Honorable William Hillier Onslow, Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.	2 May 1889
Fiji ...	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British) ...	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar ...	General The Honorable Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.	3 Nov., 1886
Malta ...	General Sir Henry D'Oyley Torrens, G.C.M.G.	27 Sept., 1888
" ...	The Honorable Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	20 June, 1884*
Cyprus ...	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	9 Mar., 1886
Heligoland ...	Arthur Cecil Stuart Barkly, C.M.G.	Dec., 1888
ASIA.		
British India ...	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	11 Dec., 1888
Ceylon ...	The Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G.	3 Dec., 1883
Hong Kong ...	Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.	6 Oct., 1887
Mauritius ...	Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	1 June, 1883
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct., 1887
Labuan ...	Peter Leys (Acting); also Consul-General for Borneo	5 Sept., 1881
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, South-eastern Africa, and British Bechuanaland ...	The Right Honorable Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	22 Jan., 1881

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

† Absent on leave from the 8th March, 1889.

‡ During the absence from the colony of Sir H. B. Loch.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<i>AFRICA—continued.</i>		
British Bechuanaland ...	Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Ship- pard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland ...	Sir Marshall James Clarke, K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G. ...	18 Feb., 1886
Zululand ...	Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	19 May, 1887
St. Helena ...	William Grey-Wilson (Acting) ...	4 Oct., 1887
Sierra Leone ...	James Shaw Hay, C.M.G. ...	24 Oct., 1888
Gambia ...	Gilbert T. Carter (Administrator) ...	6 June, 1888
Gold Coast ...	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1885
Lagos ...	Cornelius Alfred Moloney, C.M.G. ...	8 Jan., 1886
<i>AMERICA.</i>		
Canada ...	The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, G.C.B. (Governor-General)	11 June, 1888
Ontario ...	Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	8 Feb., 1887*
Quebec ...	A. R. Angers, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	24 Oct., 1887*
Nova Scotia ...	A. W. McLelan (Lieutenant-Governor)	9 July, 1888*
New Brunswick ...	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba ...	John C. Shultz (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 July, 1888*
N. W. Territories ...	Joseph Royal (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	1 July, 1888*
British Columbia ...	Hugh Nelson (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	8 Feb., 1887*
Prince Edward Island	A. A. Macdonald (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 Aug., 1884*
Newfoundland ...	Sir J. Terence N. O'Brien, K.C.B. ...	1889
Jamaica ...	Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. ...	March, 1889
British Honduras ...	Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	17 July, 1884
Turks and Caicos Islands	Henry M. Jackson (Chief Commissioner)	Nov. 1885
British Guiana ...	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
"	Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	2 Nov., 1885*
Bahamas ...	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	1 Nov., 1887
Trinidad ...	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ...	9 Oct., 1885
Barbados ...	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ...	9 Oct., 1885
St. Vincent ...	Robert B. Llewelyn (Administrator) ...	16 April, 1888
Windward Islands and Grenada	Walter Joseph Sendall, C.M.G. ...	2 June, 1885
Tobago ...	Loraine G. Hay (Administrator) ...	1889
St. Lucia ...	Edward Laborde, C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 June, 1885
Leeward Islands and Antigua	William Frederick Haynes Smith, C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
Montserrat ...	John Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	
St. Christopher and Nevis	Vacant	
Virgin Islands ...	Edward J. Cameron (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica ...	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Com- missioner)	
Bermuda ...	Lieutenant-General E. Newdegate- Newdigate, C.B.	29 Oct., 1888
Falkland Islands ...	Thomas Kerr, C.M.G. ...	24 Nov., 1880

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

29. Both Victoria and Canada pay their Governor £10,000 per annum, which is the highest amount paid by any British colony. New South Wales comes next with 30 per cent less or £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in Labuan (£400) and Virgin Islands (£300); but the former, in the case of the present occupant of the office, is supplemented by an allowance of £550 per annum as Consul-General of Borneo. In the following statement the salaries of Governors are arranged in order, the highest being placed first and the rest in succession:—

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS (BRITISH COLONIES).

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Victoria ...	10,000	Brh Honduras...	1,800
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	N ^o Scotia ...	1,800
New South Wales ...	7,000	N ^o Brunswick ...	1,800
Ceylon ...	6,666	Br Columbia ...	1,800
Cape of Good Hope ...	6,000*	Br Bechuanaland ...	1,800
Jamaica ...	6,000	La ...	1,700
Queensland ...	5,000	Ma (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,600
South Australia ...	5,000	Br New Guinea ...	1,500
Tasmania... ..	5,000	Basand ...	1,500
New Zealand ...	5,000	Pr Edward's Island ...	1,400
Mauritius ...	5,000	N. Territories of Canada	1,400
Straits Settlements ...	5,000	(Lieutenant-Governor)	
Gibraltar ...	5,000	Br Guiana (Lieutenant-	1,350
Malta ...	5,000	G ^o nor)	
British Guiana ...	5,000	Gam ...	1,300
Natal ...	4,000†	Zulu (Resident Commis-	1,200
Cyprus ...	4,000	siq	
Trinidad ...	4,000	Hongkong ...	1,033
Western Australia ...	3,000	Falk Islands ...	1,000
Barbados ...	3,000	Seycls ...	833
Leeward Islands ...	3,000	Heligad ...	800
Gold Coast ...	3,000	St. Vnt ...	800
Bermudas ...	2,946	St. L ...	800
Newfoundland ...	2,500	Domi ...	700
Windward Islands ...	2,500	St. Clopher and Nevis ...	600
Sierra Leone ...	2,500	Tobag ...	600
Fiji ...	2,000	Turks Caicos Islands ...	500
Quebec ...	2,000	Montst ...	500
Ontario ...	2,000	St. H ...	500
Manitoba ...	2,000	Labua ...	400‡
Bahamas ...	2,000	Virgin Islands ...	300

NOTE.—The salaries of the Governors of Newfoundland, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Labuan are paid in dollars; and the salaries of the Governor of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles are paid in rupees. The former have been reduced to pounds sterling upon the assumption that a dollar is worth 4s. 2d., and the latter have been similarly reduced under the assumption that a rupee is worth 1s. 8d.

* Including £1,000 as High Commissioner of South Africa.

† Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.

‡ Receives also £550 as Consul-General of Borneo.

Reigning
sovereigns.

30. The names of the reigning sovereigns or other rulers of the principal countries in the world together with the years of birth and of succession to or assumption of office, are as follow:—

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ..	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	" ..	"	Empress of India	1877
Argentine Republic ..	M. J. Celman ..	...	President of the Republic	1886
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef ..	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
"	" ...	"	King of Hungary	1867
Belgium ...	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Bolivia ...	A. Arce ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil ...	Pedro II. ...	1825	Emperor of Brazil	1831
Bulgaria ...	Ferdinand ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria	1887
Chile ...	J. M. Balmes ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
China ...	Tsai-t'ien ...	1871	Hwangti of China	1875
Colombia ...	R. Nuñez ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Congo Free State	M. Ledegk ...	...	Governor General	...
Corea ...	Li H'ung ...	...	King of Corea	1864
Costa Rica ...	B. Soto ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
Denmark ...	Christian ...	1818	King of Denmark	1863
Ecuador ...	A. Flores ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Egypt ...	Mohammed ...	1852	Khedive of Egypt	1879
France ...	M. F. Sadi ...	1837	President of the Republic	1887
Germany ...	Wilhelm ...	1859	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	1888
Alsace-Lorraine ...	Prince Sing-fürst	1819	Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine	1885
Anhalt ...	Friedric ...	1831	Duke of Anhalt	1871
Baden ...	Friedric ...	1826	Grand Duke of Baden	1852
Bavaria ...	Otto I. ...	1848	King of Bavaria	1886
Brunswick ...	Albrecht ...	1837	Regent of Brunswick	1885
Hesse ...	Ludwig ...	1837	Grand Duke of Hesse	1877
Lippe ...	Wolder ...	1824	Prince of Lippe	1875
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz III.	1851	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin	1883
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm	1819	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1860
Oldenburg ...	Peter I. ...	1827	Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1853
Reuss (Elder Branch)	Heinrich XXII.	1846	Prince of Reuss (Elder Branch)	1859
Reuss (Younger Branch) ...	Heinrich XIV.	1832	Prince of Reuss (Younger Branch)	1867
Saxe-Altenburg ...	Ernst ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Ernst ...	1818	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1844
Saxe-Meiningen ...	Georg ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866
Saxe-Weimar ...	Karl Alexander	1818	Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1853
Saxony ...	Albert ...	1828	King of Saxony	1873

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Germany—				
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolf ...	1817	Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Georg ...	1838	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1869
Schwarzburg - Sondershausen ...	Karl II. ...	1830	Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880
Waldeck ...	Georg Victor ...	1831	Prince of Waldeck ...	1845
Württemberg ...	Karl I. ...	1823	King of Württemberg...	1864
Greece ...	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala ...	M. Barillas ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Haiti ...	GeneralLégitime ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Hawaii ...	Kalakaua I. ...	1836	King of Hawaii ...	1874
Holland ...	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Honduras ...	L. Bogran ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Italy ...	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy... ..	1878
" ...	LeoneXIII.(Gioacchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ...	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia ...	H.R.W.Johnson ...	...	President of Liberia ...	1884
Madagascar...	Ranavalona III.	1861	Queen of Madagascar ...	1883
Mexico ...	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ...	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Nicaragua ...	E. Carazo ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Orange Free State	Judge Reitz ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Paraguay ...	P. Escobar ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Persia ...	Nâsr-ed-Dîn ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru ...	A. A. Caceres ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Portugal ...	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania ...	Carol I. ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
" ...	" ...	"	King " ...	1881
Russia ...	Alexander III...	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador ...	F. Menendez ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
San Domingo ...	U. Heureaux ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia ...	Alexander I. ...	1876	King of Servia ...	1889
Siam ...	Chulalonkorn I.	1853	King of Siam... ..	1868
South African Republic	S. J. P. Krüger	...	President of the Republic	1883
Spain ...	Alfonso XIII. ...	1886	King of Spain *	1886
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland...	B. Hammer ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Tunis ...	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey ...	Abdul-Hamid II	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States	Benjamin Harrison	1833	President of the United States	1889
Uruguay ...	M. Tages ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Venezuela ...	P. R. Paúl ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Zanzibar ...	Khalifa bin Säid	1846	Seyyid of Zanzibar ...	1888

* The King's mother, Maria Christina, born in 1858, who succeeded in 1885 on the death of her husband, Alphonso XII., acts as Regent during her son's minority.

Oldest and
longest
reigning
sovereigns.

31. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European sovereigns older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland are Willem III. of Holland, and Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, who were born in 1817; and Christian IX. of Denmark, Ernst II. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, who were born in 1818; also, that Her Majesty has reigned longer than any other European monarch, and longer than any monarch named except the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of six years.



PART I.—POPULATION.

32. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1888* was Population, 1888.
as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	581,333
Females	...	...	...	...	...	509,536
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,090,869

33. This estimate shows an increase of 54,750, viz., 31,289 males and 23,461 females, upon that for the end of 1887, published in the last issue of this work. The figures have, as usual, been derived from the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of those expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures since the census was taken. The official records of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand, but the record of departures being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted to 5,269, viz., 4,138 males, and 1,131 females, in 1888, or to 41,257, viz., 32,892 males, and 8,365 females, during the whole period since the census was taken. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made, the apparent population at the end of 1888 would have been 1,132,126, viz., 614,225 males, and 517,901 females.

34. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly; and, besides, in some municipalities the properties are not visited each year for the purpose of rating, in which case the numbers are not counted, but estimates, more or less wide of the truth, are made by the municipal authorities. The aggregate population obtained by means of the municipal returns is thus not so accurate as it might be were due care exercised in every municipality. The sum of the returns for 1888 was 1,072,619,† which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of

* The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published at the beginning of the second volume.

† The returns are usually made up to about the middle of August.

1,097,470, or 34,656 less than the apparent population,* but 6,601 more than the reduced estimate adopted. It may be remarked that, when the census of 1881 was taken, the population according to the municipal estimate was found to be several thousands above the number then returned, although the excess was not nearly so great as that shown by the apparent population brought on throughout the ten years which had intervened between it and the previous census, which, it will be remembered, was found to exceed the truth by 67,000.

Mean popu-
lation, 1888.

35. Supposing the apparent population had been correct, the mean or average population during 1888 would have been 1,102,116, viz., 596,511 males and 505,605 females ; but, calculating upon the basis of the reduced estimate, the mean population of the year may be set down as follows :—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1888.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	565,065
Females	...	...	...	...	...	496,985
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,062,050

Increase of
population,
1888.

36. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1888 was 60,019, viz., 35,427 males and 24,592 females. Of this increase, 18,216, consisting of 8,232 males and 9,984 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths ; and the remainder, viz., 41,803, consisting of 27,195 males and 14,608 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of
population,
1871 to 1888.

37. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census. The reason of this is that a large number of persons leave the colony by sea without being recorded by the Immigration Office. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counter-balanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which, it is believed, has of late years not occurred to any great extent. In 1888, the apparent increase of population was greater by 20,955 than in 1887, and by 18,845 than in 1886. It was, moreover, the largest increase recorded during the last eighteen years. Thirteen years ago (1875), according to the figures, the increase of population was at a minimum ; but since then a marked improvement has taken

* Or that obtained from the records, without allowance for defective returns.

place from year to year, and especially in the last five years. The following are the figures for the last eighteen years :—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

1871	...	...	25,846	1880	...	...	26,157
1872	...	...	18,282	1881	...	...	22,165
1873	...	...	19,765	1882	...	...	23,993
1874	...	...	17,945	1883	...	...	25,565
1875	...	...	14,835	1884	...	...	29,486
1876	...	...	17,028	1885	...	...	30,593
1877	...	...	20,487	1886	...	...	41,174
1878	...	...	18,655	1887	...	...	39,064
1879	...	...	19,891	1888	...	...	60,019

38. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births over deaths in 1888 was greater by 1,178 than that in 1887, and was also greater than in any other year since 1870. The following are the numbers in the last eighteen years :—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.†

1871	...	...	17,464	1880	...	...	14,496
1872	...	...	16,530	1881	...	...	14,843
1873	...	...	16,599	1882	...	...	13,113
1874	...	...	14,578	1883	...	...	14,535
1875	...	...	11,433	1884	...	...	15,345
1876	...	...	13,208	1885	...	...	15,611
1877	...	...	13,234	1886	...	...	15,872
1878	...	...	13,879	1887	...	...	17,038
1879	...	...	14,719	1888	...	...	18,216

39. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures over-land, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passage beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed

* The estimated *actual*, as distinguished from the *apparent*, increase of population in any year may be obtained by taking the difference between the figures of population at the end of the year in question and the one preceding it, as given in the first folding sheet published in the second volume.

† The number of births and deaths in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the beginning of the second volume.

to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has often been referred to in previous issues of this work,* and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records now are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was for some years tolerably successful; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient, Messageries, and Imperial German mail lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not always distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney frequently setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. The desirability of the immigration authorities of the different colonies meeting in conference for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping their accounts of immigration and emigration upon a correct and uniform principle has been urged upon the Victorian Government by the Government Statist,† but this recommendation has not yet been adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last eighteen years—and which, it will be observed, show an increase for 1888 of 19,777 as compared with the number for 1887, and of 16,501 as compared with the number for 1886, and are considerably higher than that shown for any other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.‡

1871	...	...	8,382	1880	...	...	11,661
1872	...	...	1,752	1881	...	...	7,322
1873	...	...	3,166	1882	...	...	10,880
1874	...	...	3,367	1883	...	...	11,030
1875	...	...	3,402	1884	...	...	14,141
1876	...	...	3,820	1885	...	...	14,982
1877	...	...	7,253	1886	...	...	25,302
1878	...	...	4,776	1887	...	...	22,026
1879	...	...	5,172	1888	...	...	41,803

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 40; ditto, 1878-9, paragraph 36; ditto, 1879-80, paragraph 42, etc.

† See paragraph 11 of the Government Statist's Report, dated 22nd November, 1884, on the Australasian Statistics 1883, Parliamentary Paper 77, Session 1884.

‡ The number of arrivals and departures recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume.

40. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1887 and 1888, and the increase of each during the twelve months ended with the latter:—

Population
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 & 1888.*

Colony.	Estimated Population at end of—		Increase or Decrease (—).
	1887.	1888.	
Victoria ...	1,036,119	1,090,869	54,750
New South Wales ...	1,042,919	1,085,356	42,437
Queensland ...	366,940	387,463	20,523
South Australia ...	317,446	313,065†	—4,381
Western Australia ...	42,488	42,137	—351
Total ...	2,805,912	2,918,890	112,978
Tasmania ...	142,478	146,149	3,671
New Zealand ...	603,361	607,380	4,019
Grand Total ...	3,551,751	3,672,419	120,668

NOTE.—The *apparent* population of Victoria was 1,072,107 at the end of 1887, and 1,132,126 at the end of 1888; that of New South Wales was 1,078,205 and 1,123,848 at the end of the same two years. The *apparent* increase of population in 1888 was 60,019 in the case of Victoria, and 58,088 in the case of New South Wales. The population in this table is exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

41. Both Victoria and New South Wales have reduced their estimates of population to allow for unrecorded departures which have taken place since the census of 1881 was taken, the former by 41,257 and the latter by 38,480. Moreover, Queensland and New Zealand took censuses in 1885, which led to a reduction on previous estimates of 11,427 persons in the case of the former, and 7,194 in that of the latter. It appears, however, that these two colonies have not reduced their population estimates since 1885, whilst the other three colonies have probably not done so since 1881, and as the record of persons departing is more or less incomplete in all of them there is little doubt that the figures given, especially in the case of the last three colonies, overstate the truth. It is believed that the estimate for South Australia is for that colony exclusive of the Northern Territory†, which at the census of 1881 contained 4,521 inhabitants, of whom all but 717 were Chinese.

Colonies
which have
amended
their popu-
lation esti-
mates.

42. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1888, the

Order of
colonies in
respect to
increase of
population.

* The estimated population of each Australasian colony for 1873 and each subsequent year will be found in the Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published in the second volume.

† Whilst these pages were passing through the press, a return was received from South Australia in which the population was set down as 318,308 or 5,243 more than this number. Perhaps the difference may have resulted from the population of the Northern Territory not having been included in the first sent return.

colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE* OF POPULATION, 1888.

				Per cent.					Per cent.
1.	Queensland	...	...	5·59	5.	New Zealand	...	...	·67
2.	Victoria	...	...	5·28	6.	Western Australia	...	...	·83
3.	New South Wales	...	...	4·07	7.	South Australia	...	...	—1·38
4.	Tasmania	...	...	2·58					

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1888.

43. By the totals in the last table it may be ascertained that, in 1888, the population of Continental Australia increased by 4·03 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 3·40 per cent.

Increase of Australasian populations since census.

44. During the seven years and nine months which intervened between the census of 1881† and the end of 1888 it is estimated that the following increase took place in the populations of the different colonies :—

INCREASE OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATIONS, 1881 TO 1888.

Colony.				Population Census of 1881.†	Increase in 7½ years.	
					Numerical.	Centesimal.
Victoria	...	...	...	862,346	228,523	26·50
New South Wales	...	...	...	751,468	333,888	44·43
Queensland	...	...	...	213,525	173,938	81·46
South Australia	...	...	...	279,865	33,200	11·87
Western Australia	...	...	...	29,708	12,429	41·84
Total	...	...	...	2,136,912	781,978	36·59
Tasmania	...	...	...	115,705	30,444	26·31
New Zealand	...	...	...	489,933	117,447	23·97
Grand Total	...	...	...	2,742,550	929,869	33·90

Probable Australasian populations, 1891.

45. Judging from the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.
† Including enumerated Aborigines, the population of the Australian continent at the census of 1881 was 2,166,189, and the population of that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was 2,815,924.
‡ Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

taken, viz., in 1891, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 3,150,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number close upon 4,000,000.

46. In the ten years ended with the date of the census of 1881, the rate of increase of the population of the Australian continent was about 36 per cent., and of the continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, about 42 per cent. Judging from the increase which is estimated to have taken place in the $7\frac{3}{4}$ years intervening between the date of the census and the end of 1888, it appears probable that both these increases, especially the first-named, will be much exceeded in the ten years ending with the next census (1891), and that the rate of increase of the population of Continental Australia will be found to have been about 47 per cent., and that of Continental and Insular Australasia combined, about 44 per cent.

Probable
rate of
increase,
1881-1891.

47. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the increase of the Victorian population was only 18 per cent., or about 1·6 per cent. per annum. At this rate, the population of this colony would double itself in 42 years. There is reason to believe, however, that since the last census the population has been increasing at a much faster rate, and that it may be expected to double itself in a considerably shorter period.

Time Vic-
torian
population
will double.

48. In the following table giving an estimate of the birthplaces and allegiance of the people of this colony at the middle of 1888, the number of Victorian born has been found by adding the estimated net increase since the last census, which has been obtained by deducting from the births an estimated allowance for deaths and emigration.* Those born in "Other Australasian Colonies" have been increased in the same ratio as Victorians; the number of Chinese has been brought on from the census by means of the returns of arrivals, departures, and deaths of Chinese which have occurred since the census was taken, and the remainder of the population has been distributed amongst the other nationalities according to the census proportions†:—

Birthplaces,
1888.

* Between 1871 and 1881 the actual loss amongst Victorian born due to death and emigration was equivalent to 78·65 per cent. for males, and 83·69 per cent. for females, of the total deaths and departures of persons of the same sexes amongst all nationalities. Since 1881 slightly higher ratios have been assumed, viz., 80 per cent. for males, and 85 per cent. for females.

† This mode of computation necessarily causes the relative proportions of males and females in the various nationalities to differ from those at the census.

**BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA ABOUT THE MIDDLE
OF 1888 (ESTIMATED).**

Birthplaces.	Mean Population, 1888.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	310,382	319,183	629,565
Other Australasian Colonies ...	24,000	26,300	50,300
England and Wales	106,230	68,221	174,451
Scotland	32,619	24,119	56,738
Ireland	51,281	49,996	101,277
Other British Possessions ...	7,543	4,469	12,012
Germany	7,705	2,667	10,372
The United States	2,076	773	2,849
China	12,180	90	12,270*
Other Foreign Countries ...	11,049	1,167	12,216
Total	565,065	496,985	1,062,050
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth) ...	532,055	492,288	1,024,343
Foreign Subjects (by birth) ...	33,010	4,697	37,707

Birthplaces
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1881.

49. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of each Australasian colony, according to the returns of the census of 1881; also the number of males and females in each birthplace:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Birthplace.	Numbers of each birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand.
MALES.							
The Colony† ...	247,528	234,453	54,281	85,228	10,528	39,894	136,772
Other Australasian Colonies	19,051	24,665	8,640	5,236	400	2,059	8,788
England and Wales	85,426	70,787	22,608	33,833	4,980	11,383	70,704
Scotland	26,224	15,828	6,070	6,028	575	1,931	31,005
Ireland	41,226	36,494	14,842	9,060	1,519	3,401	27,666
Other British Possessions	2,348	2,674	884	903	23	364	2,429
France	1,042	1,205	261	213	21	28	614
Germany	6,144	5,367	6,891	5,234	61	464	3,188
The United States ...	1,645	1,947	261	‡	68	96	637
China	11,743	10,141	11,224	4,146	145	842	5,017
Other Foreign Countries	5,888	6,038	9,339	2,390	305	303	5,885
Residue§ ...	3,818	1,550	743	737	77	397	1,268
Total	452,083	411,149	136,044	153,008	18,702	61,162	293,973

* This does not include half-castes, of which there are probably not less than 400 in Victoria. See paragraph 50 *et seq. post.*

† Including enumerated Aborigines.

‡ In South Australia those born in the United States were not separated from natives of "Other Foreign Countries."

§ Comprising those born at sea and those of whom the birthplace was not returned.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881
—continued.

Birthplace.	Numbers of each birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand.
FEMALES.							
The Colony* ...	251,671	232,749	52,540	84,625	9,591	40,097	130,729
Other Australasian Colonies	20,715	19,849	6,025	4,330	260	1,928	8,489
England and Wales	62,027	39,887	14,782	25,318	1,780	5,924	50,483
Scotland ...	21,929	9,251	3,859	4,609	157	1,813	21,748
Ireland ...	45,507	32,698	13,453	9,186	1,456	3,791	21,697
Other British Possessions	1,311	1,087	278	445	12	301	1,585
France ...	292	292	79	80	9	31	234
Germany ...	2,427	2,154	4,747	3,567	10	318	1,631
The United States ...	698	571	83	†	19	45	204
China ...	56	64	29	5	...	2	16
Other Foreign Countries	795	740	1,755	476	9	94	2,351
Residue‡ ...	2,835	977	436	562	49	199	890
Total ...	410,263	340,319	98,066	133,203	13,352	54,543	240,057

50. It is estimated that in 1859 there were about 43,000 Chinese in the Australasian colonies, of whom 42,000 were in Victoria, chiefly upon the gold-fields. A year later a number of Chinese left Victoria, mainly for New South Wales, whilst some returned to their native country, with the effect that when a census was taken in 1861 the number was found to have become reduced in Victoria to 24,732, and in all the Australasian colonies to 38,300. At the census taken ten years later, viz., in 1871, the number had become still further reduced in Victoria to 17,935, and in Australasia to 31,100. Ten years still later, viz., at the census of 1881, the number of Chinese had fallen to 12,128 in Victoria; but in all Australasia it had increased to 43,706, that being, however, only 1,700 in excess of the estimated number resident in Victoria alone in 1859, or 22 years previously. The following table shows the number of Chinese of either sex in each colony as returned at the census of 1881 :—

Chinese
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

‡ See footnote (§) to preceding page.

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ...	11,869	259	12,128
New South Wales ...	10,141	64	10,205
Queensland ...	11,206	23	11,229
South Australia...	4,146	5	4,151
Western Australia ...	145	...	145
Total ...	37,507	351	37,858
Tasmania ...	842	2	844
New Zealand ...	4,995	9	5,004
Grand Total ...	43,344	362	43,706

Not all
Chinese
born in
China.

51. It will be noticed that the numbers in this table differ in some instances from the numbers set down in a previous table* as born in China, the reason being that some persons of the Chinese race were returned at the census as born elsewhere than in that country, and, on the other hand, some persons of European extraction were returned as born in China. The differences in all cases are only slight.

Chinese
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1889.

52. According to information brought down to the beginning of 1889, the total number of Chinese in the Australasian colonies was then 49,805, the increase since the census of 1881 having been 6,099. The following are the numbers in each colony compared with the numbers returned at the census of 1881 :—

CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1889.

Colony.	Number of Chinese.		
	1881. (Enumerated.)	1889. (Estimated.)	Increase (+). Decrease (-).
Victoria ...	12,128	12,070	— 58
New South Wales ...	10,205	16,828†	+ 6,623
Queensland ...	11,229	8,244	— 2,985
South Australia‡	4,151	6,830	+ 2,679
Western Australia ...	145	126	— 19
Total ...	37,858	44,098	+ 6,240§
Tasmania ...	844	1,000	+ 156
New Zealand ...	5,004	4,707	— 297
Grand Total ...	43,706	49,805	+ 6,099§

Aborigines.

53. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000 ; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they

* See table following paragraph 49 *ante*.
† Figures for 1888 ; no estimate having been made since.
‡ Chiefly in the Northern Territory. § Net figures.

numbered at that time not less than 15,000.* When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the census of 1881, the number returned was 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females; all, however, were not enumerated at that time, and there are now known to be 803 in the colony, of whom 570 are pure blacks and the remainder half-castes. The existence of the few of the Aboriginal race that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever, and it will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

54. Aboriginal stations, under the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, have been founded at Coranderrk, near the junction of the Yarra and Watts Rivers; at Framlingham and Lake Condah, in the Western District; at Lakes Wellington and Tyers, in Gippsland; and at Lake Hindmarsh, in the Wimmera District. There are, moreover, twelve depôts, where Aborigines who object to live on stations can obtain supplies. The following are the areas of the reserves at the stations, the average number of Aborigines living on each reserve, also the average number who from time to time receive supplies at the depôts or occasionally visit the stations:—

ABORIGINES, 1888.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines† (including half-castes).
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	4,800	91
Framlingham	3,500	94
Lake Condah	3,750	95
Lake Wellington	2,300	58
Lake Tyers	4,200	62
Lake Hindmarsh	3,607	37
Occasional visitors to stations and depôts ...	...	300
Total	22,157	737

55. An Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1887†, in which provision was made for the gradual separation of the half-castes from the pure blacks, and the absorption of the former into the general population. Half-castes of either sex over 34 years of age habitually living and associating with the Aborigines, female half-castes married to Aborigines, children unable to earn their own living,

* Mr. E. M. Curr, in his work entitled *Recollections of Squatting in Victoria*, page 236 (George Robertson, Melbourne, 1883), states that he believes he has seen all the published estimates of our black population which have been made from time to time since 1843, and, with larger information than they were based on, feels convinced that the Aboriginal inhabitants of Port Phillip (now Victoria) could not have numbered less than fifteen thousand when our occupancy of the colony began in 1835.

† The number of Aborigines at the various stations fluctuates from time to time. The average numbers are here given.

‡ The Aborigines Protection Act 1836 (50 Vict. No. 912).

and other half-castes receiving licences from the Board to reside on an Aboriginal station, were excluded from the operation of the Act. Other half-castes, who prior to the passing of the Act had been maintained either wholly or in part by moneys granted by Parliament for the benefit of the Aborigines, might at the discretion of the Board, if in necessitous circumstances, be supplied with rations or their equivalent in money for three years, with clothing for five years, and with blankets for seven years after the coming into operation of the Act.

Report on
Aborigines,
1888.

56. In their report, dated 1st November, 1888, the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines in the colony of Victoria wrote as follows:—

“Eighty half-castes who lately resided on the reserves are now earning their own living, or are being supported by their parents away from the stations. Of this number, seven girls and six young men have good situations, and are doing well. Two married couples are also at service. Five married couples, with large families, are living on their selections, or on rented farms; and two children have been sent to the Brighton Orphanage. The Board are happy to say that the hiring out of half-caste girls as servants has, so far, been a success; and they have little doubt that other girls who are now being trained on the stations for the same work will give like satisfaction to their employers. Rations and clothing are (and will for a time be) supplied to those of the above half-castes who, according to the *Amended Act*, ‘satisfy the Board of his or her necessitous circumstances.’ The Board have not yet been successful in apprenticing youths to trades, neither the boys nor the parents being very favourable to it, the former preferring a more open air occupation. The Board are of opinion that during the short time the *Amended Act* has been in force the results as to the half-castes are satisfactory. As after the 31st December, 1889, no rations will be issued to half-castes under 34 years of age, many who now cling to the stations will have to leave and provide for themselves. The numbers on the various stations will then be greatly reduced, in view of which the Board are considering the advisability of doing away with one or more stations. The marrying of half-caste girls to pure blacks is a subject that has been brought under the notice of the Board. The Board are of opinion that such marriages should be discouraged as much as possible. The *Amended Act* was framed to merge the half-caste population into the general community; by *encouraging* the intermarriage of blacks and half-castes that point would not be attained. As many of these girls are almost white, and have been well brought up, they will probably find husbands among the white population.”

Expenditure
on Abori-
gines.

57. According to the same report, the total amount expended on the aborigines in the year ended 30th June, 1888, was £11,172. The whole cost of the aboriginal stations during the same 12 months was £9,595, from which if the income be deducted, amounting to £1,508, the net cost of the stations will be reduced to £8,087.

Aborigines
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

58. In all the colonies on the Australasian continent the enumeration of the Aborigines obtained at the census of 1881 was incomplete. This is of little importance, so far as this colony is concerned, the numbers here being so small. In New South Wales, only the “civilized” Aborigines were returned, which probably represented only a small portion of the whole; in Queensland, only a few Aborigines were returned in the first instance, but an estimate was subsequently made by officers of the Police Department, and the

census figures were supplemented by the numbers so obtained. The figures for South Australia do not include the Aborigines in the Northern Territory; and those for Western Australia only relate to the Aborigines in service. No Aborigines remain on the island of Tasmania.* In New Zealand, an enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies in 1881, either by enumeration or estimate. Since then no attempt has been made to number the Aboriginal population:—

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ...	460	320	780
New South Wales† ...	938	705	1,643
Queensland‡ ...	10,719	9,866	20,585
South Australia § ...	3,478	2,868	6,346
Western Australia || ...	1,640	706	2,346
Total ...	17,235	14,465	31,700
New Zealand ¶ ...	24,368	19,729	44,097
Grand Total ...	41,603	34,194	75,797

59. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1888, Religions, 1888.

* Mr. R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician of Tasmania, writes:—"The last male of the Tasmanian Aborigines died on the 3rd March, 1869, and the last of the race (*Trucaninni*, a female) died at Hobart on the 8th May, 1876. On the islands of Bass's Straits (Barren and Badger) there are a few families of half-castes, who live in a miserable sort of way; catching mutton birds and boiling them down for oil seems to be their principal occupation. Although the men are strong and vigorous, and excelling as boatmen, they are extremely improvident and lazy. So far as I can learn, these half-castes are mixed, and are quite as much related to the natives of continental Australia as they are to the Aborigines of Tasmania."

† Returns were obtained of the "civilized" Aborigines only.

‡ In Queensland the numbers were partly derived from estimates. Mr. Henry Jordan, who in 1881 was Registrar-General of that colony, considered the estimates too low. He wrote as follows in his report on the census:—"In the northern parts of the colony the Aborigines are comparatively numerous, and some persons resident in the Cook and Palmer districts have supposed there may be 70,000 in Queensland. This, however, is a very crude estimate, and may be far wide of the truth."

§ The Aborigines in the Northern Territory of South Australia are not included. In the whole colony there are probably quite as many Aborigines as in Queensland.

|| The Aborigines returned at the census of Western Australia are only those in the employment of the colonists. Large portions of that immense territory have not yet been explored, and in some places Aborigines are very numerous.

¶ In his report upon the census, Mr. W. R. E. Brown, Registrar-General of New Zealand, writes as follows respecting this enumeration:—"An attempt was made in 1881 to obtain a correct enumeration of the native population, but although the officers of the Native Department who had the charge of the enumeration do not think that there are any material errors in the results obtained, yet they agree in stating that the numbers given are not correct, and in many instances only estimates. In some parts no access was permitted to those desirous of obtaining information. In parts the natives showed a suspicion of the enumerators, and a growing disinclination to have their numbers known, and information relating thereto was refused. Difficulty was also experienced on account of the nomadic habits of portions of the tribes; and in some instances the natives who were at a distance from their tribes were enumerated *in loco*, and given again by another officer among the number of their tribe. . . . The total number is greater by 502 than that returned at the census of 1878; but as the reports of the native officers generally point to a perceptible decrease in the Maori population, this apparent increase may be attributable to a better enumeration on the present occasion."

the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census; except in the case of the Buddhists, Confucians, etc., which, as at the census, have been considered to be in the proportion of 92 per cent. to the number of Chinese:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1888 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England*	205,684	177,821	383,505
Presbyterians	85,890	77,331	163,221
Methodists†	67,638	65,801	133,439
Independents	12,318	12,126	24,444
Baptists	12,149	12,922	25,071
Other Protestants	18,421	13,419	31,840
Roman Catholics‡	125,896	124,544	250,440
Jews	2,995	2,336	5,331
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	11,260	50	11,310
Residue	22,814	10,635	33,449
Total	565,065	496,985	1,062,050

Religions in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

60. The following table shows the principal religious denominations in each Australasian colony on the 3rd April, 1881, except Tasmania, in which the religions of the people were not ascertained; also the number of males and females adhering to each denomination:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, § 1881.

Religions.	Number of Persons|| of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand
MALES.						
Church of England	164,520	187,055	42,359	40,991	9,573	111,653
Presbyterians	68,753	40,162	12,687	9,531	633	61,543
Methodists	54,097¶	32,965	7,479	26,506	1,096	23,646
Independents	9,859	7,126	2,470	5,047	656	3,449
Baptists	9,698	3,833	2,818	6,680	...	5,785
Other Protestants	14,765	9,984	10,315	24,830	...	7,588
Roman Catholics	100,644	108,533	28,528	21,871	4,537	36,963
Jews	2,396	1,858	278	412	...	844
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	11,122	9,285	16,486**	4,146††	...	4,931
Residue‡‡	16,229	10,348	1,905	9,516	567	13,203
Total	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	269,605

* Including also Free Church of England and Protestants not otherwise defined.

† Including also Bible Christians.

‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

§ Except Tasmania, in which on census of religion was taken.

|| Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales.

¶ Not including Bible Christians, who are combined with "Other Protestants."

** The Mahometans were combined with the Buddhists, Confucians, etc., in Queensland.

†† The Buddhists, Confucians, etc., in South Australia, not having been distinguished in the census returns, have been assumed to be equal to the number of Chinese.

‡‡ Including those of other religions than those named, those objecting to state their religion, those returning themselves of no denomination or no religion, and the unspecified.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1881—
continued.

Religions.	Number of Personst of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
FEMALES.						
Church of England ...	146,771	155,304	31,561	34,821	6,690	91,680
Presbyterians ...	63,838	32,383	9,922	8,386	371	51,565
Methodists ...	54,296†	31,387	6,872	26,282	988	22,636
Independents ...	10,019	7,202	2,294	4,861	606	3,250
Baptists ...	10,675	3,474	2,765	7,299	...	5,691
Other Protestants ...	11,101	5,637	7,838	21,392	...	5,485
Roman Catholics ...	102,836	99,073	25,848	20,757	3,876	32,021
Jews ...	1,934	1,408	179	350	...	692
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	37	60	385§	5||	...	5
Residue¶ ...	8,756	4,391	536	6,182	115	7,303
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	220,328

61. The following table contains a statement of the number of persons nominally adhering to different religious bodies in most of the countries of the world; the information has, for the most part, been obtained from an excellent American publication, *McCarthy's Annual Statistician*,** where it is mentioned that the particulars have been got principally by direct correspondence:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	CHRISTIANS.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, etc.	Residue.	Total.††
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, etc.						
Algeria ..	15,402	408,479	.. ..	35,665	2,850,866	..	..	..	3,310,412
Annam ..	113,000	420,000	..	120	232,000	4,000,000	1,234,880	..	6,000,000
Argentine Republic	27,300	2,621,094	3,200	3,000	448	3,406	2,552	281,000	2,942,000
Australasia	2,640,000	820,000	500	14,000	500	..	50,000	75,000	3,600,000
Austria-Hun- gary	3,759,586	26,528,762	7,210,294	1,676,951	9,417	..	232	59,660	39,244,902
Belgium ..	15,000	5,835,278	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	5,853,278
Bolivia ..	..	1,251,900	..	189	..	700,000	..	..	1,952,089
Bosnia and Herzegovina	509	265,788	571,250	5,805	492,710	..	..	29	1,336,091
Brazil ..	72,311	10,702,771	..	21,059	..	2,019,350	..	106,884	12,922,375
Bulgaria ..	11,520	2,965	1,411,010	20,212	562,212	..	..	..	2,007,919
Canada ..	2,422,285	1,791,982	378	2,393	..	4,478	2,922	100,372	4,324,810
Chile ..	26,898	2,412,280	..	359	..	..	..	..	2,439,537
China ..	100,000	1,400,000	100	3,500	15,500,000	..	395,000,000	..	412,003,600

* See footnote (§) to preceding page.

† See footnote (¶) to preceding page.

|| See footnote (††) to preceding page.

** Edition 1889, pages 450 and 451: San Francisco.

†† The populations in this column (taken from the *Annual Statistician*) sometimes differ considerably from those given in subsequent tables prepared in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and derived generally from official documents.

† See footnote (||) to preceding page.

§ See footnote (**) to preceding page.

¶ See footnote (††) to preceding page.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Countries.	CHRISTIANS.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, etc.	Residue.	Total.*
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, etc.						
Corea ..	777	3,500	12	125	350,600	..	10,163,923	..	10,518,937
Denmark ..	1,959,031	2,985	96	3,946	8	..	..	2,973	1,969,039
Egypt ..	5,979	27,800	35,699	8,524	15,739,263	2,000,000	..	..	17,817,265
France ..	692,800	29,572,557	3,174	53,436	1,494	57	510	7,348,020	37,672,048
Germany ..	29,339,515	16,810,808	12,601	581,681	222	429	367	106,827	46,852,450
Great Britain and Ireland	28,961,927	6,023,015	3,861	70,763	1,835	1,054	1,250	2,000,347	37,064,052
Greece ..	7,877	10,094	1,902,386	5,792	25,672	740	..	27,000	1,979,561
Guiana ..	33,345	7,517	..	1,114	1,429	24,457	4,198	473	72,533
Haiti ..	5,674	542,890	..	386	..	1,050	..	..	550,000
Hawaii ..	33,261	20,072	..	84	..	9,000	18,055	106	80,578
Holland ..	2,503,011	1,458,377	..	82,847	..	..	..	291,777	4,336,012
India ..	899,576	963,058	2,142	12,009	50,121,585	10,589,047	191,356,034	773,974	254,717,425
Italy.. ..	64,927	27,977,393	79,997	38,474	1,004	..	..	1,537,990	29,699,785
Japan ..	11,678	32,382	11,275	630	242,407	16,419	37,554,206	..	37,868,997
Java and Madura	32,824	3,764	..	378	16,366,097	4,012,632	214,407	..	20,630,102
Liberia ..	13,000	5,000	..	..	..	1,050,000	..	..	1,063,000
Luxemburg	1,167	211,077	21	866	..	..	..	152	213,283
Madagascar	350,000	55,000	..	1,000	..	5,094,000	..	..	5,500,000
Mexico ..	20,000	9,000,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	1,430,703	10,460,703
Montenegro	..	26,000	207,380	2,000	10,000	..	..	..	245,380
Morocco ..	500	700	300	340,000	5,798,500	..	..	..	6,140,000
Nepaul ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	2,000,000	..	3,000,000
Orange Free State	53,833	340	..	67	..	72,496	..	6,782	133,518
Persia ..	4,500	3,500	66,000	19,000	6,860,000	700,000	600	..	7,653,600
Peru ..	5,087	2,644,055	2,544	498	43	282,165	37,532	..	2,971,924
Portugal ..	500	4,301,554	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	4,306,554
Roumania ..	15,072	115,435	4,803,351	401,051	18,493	22,593	..	..	5,376,000
Roumelia (Eastern)	4,320	1,114	735,974	6,993	200,498	27,201	..	..	976,100
Russia ..	3,476,925	14,182,077	71,343,279	3,574,627	10,407,240	497,049	106,327	325,148	103,912,672
Samos ..	2	26	40,062	1	..	422	..	..	40,513
Servia ..	465	4,178	1,880,072	3,492	15,143	..	..	..	1,903,350
Siam ..	..	..	..	..	..	750,000	5,000,000	..	5,750,000
Spain ..	8,352	16,927,263	428	402	271	516	213	24,297	16,961,742
Sweden and Norway	6,587,105	1,482	193	3,393	..	..	..	3,596	6,595,769
Switzerland	1,703,331	1,185,954	369	7,902	..	..	..	9,196	2,906,752
Transvaal ..	52,693	1,900	..	407	..	745,000	..	..	800,000
Tripoli ..	5,000	35,000	..	35,000	935,000	..	..	..	1,010,000
Tunis ..	100	35,000	400	45,000	1,419,500	..	..	..	1,500,000
Turkey ..	2,000,000	500,000	3,500,000	100,000	14,701,000	..	..	..	20,801,000
United States	18,986,874	7,712,875	43,936	82,390	1,205	275,000	106,980	29,576,196	56,785,456
Other coun- tries	2,955,161	8,132,959	1,127,716	719,469	11,133,338	16,101,434	1,144,812	115,906,998	157,221,887
The World ..	110,000,000	203,000,000	95,000,000	8,000,000	154,000,000	50,000,000	644,000,000	160,000,000	1,424,000,000

Ages, 1888.

62. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been carefully brought on in quinquennial periods of age from the census of 1881 by means of a calculation based upon the age at which the survivors of those then returned and born since must have arrived about the middle of 1888, the number being supplemented by the excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration

* See footnote (f) to preceding page.

authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1888
(ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	67,979	64,799	132,778
5 to 10 „	58,969	56,803	115,772
10 to 15 „	57,855	56,040	113,895
15 to 20 „	60,295	57,347	117,642
20 to 25 „	63,710	56,499	120,209
25 to 30 „	58,386	51,385	109,771
30 to 35 „	37,544	33,379	70,923
35 to 40 „	25,073	22,225	47,298
40 to 45 „	22,858	20,649	43,507
45 to 50 „	24,445	20,414	44,859
50 to 55 „	25,574	19,126	44,700
55 to 60 „	25,431	15,967	41,398
60 to 65 „	17,166	9,844	27,010
65 to 70 „	10,198	6,208	16,406
70 to 75 „	5,930	3,616	9,546
75 to 80 „	2,327	1,693	4,020
80 years and upwards... ..	1,325	991	2,316
Total	565,065	496,985	1,062,050

63. It is evident that a population which, relatively to the total number of units of which it is composed, contains a great many children and very old people, is not so physically effective as one which has a larger proportion of persons at the middle period of life. Speaking generally, it may be said that persons between 15 and 65 years of age are able to contribute largely to their own maintenance, and generally to support themselves altogether, whilst those under 15 and over 65 are supported by others. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1888, as shown in the last table, a large accession to the population (amounting to 79 per cent. of the whole increase) at the stronger period of life, and a comparatively small one at the weaker periods, has taken place since the census; in consequence of this, the numbers in every 10,000 living capable of aiding, protecting, and supporting the others rose in $7\frac{1}{4}$ years from 5,908 to 6,283, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,717. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :—

Relative effective-ness of population, 1881 and 1888.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1888.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons Living.	
	1881 (3rd April).	1888 (30th June).	Increase in 7½ years.	1881 (3rd April).	1888 (30th June).
Under 15 years...	331,762	362,445	30,683	3,847	3,413
15 to 65 years ...	509,479	667,317	157,838	5,908	6,283
65 years and upwards ...	21,105	32,288	11,183	245	304
Total ...	862,346	1,062,050	199,704	10,000	10,000

Relative
effective-
ness, 1881
and 1888—
Males.

64. In the same 7½ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 78 per cent. of the whole male increase; per 10,000 males living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,379, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,621. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1888:—

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1888.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males Living.	
	1881 (3rd April).	1888 (30th June).	Increase in 7½ Years.	1881 (3rd April).	1888 (30th June).
Under 15 years ...	167,019	184,803	17,784	3,695	3,271
15 to 65 years ...	272,341	360,482	88,141	6,024	6,379
65 years and upwards ...	12,723	19,780	7,057	281	350
Total ...	452,083	565,065	112,982	10,000	10,000

Men at
"soldier's
age."

65. From 20 to 40, being the age at which the first call upon the male inhabitants of a country would be made in order to repel an invasion, is designated "the soldier's age." The returns of the census of 1881 showed that the Australasian colonies as a whole could then have raised an army of over 450,000 such males, of which the contingent available from Victoria would have numbered 114,142, or 1,324 per 10,000 of her total population of both sexes. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1888 shows that up to that time the males at the soldier's age in Victoria had increased to 184,713, or to 1,739 per 10,000 of the population.

Women at
reproduc-
tive period,
1881 and
1888.

66. From 15 to 45 years of age may be called the fruitful or reproductive period of female life. At the last census the number of women between those ages in Victoria was found to be 186,277, and

their proportion to every 10,000 of the whole female population was found to be 4,540. At the middle of 1888 the number of women at the fruitful period had increased to 241,484, and their proportion per 10,000 of the female population had increased to 4,860.

67. The ages of the people in the various Australasian colonies were as follow when the census of 1881 was taken :—

Ages in Australasian colonies.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years	57,846	56,169	16,178	21,028	2,070	8,127	41,636
5 to 10 „	54,843	49,877	13,637	17,407	1,878	7,274	34,305
10 to 15 „	54,330	45,071	11,704	16,207	1,802	6,997	28,875
15 to 20 „	49,445	38,169	9,357	14,801	1,505	6,701	21,060
20 to 25 „	40,593	40,056	12,228	16,907	1,386	6,001	22,078
25 to 30 „	27,482	35,050	12,811	15,032	1,102	4,195	23,916
30 to 35 „	22,633	29,361	10,882	10,965	830	3,168	20,202
35 to 40 „	23,434	27,338	10,506	9,625	1,036	2,565	20,318
40 to 45 „	25,948	24,242	9,600	7,344	1,155	2,577	20,099
45 to 50 „	28,354	19,426	6,214	5,672	1,232	2,435	13,972
50 to 55 „	26,439	15,649	4,181	4,897	1,114	2,677	9,553
55 to 60 „	15,967	9,086	2,168	3,336	698	2,180	4,855
60 to 65 „	12,046	8,350	1,615	2,770	595	2,375	3,809
65 to 70 „	6,156	5,134	810	1,607	262	1,553	1,879
70 to 75 „	3,686	3,461	449	1,102	182	1,246	1,175
75 to 80 „	1,782	1,645	189	537	75	638	581
80 and upwards	1,099	1,277	113	293	40	453	322
Unspecified† ...	...	1,788	2,683	...	100	...	970
Total ...	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	61,162	269,605
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years	56,359	54,954	15,756	20,656	2,071	8,065	40,653
5 to 10 „	54,461	49,141	13,410	17,357	1,847	6,968	33,610
10 to 15 „	53,923	43,408	11,200	16,068	1,744	6,663	28,747
15 to 20 „	51,191	37,565	8,703	14,991	1,547	6,665	21,549
20 to 25 „	43,324	34,481	8,679	13,844	1,222	5,938	19,287
25 to 30 „	26,992	25,488	6,678	10,195	849	3,811	16,670
30 to 35 „	21,954	21,278	5,631	7,689	685	2,776	14,393
35 to 40 „	21,571	19,067	5,542	6,670	648	2,561	13,244
40 to 45 „	21,245	15,293	4,405	6,045	616	2,483	11,001
45 to 50 „	19,439	11,896	2,943	4,949	494	2,264	7,369
50 to 55 „	15,296	8,835	1,996	3,871	323	1,926	5,010
55 to 60 „	9,118	5,923	1,215	2,691	216	1,389	2,965
60 to 65 „	7,008	5,528	896	2,250	187	1,290	2,530
65 to 70 „	3,801	3,148	476	1,406	94	772	1,353
70 to 75 „	2,524	2,057	266	904	59	514	912
75 to 80 „	1,215	992	132	447	25	269	411
80 and upwards	842	637	81	302	14	189	262
Unspecified† ...	...	628	191	...	5	...	362
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	54,543	220,328

* Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria, and New South Wales.

† In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, the "Unspecified" have been distributed by proportion amongst the other numbers.

Relative
effective-
ness of
population
of various
countries.

68. Comparing the total populations of the Australasian colonies with those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and the United States, the following are the proportions at the supporting and the dependent periods of life, the figures being all for 1881, except those of the United States, which are for 1880 :—

TOTAL POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES.

Country.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and Upwards.
France	6,530	2,660	810
Queensland	5,993	3,888	119
United States ...	5,940	3,710	350
Victoria ...	5,908	3,847	245
England and Wales	5,897	3,645	458
Western Australia...	5,891	3,855	254
South Australia ...	5,879	3,885	236
Ireland ...	5,860	3,500	640
Scotland...	5,840	3,660	500
New South Wales...	5,768	3,987	245
Tasmania ...	5,692	3,821	487
New Zealand ...	5,604	4,254	142

Countries
compared.

69. France, it will be observed, is at the head of the list, the proportion at the supporting period being 537 per 10,000 above that in Queensland, which heads the Australasian colonies, and 926 per 10,000 above that in New Zealand, which stands last of those colonies. In France, however, in consequence of the low birth rate prevailing, the proportion of children under 15 is very much smaller, whilst that of old persons over 65 is very much larger than in any of the other countries. The absence of a youthful population to take the place of those who pass on to old age must materially weaken the population of France in the course of a few years. Queensland stands next to France, after which follows the United States, which is only slightly above Victoria, England and Wales being next below this colony, whilst Ireland and Scotland stand also below Western Australia and South Australia, but above New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Occupations,
1888.

70. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1888, in the same manner as the religions, the only exception being the miners, an estimate of

the number of which has been obtained from the Department of Mines:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1888
(ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to Government	5,933	298	6,231
„ religion	1,356	249	1,605
„ health	2,430	1,938	4,368
„ law	1,582	...	1,582
„ education	3,334	5,069	8,403
„ art, science, and literature ...	3,277	1,292	4,569
Traders	18,082	2,386	20,468
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities ...	8,363	795	9,158
Ministering to entertaining and clothing... ..	18,534	32,851	51,385
Domestic servants	3,673	26,489	30,162
Contractors, artizans, and mechanics	57,976	1,292	59,268
Miners*	25,500	...	*25,500
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ...	1,074	...	1,074
Engaged in pastoral pursuits and agriculture ...	97,361	50,245	147,606
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	4,181	1,242	5,423
Engaged in land carriage	18,195	398	18,593
Engaged in sea navigation	4,125	50	4,175
Dealing in food	17,517	2,137	19,654
Labourers	30,061	...	30,061
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	1,187	99	1,286
Of independent means... ..	2,995	1,392	4,387
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	209,865	364,290	574,155
Public burthen	7,911	4,423	12,334
Of no occupation	1,526	50	1,576
Unspecified*	19,027	...	19,027
Total	565,065	496,985	1,062,050

71. In the absence of accurate information of a recent date, this table, like the table of birthplaces and religions in 1888, has, except in the case of the miners, necessarily been for the most part constructed according to the proportions prevailing at the census; but there is no doubt that important changes have taken place since then, consequently the figures in the table must be taken only for what they may be worth. Caution necessary in accepting figures.

72. The following, grouped in sub-orders, are the numbers in the various Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, following different occupations when the census was taken:— Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Sub-orders.

* According to the census proportions the number of miners should be 44,527, but the officers of the Department of Mines state the number does not exceed 25,500. The difference (19,027) has been set down as "unspecified" near the foot of the table.

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
1	1	Officers of general government..	3,477	1,283	1,965	289	593	1,972
"	2	" local government ...	518	118	142	14	34	261
"	3	Engaged in defence ...	499	25	22	180	34	730
2	1	Clergymen, ministers, and church officers	1,237	374	469	119	203	747
"	2	Law court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates	1,243	285	268	25	205	844
"	3	Physicians, surgeons, druggists, etc.	1,595	406	765	46	170	810
"	4	Authors, literary persons, etc. ...	197	39	97	4	16	121
"	5	Scientific persons ...	300	84	204	19	26	270
2	6	Teachers ...	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
"	7	Artists ...	734	104	143	4	55	331
"	8	Musicians, music teachers, etc....	1,289	138	224	15	91	447
"	9	Actors, etc. ...	560	104	64	...	33	256
3	1	Wives and widows of no specified occupation	101,035	24,782	43,743	10,318	16,621	70,347
"	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	179,922	10,091	77,675		25,849	120,607
"	3	Scholars (so described) ..	184,655	76,912	42,141	6,327	21,215	105,658
4	1	Engaged in boarding and lodging	7,475	1,597	2,089	127	790	3,196
"	2	" in attendance ...	31,234	9,056	9,388	1,018	4,487	16,742
5	1	Mercantile persons ...	11,332	2,027	3,795	242	723	6,770
"	2	Other general dealers ...	6,284	1,809	1,774	230	832	2,907
6	1	Carriers on railways (not railway construction)	3,098	668	808	55	263	1,157
"	2	Carriers on roads ...	8,291	3,115	3,466	503	700	3,574
"	3	" seas and rivers ...	3,363	1,911	2,530	431	969	4,518
"	4	Engaged in storage ...	1,257	342	621	33	131	1,006
"	5	Messengers and porters ...	1,359	870	294	7	266	1,118
		Engaged—						
7	1	In agricultural pursuits ...	108,919	22,004	30,330	3,336	17,748	42,722
"	2	" pastoral pursuits ...	10,608	8,333	3,686	1,288	860	5,541
"	3	On land (not cultivating or grazing)	1,377	1,478	738	42	293	3,924
"	4	About animals ...	3,298	1,452	66	97	507	2,260
8	1	In books ...	3,492	805	831	67	281	2,031
"	2	" musical instruments ...	139	16	25	..	10	63
"	3	" prints and pictures ...	200	21	31	2	7	58
"	4	" carving and figures ...	162	18	33	...	4	32
"	5	" tackle for sports and games	26	4	...	...	...	5
"	6	" designs, medals, and dies...	87	12	104	3	...	7
"	7	" watches and philosophical instruments	570	100	148	13	58	338
"	8	" surgical instruments ...	21	4	5	...	...	3
"	9	" arms ...	71	25	16	3	7	35
"	10	" machines and tools ...	994	327	537	6	69	750
"	11	" carriages, harness, and im-plements	3,556	971	1,545	159	368	1,521
"	12	" ships and boats...	608	212	254	53	188	752
"	13	" houses and buildings ...	16,162	3,458	6,834	516	1,892	11,947
"	14	" furniture ...	1,748	358	531	34	209	1,079
"	15	" chemicals ...	229	12	16	1	6	71

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS—*continued.*

Order	Sub-order.	Occupation.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
		Engaged—						
9	1	In textile fabrics ...	4,642	645	988	11	390	2,026
	2	„ dress ...	29,599	3,485	5,875	515	2,941	9,653
	3	„ fibrous materials ...	307	44	31	3	4	251
10	1	„ animal food ...	6,693	1,875	1,873	118	586	3,043
	2	„ vegetable food ...	4,309	837	1,405	102	695	2,305
	3	„ drinks and stimulants ...	4,275	776	1,065	35	355	1,715
11	1	„ animal matters ...	1,950	260	320	153	274	746
	2	„ vegetable matters ...	6,322	2,906	1,027	370	1,276	4,126
12	1	„ mining ...	36,066	11,439	2,196	102	3,090	14,273
	2	„ coal ...	444	339	46	12	59	294
	3	„ stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,499	2,063	4,706	88	754	4,181
	4	„ water ...	124	388	64	1	15	56
12	5	„ gold, silver, and precious stones	648	83	86	7	24	157
	6	„ metals other than gold and silver	7,724	1,634	2,941	233	922	3,749
13	1	Labourers (branch undefined) ...	22,033	4,609	8,660	1,003	3,970	14,904
	2	Other indefinite occupations ...	3,703	924	3,491	108	514	1,807
14	...	Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	1	Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	7,924	1,739	1,397	494	516	2,719
	2	Criminal classes ...	1,977	412	526	285	105	751
...	...	Occupation not stated ...	7,912	1,836	2,361	96	983	1,813
		Total population ...	862,346	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	489,933
		Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

73. For the purpose of making convenient comparisons between the industries carried on in the different colonies, it is desirable to combine the occupations in orders. This is done in the following table, the percentage of each order to the specified total being as shown:—

Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Orders.

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
	NUMBERS.						
1	Government and defence ...	4,494	1,426	2,129	483	661	2,963
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	13,950	2,899	3,895	482	1,659	7,263
3	Domestic duties and scholars ...	465,612	111,785	163,559	16,645	63,685	296,612
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	38,709	10,653	11,477	1,145	5,277	19,938

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS—*continued.*

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
NUMBERS— <i>continued.</i>							
5	Traders	17,616	3,836	5,569	472	1,555	9,677
6	Carriers by land and sea	17,568	6,906	7,719	1,029	2,329	11,373
	Engaged in—						
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	124,202	33,267	34,820	4,763	19,408	54,447
8	Art and mechanic productions	28,065	6,343	10,910	857	3,099	18,692
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	34,548	4,174	6,894	529	3,335	11,930
10	Food and drinks	15,277	3,488	4,343	255	1,636	7,063
11	Animal and vegetable substances	8,272	3,166	1,347	523	1,550	4,872
12	Minerals and metals	48,505	15,946	10,039	443	4,864	22,710
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	25,736	5,533	12,151	1,111	4,484	16,711
14	Persons of property or rank	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	Supported by the community	9,901	2,151	1,923	779	621	3,470
	Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.							
1	Government and defence	·53	·67	·77	1·63	·57	·61
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	1·63	1·37	1·40	1·63	1·45	1·49
3	Domestic duties and scholars	54·49	52·81	58·94	56·21	55·51	60·77
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging and attendance	4·53	5·03	4·13	3·87	4·60	4·09
5	Traders	2·06	1·81	2·01	1·59	1·36	1·98
6	Carriers by land and sea	2·06	3·26	2·78	3·48	2·03	2·33
	Engaged in—						
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	14·54	15·72	12·55	16·09	16·91	11·15
8	Art and mechanic productions	3·28	3·00	3·93	2·89	2·70	3·83
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4·04	1·97	2·48	1·79	2·91	2·44
10	Food and drinks	1·79	1·65	1·57	·86	1·43	1·45
11	Animal and vegetable substances	·97	1·50	·49	1·77	1·35	1·00
12	Minerals and metals	5·68	7·53	3·62	1·49	4·24	4·65
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	3·01	2·61	4·38	3·75	3·91	3·42
14	Persons of property or rank	·23	·05	·26	·32	·49	·08
15	Supported by the community	1·16	1·02	·69	2·63	·54	·71
	Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Occupations
in Victoria
and other
colonies
compared.

74. It will be observed that of traders, workers and dealers in textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials, and workers and dealers in food and drinks, Victoria had a larger proportion than any of the other colonies; that of persons engaged in the learned professions, literature, science and art, the proportion in Victoria was identical with that in Western Australia, and above that in any of the other colonies; but that of persons engaged in government and defence the proportion in Victoria was smaller than that in any of the other colonies.

75. In consequence of the occupations in New South Wales having been classified upon a different principle, it has been found impossible to make any regular comparison between them and the occupations pursued in the other colonies. The following, however, are a few of the groups which it appears probable, although not certain, are comparable with those of Victoria, and in which, therefore, the numbers and proportions in the two colonies are shown:—

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

Occupations.	Victoria.		New South Wales.	
	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.
Government and municipal officers ...	3,995	·47	5,486	·75
Engaged in defence ...	499	·06	1,310	·18
Clergy and others engaged in religion ...	1,237	·14	725	·10
Lawyers, law court officers, etc. ...	1,243	·15	920	·12
Physicians, surgeons, druggists, etc. ...	1,595	·19	1,049	·14
Authors, scientific persons, artists, etc. ...	3,080	·36	1,764	·24
Domestic duties (chiefly women and children)	280,957	32·88	238,109*	32·36
Scholars under tuition ...	184,655	21·61	154,885	21·05
Engaged in—				
Boarding and lodging ...	7,475	·87	4,111	·56
Attendance ...	31,234	3·66	33,913	4·61
Mercantile pursuits ...	18,873†	2·21	22,901	3·11
Maritime pursuits (not Royal Navy) ...	3,363	·39	4,492	·61
Agricultural pursuits and on land ...	110,296	12·91	89,682*	12·18
Pastoral pursuits and about animals ...	13,906	1·63	23,110*	3·14
Mining ...	36,066	4·22	17,709	2·41
Other occupations, which cannot be compared	155,960	18·25	135,709	18·44
Occupation not stated ...	7,912	...	15,593‡	...
Total population ...	862,346	...	751,468	...
Total of specified occupations ...	854,434	100·00	735,875	100·00

76. If the occupations in New South Wales, so far as they are named in the table, are correctly compared with those of Victoria—of which, as has been already stated, there is some doubt, the comparison being only given for what it may be worth—there were, when the census was taken, more Government officers, more persons employed in defence, more servants, more merchants and shopkeepers,

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales com-
pared.

* As in New South Wales the wives and daughters of farmers and squatters assisting on the farm or station were originally tabulated under the head of "Domestic Duties," in which respect the practice differed from that obtaining in Victoria, 36,000 have been deducted therefrom and added to those engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, viz., 30,000 to the former, and 6,000 to the latter.

† Including those engaged in storage.

‡ Including 9,813 unemployed.

more officers and sailors of the mercantile marine, and more persons engaged in pastoral pursuits, in New South Wales than in Victoria. The number of wives and widows engaged in domestic duties, and of young children, was higher in Victoria than in New South Wales; the proportion of such persons to the total population was, however, about the same in the two colonies.

Unemployed
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

77. It will be noticed that the persons of unstated occupations were nearly twice as numerous in New South Wales as in Victoria, which has arisen from the fact that, in the former, the occupations of persons out of work, who numbered 9,813, were not distinguished in the returns, whereas in this colony the unemployed, who numbered only 4,478, were classified under their proper occupations in the general tables, after which they were separated, and their respective callings were given in another table.

Urban and
rural
population.

78. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of ten miles from the centre of the city;* the second, viz., the extra-metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, viz., the extra-urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown at the end of 1888, as well as the average population during that year; also the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1888.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population at end of 1888.			Mean Population, 1888.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ... Extra-Metropolitan†	256	437,785	40·13	1,710	419,490
	376	195,425	17·92	520	194,870
Total Urban ...	632	633,210	58·05	1,002	614,360
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	457,659	41·95	5·2	447,690
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,090,869	100·00	12·4	1,062,050

* Exclusive of water, which covers about 58 square miles of the area named.
† In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their populations as returned at the census of 1881, are as follow: —Avoca, 94, Beechworth, 2,399; Chiltern, 1,243; Gisborne, 379; Graytown, 161; Guildford, 765; Jamieson, 328; Kilmore, 1,092; Kyneton, 3,062; Maldon, 2,809; South Barwon, 1,474; Steiglitz, 275; Taradale, 1,466; Walhalla (1885), 1,800; Woodend, 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

79. In 1888 the population of the metropolis was equal to fully two-fifths per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures:—

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO
TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

1861	...	...	Per Cent.	25·89	1881	...	...	Per Cent.	32·81
1871	...	...		28·87	1888	...	...		40·13

80. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1888, also the estimated mean population during that year, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne:—

Area and population of metropolitan sub-districts.

SUB-DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE.—AREA AND
POPULATION, 1888.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At End of 1888.		Mean Population 1888.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the Acre.	
Melbourne City ...	5,020	76,504	15·2	75,537
North Melbourne Town ...	565	21,967†	38·9	21,387
Fitzroy City ...	923	32,425	35·1	30,535
Collingwood City ...	1,139	32,888	28·9	31,230
Richmond City ...	1,430	37,350	26·1	36,030
Brunswick Town‡ ...	2,722	15,500	5·7	14,390
Northcote Borough ...	2,850	5,500	1·9	4,700
Prahran City ...	2,320	39,000	16·8	37,000
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	41,125	17·8	39,885
Port Melbourne Borough ...	2,366	12,278	5·2	11,930
St. Kilda Borough ...	1,886	17,926	9·5	17,345
Brighton Town ...	3,288	6,900	2·1	6,845
Essendon Borough ...	4,000	9,226	2·3	8,700
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	8,200	7·5	7,645
Hawthorn Town ...	2,389	14,457	6·1	13,237
Kew Borough ...	3,553	6,533	1·8	6,433
Footscray Town ...	3,075	14,300	4·7	13,030
Williamstown Town ...	2,775	13,400	4·8	13,075
Remainder of District ...	120,242	30,828	·3	29,078
Total ...	163,942	436,307	2·7	418,012
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River §	...	1,478	...	1,478
Total Population including shipping	...	437,785	...	419,490

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres.
† Including the Benevolent Asylum.
‡ Brunswick was proclaimed a town on the 10th April, 1888.
§ Census figures.

Populations
of suburban
municipalities.

81. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 76,500* inhabitants, or 35,000 more than South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne, with 41,000 inhabitants; Prahran, with 39,000; Richmond, with 37,000; and Collingwood and Fitzroy, with over 32,000 each. Northcote, with 5,500 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban boroughs, the next one being Kew, with 6,500.

Density of
metropolitan
population.

82. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the fourth column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne, with 39 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 35; Collingwood, with 29; Richmond, with 26; South Melbourne, with 18; Prahran City, with 17; and Melbourne City, with 15 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be borne in mind that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,745 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634 acres; South Melbourne, 474 acres; Williamstown, 433 acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 230 acres; Richmond, 195½ acres; Brighton, 166½ acres; Port Melbourne, 77½ acres; Fitzroy, 49 acres; Collingwood, only 29 acres.† If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 37·0; Richmond, 30·3; Collingwood, 29·6; Melbourne City, 23·3; South Melbourne, 22·4; St. Kilda, 10·8; Flemington and Kensington, 10·6; Williamstown, 5·7; Port Melbourne, 5·4; Brighton, 2·3; and Kew, 2·2.

Density of
population
in various
towns.

83. According to the following figures, which show the density of the population in 21 towns situated in various parts of the world, North Melbourne is rather less thickly peopled than Dresden, and Fitzroy than Lille and Buenos Aires; the density of the population in Collingwood is about the same as that in Bordeaux, whilst the density in Richmond is greater than that in Ghent and less than that in Liège; and the density in South Melbourne, Prahran, and

* This represents only the number who pass the night in the city.

† For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part "Social Condition," in the second volume.

Melbourne City is less than that in any of the towns named except Marseille:—

DENSITY OF THE POPULATIONS IN VARIOUS TOWNS.*

	Persons to the Acre.		Persons to the Acre.
Buda-Pesth ...	775·3	Dresden ...	39·3
Paris ...	121·8	Lyon ...	37·7
Hamburg ...	108·1	Lille ...	36·0
Glasgow ...	85·4	Buenos Aires ...	36·0
Berlin ...	83·8	Bordeaux ...	28·7
Brussels ...	76·5	Liège ...	28·3
Dublin ...	65·6	Ghent ...	23·9
London ...	53·4	Munich ...	22·7
Edinburgh ...	43·3	Hanover ...	22·7
Breslau ...	40·1	Marseille ...	6·5
Antwerp ...	39·7		

84. It may be remarked that whilst the last census revealed the fact that the estimate of the total population of Victoria was much too high, the estimate for Melbourne and suburbs, made then as now, by the municipal authorities, was not very wide of the truth. For this reason, whilst it has been deemed advisable to reduce the present estimate for the whole colony,† it has not been thought necessary to alter that of Melbourne and suburbs.

Estimate of metropolitan population not altered.

85. The following is a statement of the population of the metropolis or principal city of each of the Australasian colonies according to the census of 1881. The figures in all cases denote the number of inhabitants living in the suburbs as well as those resident within the corporate limits:—

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies, 1881.

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Name of City.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Melbourne ...	139,006	143,941	282,947
Sydney ...	113,928	110,283	224,211
Adelaide ...	51,716	52,148	103,864
Brisbane ...	15,296	15,813	31,109
Hobart ...	13,162	14,086	27,248
Wellington ...	10,226	10,337	20,563
Perth ...	2,981	2,841	5,822

86. In Hobart, Melbourne, Brisbane, Wellington, and Adelaide, when the census of 1881 was taken, females were more numerous than males, but in the other chief cities named the latter were slightly in

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

* The figures have been derived from a report on the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1889, there given in hectares, which have been turned into acres upon the assumption that a hectare is the equivalent of 2·47 acres.

† See paragraph 33 *ante*.

excess. The following are the proportions of the sexes according to the returns of that census:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
Hobart ...	... 107·02	Adelaide ...	... 100·84
Melbourne ...	... 103·55	Sydney ...	... 96·80
Brisbane ...	... 103·38	Perth ...	... 95·30
Wellington ...	... 101·09		

Metropoli-
tan popula-
tions, 1881
and 1888.

87. Estimates, without distinction of sexes, of the population of all these cities have been made for the middle of the year 1888, and in the following table the figures representing these are placed side by side with the figures derived from the returns of the census of 1881; the numerical and centesimal increases in the 7¼ years since the census was taken being also shown:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1881 AND 1888.

Name of City.	Population.		Increase in 7¼ Years.	
	1881 (End of First Quarter, enumerated).	1888 (Middle of the Year, estimated).	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ...	282,947	419,490	136,543	48·26
Sydney ...	224,211	357,690	133,479	59·53
Adelaide ...	103,864	115,380	11,516	11·09
Brisbane ...	31,109	85,800	54,691†	175·80†
Hobart ...	27,248	34,419	7,171	26·32
Wellington ...	20,563	30,590‡	10,027	48·76
Perth ...	5,822	9,300	3,478	59·74

Increases
of metro-
politan
populations
compared.

88. According to the figures, the numerical increase of the Melbourne population has been greater than that of any of the other metropolitan cities of Australasia, although in this respect it is closely approached by that of Sydney. In point of centesimal increase, Brisbane, Sydney, Perth and Wellington are all before Melbourne, it being doubtful, however, whether the boundaries within which the

* The population of Suva, the capital of Fiji, is stated to be about 700.
† As regards Brisbane it is thought probable that the population given for 1888 has been estimated over a larger suburban area than that given for 1881. If this is the case, the numerical and centesimal increases shown would obviously be too high.
‡ According to the census of New Zealand, 1886, the population of Wellington was then 27,833. Three New Zealand towns had larger populations, viz., Christchurch with 44,688, Dunedin with 45,518, and Auckland with 57,048 inhabitants. In all these cases the suburbs are included.

population of the first named was calculated as at the middle of 1888, do not extend further than those within which that population was made up when the returns of the census of 1881 were compiled.

89. When the census of 1881 was taken, the metropolitan population formed a larger proportion of the total population in South Australia than it did in any other of the Australasian colonies ; in the middle of 1888, however, that position was occupied by Melbourne, Adelaide having fallen to the second place. The following were the proportions in each colony at that time :—

Proportions
of metro-
politan to
total popu-
lations.

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Melbourne	39·50*	Brisbane	22·75
Adelaide	36·60	Perth	21·98
Sydney	33·61	Wellington	5·05
Hobart	23·85		

90. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities ; Sandhurst, comprising two ; Geelong, comprising three ; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The estimated populations of these with their immediate suburbs, in 1888, were as follow :—

Population
of chief
extra-
metropoli-
tan towns.

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1888.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat	40,753	Geelong	20,984
Sandhurst	36,020	Castlemaine	8,900

91. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true statement of the populations of towns, as, in some instances, the population within the limits of the city or municipality only is returned, whilst in others the population of the suburbs is also included ; for these reasons, the populations of the different towns given in the published lists are rarely comparable with one another. The populations of the Australian towns given in this work include their immediate suburbs, but it is not by any means certain that the same rule applies to all the towns in the following statement, which, however, has been compiled from the latest and best authorities, and will be found to embrace nearly all towns having as many as 100,000 inhabitants† :—

Population
of principal
towns of
the world.

* At the end of 1888 this proportion had increased to 40·13 per cent. See paragraph 78 ante.
† Some towns in China, and a few in Japan, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 100,000 inhabitants, but the populations of these are not known with accuracy, and little is heard of them outside their respective countries ; they have, therefore, been omitted. All towns in China and Japan having important commercial relations with Europeans, if stated to contain as many as 100,000 inhabitants, have, it is believed, been included in the list.

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1881	4,766,661*
Paris	France	1886	2,344,550
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Berlin	Prussia	1885	1,315,547
New York	United States	1885	1,300,000†
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1887	1,270,000
Tokio	Japan	1886	1,121,883
Tientsin	China ... ..	...	950,000
Philadelphia	United States	1885	875,000
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey	1885	873,565
Calcutta (with suburbs)	India	1881	871,504
St. Petersburg	Russia	1888	842,883‡
Pekin	China ... ..	...	800,000
Bombay	India	1881	773,196
Moscow	Russia	1884	753,469
Hankow	China ... ..	...	750,000
Glasgow	Scotland	1881	674,095
Foo-chow	China ... ..	...	630,000
Brooklyn	United States	1885	604,000
Liverpool	England	1888	599,738§
Chicago	United States	1885	550,000
Bangkok	Siam ... ..	...	500,000
Buenos Aires (with suburbs)	Argentine Republic	1888	466,267||
Naples	Italy	1881	463,172
Brussels (with suburbs)	Belgium	1888	458,939
St. Louis	United States	1885	450,000
Nankin	China ... ..	...	450,000
Birmingham	England	1888	447,912
Melbourne (with suburbs)	Victoria	1888	437,785
Warsaw	Russian Poland	1884	436,572
Buda-Pesth	Hungary	1886	422,557
Madras	India	1881	405,848
Lyon	France	1886	401,930
Boston	United States	1885	390,406
Amsterdam	Holland	1888	390,016
Madrid	Spain	1887	385,888
Manchester	England	1888	378,164¶
Marseille	France	1886	376,143
Baltimore	United States	1885	375,000
Cairo	Egypt	1882	374,838
Sydney (with suburbs)	New South Wales	1888	366,684
Osaka	Japan	1886	361,694
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1885	357,332
Shanghai	China ... ..	...	355,000

* This was the population of Greater London, as returned at the last census. The population of Inner London at the same time was 3,816,483. It is estimated that by the middle of 1886 the population of Greater London had increased to 5,300,900, and that of Inner London to 4,149,533.

† New York, combined with Brooklyn, from which it is separated by the East River, and Jersey City and Hoboken, from which it is separated by the North River, contained 2,095,234 inhabitants. This combination, if allowed, would show New York to be the most populous city in the world except London and Paris.

‡ This is the summer population ; it is said to be much larger in winter.

§ Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 699,831 inhabitants. This combination would place Liverpool above Glasgow.

|| Without suburbs, 404,173.

¶ Manchester, with Salford, contained 604,500 inhabitants.

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Hyderabad ...	India ...	1881	354,692
Leeds ...	England ...	1888	351,210
Mexico ...	Mexico ...	1888	350,000
Dublin (with suburbs) ...	Ireland ...	1881	349,648
Sheffield ...	England ...	1888	321,711
Hamburg (with suburbs) ...	Germany ...	1885	305,690
San Francisco ...	United States ...	1885	300,000
Breslau ...	Prussia ...	1885	299,640
Milan ...	Italy ...	1881	295,543
Copenhagen (with suburbs) ...	Denmark ...	1887	286,900
Cincinnati ...	United States ...	1885	280,000
Rome ...	Italy ...	1881	273,268
Odessa ...	Russia ...	1887	270,643
Edinburgh ...	Scotland ...	1888	262,733
Munich ...	Bavaria ...	1885	261,981
Lucknow ...	India ...	1881	261,303
Kioto ...	Japan ...	1886	245,675
King Ki-Tao ...	Corea ...	...	250,000
Lisbon ...	Portugal ...	1878	246,343
Dresden ...	Saxony ...	1886	246,086
Barcelona ...	Spain ...	1887	241,962
Bordeaux ...	France ...	1886	240,582
Ningpo ...	China ...	...	240,000
New Orleans ...	United States ...	1885	235,000
Alexandria ...	Egypt ...	1882	231,396
Nottingham ...	England ...	1888	230,921
Turin ...	Italy ...	1881	230,183
Bradford ...	England ...	1888	229,721
Bristol ...	England ...	1888	226,510
Stockholm ...	Sweden ...	1887	227,964
Salford ...	England ...	1888	226,336
Bucharest ...	Roumania ...	1876	221,805
Antwerp ...	Belgium ...	1888	210,534
Teheran ...	Persia ...	...	210,000
Belfast ...	Ireland ...	1881	208,122
Palermo ...	Sicily ...	1881	205,712
Havana ...	Cuba ...	...	205,676
Santiago ...	Chile ...	1885	200,000
Gwalior ...	India ...	1881	200,000
Hull ...	England ...	1888	202,359
Benares ...	India ...	1881	200,000
Smyrna ...	Asiatic Turkey ...	...	200,000
Damascus ...	Syria ...	...	200,000
Rotterdam ...	Holland ...	1888	193,658
Lille ...	France ...	1886	188,272
Montreal ...	Canada ...	1886	186,257
Manila ...	Philippine Islands ...	...	182,242
Bagdad ...	Asiatic Turkey ...	...	180,000
Prague (with suburbs) ...	Bohemia ...	1880	177,000
Riga ...	Russia ...	1885	175,332
Delhi ...	India ...	1881	173,393
Kharkoff ...	Russia ...	1885	171,416
Patna ...	India ...	1881	170,654
Leipzig ...	Saxony ...	1885	170,340

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.				Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Kieff	...	...	...	Russia	1887	170,216
Bremen	...	...	...	Germany	1885	165,255
Tabriz	...	...	...	Persia	...	165,000
Pittsburg	...	...	...	United States	1885	162,000
Cologne	...	...	...	Prussia	1885	161,401
Agra	...	...	...	India	1881	160,208
Cleveland	...	...	...	United States	1880	160,146
Newcastle	...	...	...	England	1888	159,003
Milwaukie	...	...	...	United States	1885	158,509
Bangalore	...	...	...	India	1881	155,857
Buffalo	...	...	...	United States	1880	155,137
Frankfort	...	...	...	Prussia	1885	154,513
Odessa	...	...	...	Russia	1885	154,240
Newark	...	...	...	United States	1885	152,988
Amritsar	...	...	...	India	1881	151,896
Cawnpore	...	...	...	India	1881	151,444
Königsburg	...	...	...	Prussia	1885	151,151
Allahabad	...	...	...	India	1881	150,378
Fez	...	...	...	Morocco	...	150,000
The Hague	...	...	...	Holland	1888	149,447
Lahore	...	...	...	India	1881	149,369
Ghent	...	...	...	Belgium	1888	147,912
Toulouse	...	...	...	France	1886	147,617
Leicester	...	...	...	England	1888	146,790
Trieste	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary	1880	144,844
Valencia	...	...	...	Spain	1887	141,842
Jeypore	...	...	...	India	1881	142,578
Kazan	...	...	...	Russia	1883	140,726
Liège	...	...	...	Belgium	1888	140,261
Dundee	...	...	...	Scotland	1881	140,239
Bahia	...	...	...	Brazil	1883	140,000
Hanover	...	...	...	Prussia	1885	139,731
Portsmouth	...	...	...	England	1888	139,575
Victoria	...	...	...	Hongkong	1881	139,144
Oldham	...	...	...	England	1888	138,220
Genoa	...	...	...	Italy	1881	138,081
Portland	...	...	...	England	1887	137,917
Newark	...	...	...	United States	1880	136,508
Kristiania	...	...	...	Norway	1888	135,615
Florence	...	...	...	Italy	1881	134,992
Seville	...	...	...	Spain	1887	131,048
Rangoon	...	...	...	India	1881	134,176
Nagoya	...	...	...	Japan	1886	131,492
Pernambuco	...	...	...	Brazil	1883	130,000
Poonah	...	...	...	India	1881	129,751
Sunderland	...	...	...	England	1887	129,684
Venice	...	...	...	Italy	1881	129,445
Minneapolis	...	...	...	United States	1885	129,200
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	India	1881	127,621
Nantes	...	...	...	France	1886	127,482
Stuttgart	...	...	...	Wurtemberg	1885	125,906
Tunis	...	...	...	Tunis	...	125,000
Louisville	...	...	...	United States	1880	123,758
Saratoff	...	...	...	Russia	1885	122,829

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Soerabaya ...	Java ...	...	121,637
Jersey City ...	United States ...	1880	120,722
Kishineff ...	Russia ...	1885	120,074
Leon ...	Mexico ...	1882	120,000
Aleppo ...	Asiatic Turkey ...	...	120,000
Yarkand ...	Turkestan... ..	1886	120,000
Brighton ...	England ...	1888	119,983
Blackburn ...	England ...	1888	119,039
Toronto ...	Canada ...	1886	118,403
Providence ...	United States ...	1885	118,070
St. Etienne ...	France ...	1886	117,875
Detroit ...	United States ...	1880	116,342
Malaga ...	Spain ...	1887	110,575
Milwaukee ...	United States ...	1880	115,578
Adelaide (with suburbs)	South Australia ...	1888	115,380
Dusseldorff ...	Prussia ...	1885	115,190
Nuremberg ...	Bavaria ...	1885	114,891
Danzig ...	Prussia ...	1885	114,805
Magdeburg ...	Prussia ...	1885	114,291
Bolton ...	England ...	1888	113,506
Surat ...	India ...	1881	113,417
Lodz ...	Russia ...	1885	113,413
Havre ...	France ...	1886	112,074
Strasburg ...	Alsace-Lorraine ...	1885	111,987
Colombo ...	Ceylon ...	1881	111,942
St. Paul ...	United States ...	1885	111,397
Chemnitz ...	Saxony ...	1885	110,808
Lemberg ...	Galicia ...	1884	110,250
Bareilly ...	India ...	1881	109,844
Valparaiso ...	Chile ...	1885	109,584
Cardiff ...	Wales ...	1888	108,570
Rouen ...	France ...	1886	107,163
Elberfeld ...	Prussia ...	1885	106,492
Oporto ...	Portugal ...	1878	105,838
Howrah ...	India ...	1881	105,206
Aberdeen ...	Scotland ...	1881	105,189
Kansas City ...	United States ...	1885	105,000
Altona ...	Prussia ...	1885	104,719
Montevideo (with suburbs)	Uruguay ...	1884	104,472
Tiflis ...	Asiatic Russia ...	1883	104,024
Bologna ...	Italy ...	1881	103,998
Preston ...	England ...	1888	103,234
Barmen ...	Prussia ...	1885	103,066
Vilna ...	Russia ...	1885	102,845
Baroda ...	India ...	1881	101,818
Lima ...	Peru ...	1876	101,488
Roubaix ...	France ...	1886	100,299
Birkenhead ...	England ...	1888	100,093
Bogota ...	Colombia ...	1881	100,000
Indianapolis ...	United States ...	1885	100,000
Adrianople ...	Turkey ...	...	100,000
Erzroom ...	Asiatic Turkey ...	...	100,000
Herat ...	Affghanistan ...	...	100,000
Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar ...	...	100,000

Population
of Mel-
bourne and
other cities
compared.

92. According to the figures in the table, Melbourne is now more populous than any other town in the Southern Hemisphere except Buenos Aires; than any town in the United Kingdom except London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (with Salford), and Birmingham; than any town on the continent of Europe except Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Moscow, and Naples; or than any town in the United States except New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, and St. Louis. It should, however, be remembered that the population of the suburbs is included in the case of Melbourne, but it may not be so in the case of some of the towns which appear by the table to have smaller populations.

Mining
population.

93. Between the censuses of Victoria taken in 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. At the end of 1888, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 25,142, or 655 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 10,047 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1888.

Alluvial miners...	...	...	12,416	European miners	...	...	21,373
Quartz miners ...	...	...	12,726	Chinese miners...	...	...	3,769
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total	...	...	25,142	Total	...	...	25,142

European
and Chinese
miners.

94. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1888 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 3,667, the numbers being 12,520 and 8,853 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 206, as against 3,563 engaged in alluvial mining.

Area of Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

95. The area of the Australian continent is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area, added to the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different colonies, which, except the area of New Zealand, in which case the official estimate furnished by the colony has been retained, were computed by the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, Mr. A. J. Skene, from the map of Continental Australia compiled and engraved under his direction—the calculations being

based on latitude and longitude and the generally-accepted figure of the earth :—

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,175
Queensland	668,224
South Australia	903,425*
Western Australia	975,920
Total Australia	2,944,628†
Tasmania	26,375
New Zealand	104,235
Total Australasia	3,075,238

96. It will be noticed that Victoria is by far the smallest colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest of the group except Tasmania. If the whole continent were to be divided into 100 equal parts, the area of Victoria would embrace 3 such parts, that of New South Wales 10, that of Queensland 23, that of South Australia 30, and that of Western Australia 34. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, little more than an eighth of that of Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

Area of
Victoria
and other
colonies.

97. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,764 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,647 square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

Area of
Australasia,
Europe, and
United
States.

98. The estimated population, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile, in each of the Australasian colonies during the year of the last census (1881) and the seven following years are shown in the following table :—

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

* Inclusive of the Northern Territory, estimated to contain 523,620 square miles.

† Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by nearly 86,000 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow :—

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales (latest correction) ..	310,700
Queensland	668,497
South Australia	903,425
Western Australia	1,060,000
Total Australia	3,030,506
Tasmania	26,215

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria† ...	1881	462,491	417,727	880,218	90·32	10·015
	1882	472,770	427,452	900,222	90·41	10·243
	1883	484,961	436,782	921,743	90·06	10·486
	1884	498,479	447,566	946,045	89·79	10·765
	1885	512,953	458,192	971,145	89·32	11·050
	1886	531,452	471,591	1,003,043	88·74	11·413
	1887	550,044	486,075	1,036,119	88·37	11·790
	1888	581,333	509,536	1,090,869	87·64	12·424
New South Wales ...	1881	426,944	351,746	778,690	82·39	2·519
	1882	443,314	367,519	810,833	82·90	2·623
	1883	470,009	387,735	857,744	82·50	2·774
	1884	495,581	408,377	903,958	82·40	2·924
	1885	527,533	430,381	957,914	81·58	3·098
	1886	551,343	450,623	1,001,966	81·73	3·241
	1887	574,012	468,907	1,042,919	81·69	3·373
	1888	598,827	486,529	1,085,356	81·25	3·510
Queensland ...	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
	1883	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
	1884	178,530	123,560	302,090	69·21	·452
	1885	185,735	129,754	315,489	69·86	·472
	1886	201,024	141,590	342,614†	70·43	·513†
	1887	214,531	152,409	366,940	71·04	·549
	1888	225,516	161,947	387,463	71·81	·580
South Australia§ ...	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
	1883	160,589	143,926	304,515	89·62	·337
	1884	164,877	147,904	312,781	89·70	·346
	1885	163,641	149,782	313,423	91·53	·347
	1886	162,980	149,778	312,758	91·89†	·346
	1887	165,199†	152,247	317,446	92·16†	·351†
	1888	159,219	153,846	313,065	96·63	·347
Western Australia ...	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
	1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	76·06	·032
	1884	18,623	14,335	32,958	76·97	·034
	1885	19,989	15,197	35,186	76·03	·036
	1886	23,044	16,540	39,584†	71·78†	·041
	1887	24,807	17,681	42,488	71·27	·044
	1888	24,275	17,862	42,137	73·58	·043

* The figures for Victoria and New South Wales contain a few Aborigines. In other cases the Aborigines are omitted. For populations in each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) and tables in Appendix A published in the second volume.

† On the 31st March, 1889, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,097,004.

‡ Figures revised and amended since last publication.

§ The population of South Australia, as here given, is exclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained, when the census of 1881 was taken, 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese.

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Tasmania ...	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
	1883	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
	1884	69,140	61,401	130,541	88·81	4·949
	1885	71,081	62,710	133,791	88·22	5·073
	1886	73,323	63,888	137,211	87·13	5·202
	1887	76,245	66,233	142,478	86·87	5·402
	1888	78,029	68,120	146,149	87·30	5·541
New Zealand† ...	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·806
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·967
	1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·189
	1884	301,374	255,736	557,110	84·86	5·345
	1885	310,732	264,494	575,226	85·12	5·519
	1886	317,632	271,734	589,366	85·55	5·654
	1887	324,558	278,803	603,361	85·90	5·788
	1888	324,948	282,432	607,380	86·92	5·827

99. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group; but in South Australia there exists a nearer approach to equality in the numbers of the sexes than in Victoria. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect of these two matters :—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1888.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. New Zealand. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New South Wales. | |

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1888.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. South Australia. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 7. Queensland. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

100. It will be noticed that in the last four years the male population of New South Wales has been more numerous than that of Victoria; but, until 1887, the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population was neutralized by the large excess of females in the latter. In 1887, however, for the only time since 1853, the total population of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria, the excess in favour of the mother colony being 6,800; but in 1888 Victoria

More persons now in New South Wales than in Victoria.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, estimated to number about 42,000.

regained her position as the most populous colony of the Australasian group, the excess of her population over that of New South Wales at the end of that year being 5,513.

Sexes
diverging
from
equality in
some
colonies.

101. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did in 1881; but in Queensland, South Australia and New Zealand the tendency since the census has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Decrease of
population
in South
Australia.

102. In 1888, as compared with 1887, an increase, it will be noticed, took place in the populations of all the Australasian colonies except South Australia and Western Australia, in the former of which there was a falling off of 5,980 in the male, but an increase of 1,599 in the female population, resulting in a net loss of 4,381 persons; and in the latter there was a falling off of 532 males, but an increase of 181 females, resulting in a net loss of 351 persons.

Population
of Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

103. At the end of 1888 there were on the Continent of Australia over two million nine hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were close on three million six hundred and seventy-three thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the eight years ended with 1888, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1888.

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia	1881	1,191,873	1,010,340	2,202,213	84·77	·748
	1882	1,234,562	1,049,023	2,283,585	84·97	·775
	1883	1,303,554	1,099,623	2,403,177	84·36	·816
	1884	1,356,090	1,141,742	2,497,832	84·19	·848
	1885	1,409,851	1,183,306	2,593,157	83·93	·881
	1886	1,469,843	1,230,122	2,699,965	83·70	·917
	1887	1,528,593*	1,277,319*	2,805,912*	83·56*	·953*
	1888	1,589,170	1,329,720	2,918,890	83·67	·991
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,530,093	1,291,953	2,822,046	84·44	·918
	1882	1,582,996	1,340,775	2,923,771	84·70	·951
	1883	1,665,191	1,405,083	3,070,274	84·39	·999
	1884	1,726,604	1,458,879	3,185,483	84·50	1·036
	1885	1,791,664	1,510,510	3,302,174	84·30	1·074
	1886	1,860,812	1,565,750	3,426,562	84·14	1·114
	1887	1,929,396*	1,622,355*	3,551,751*	84·09*	1·155*
	1888	1,992,147	1,680,272	3,672,419	84·34	1·194

* Figures revised and altered since last publication.

104. According to the experience of the eight years named, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to increase rather than to diminish, both on the Australian continent and in the whole of Australasia. Sexes diverging from equality.

105. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that considerably more than one-third of the inhabitants of Australia, and more than two-sevenths of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria. Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

106. The following table shows the area and the population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject:— Area and population of British dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales * ...	58,489	1888	28,628,804	489
Scotland ...	29,820	"	4,034,156	135
Ireland ...	32,531	"	4,790,614	147
British soldiers and sailors abroad ...	...	(c) 1881	215,374	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	...	37,668,948	312
Gibraltar † ...	2	1887	19,200	9,600
Malta † ...	119	"	160,679	1,350
Heligoland ...	1	"	2,200	2,200
Total ...	120,962	...	37,851,027	313
ASIA.				
British India ‡ ...	868,314	1887	210,754,578	243
Upper Burmah ...	190,500	...	3,000,000	16
Ceylon ...	25,365	1887	3,000,000	118
Straits Settlements ...	1,472	"	537,000	365
Protected Malay States ...	15,664	"	300,000	19
British North Borneo ...	30,709	"	210,000	...
Sarawak ...	41,000	"	300,000	...
Labuan and smaller islands ...	30	"	6,000	200
Hong Kong ...	32	"	212,951	6,655
Aden... }	71	(c) 1881	34,711	491
Perim ... }			149	
Cyprus ...	3,584	1887	200,000	56
Total ...	1,176,741	...	218,555,389	186

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1881 of 141,260. † Exclusive of the military.

‡ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah, but exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1887 covered an estimated area of 509,730 square miles, and contained a population of over 55 millions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies* ...	713	1887	368,163	516
Natal ...	18,750	"	477,100	25
Cape Colony and dependencies† ...	219,700	"	1,377,213	6
St. Helena ...	47	"	5,100	109
Ascension ...	34	"	166	5
Lagos ...	1,069	"	100,000	94
Gold Coast (including Protectorate) ...	29,401	"	1,426,450	49
Sierra Leone ...	3,000	"	75,000	25
Gambia ...	69	"	15,000	217
Total ...	272,783	...	3,844,192	14
AMERICA.				
Canada ...	3,470,392	1887	4,922,679	1·4
Newfoundland (including Labrador) ...	162,000	"	200,006	1·2
Bermuda ...	19	"	13,347	702
Honduras ...	7,562	"	30,000	4
British Guiana ...	109,000	"	277,038	3
West Indies—				
Bahamas ...	4,466	"	48,471	11
Turk's Island ...	169	"	5,000	30
Jamaica ...	4,282	"	607,798	142
St. Lucia ...	238	"	42,300	178
St. Vincent ...	133	"	45,000	338
Barbados ...	166	"	180,000	1,084
Grenada ...	133	"	48,346	364
Tobago ...	115	"	20,335	177
Virgin Isles...	58	"	5,000	86
St. Christopher ...	65	}	45,000	391
Nevis ...	50			
Antigua ...	170	"	35,000	206
Montserrat ...	47	"	11,680	249
Dominica ...	291	"	29,500	101
Trinidad ...	1,754	"	183,486	105
Total ...	3,761,110	...	6,749,986	1·8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand‡	3,075,238	1888	3,672,420	1·2
Fiji § ...	7,740	1887	124,658	16
British New Guinea ...	89,000	"	150,000	17
Falkland Islands ...	6,500	"	1,843	·3
Total ...	3,178,478	...	3,948,921	1·2
Grand Total British Dominions ...	8,510,074	...	270,949,515	31·8

* Exclusive of the military.

† Including not only Cape Colony proper (including British Kaffraria), but also Basutoland, Griqualand East and West, Transkei, and Tembuland, etc.

‡ Exclusive of Aborigines.

§ The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is said to be 8,034 square miles. Of the population, in 1881, 115,635 were Fijians; 2,193 Europeans; 5,637 Polynesians; and 588 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India).

107. The Australasian colonies occupy three-eighths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain nearly a seventieth, and Victoria contains nearly a two hundred and sixtieth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; and the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by about a million and a quarter. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, Canada, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

108. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information has been drawn from authentic sources, and is brought down to the latest reliable dates:—

Foreign countries, area and population.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary†	264,443	1886	41,144,925	155
Belgium	11,370	„	5,909,975	520
Denmark	14,784	1886	2,096,780	142
„ colonies of	75,107	(c)1880	127,208‡	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1880-6	2,223,988	25
France	204,092	1886	38,218,903	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,420	„	3,817,465§	15
„ „ others	432,739	1882-4	12,642,530	29
„ protectorates of, Tunis ...	44,910	1882-6	2,000,000	45
„ „ others	139,864	„	7,553,000	54
Total French dominions ...	1,079,025	1882-6	64,231,898	60
Germany	208,640	(c)1885	46,855,704	224
Greece|| ... ..	24,970	(c) 1879-81	1,979,453	79
Holland	12,648	1887	4,450,870	352
„ colonies of, Java and Madura ...	50,848	1886	21,974,161	432
„ other colonies	713,500	„	6,713,608	9
Total Dutch dominions ...	776,996	1886-7	33,138,639	43

* The figures in this table have been taken principally from *The Statesman's Year Book* and *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1888. The areas have been reduced, where necessary, from the metrical to the English system, on the assumption that one square kilometer is equal to .386 of a square mile.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population (c. 1879) of 1,504,091.

‡ Including Farøe islands.

§ Excluding wandering Arab tribes, estimated to embrace 2,440,000 persons.

|| Including the portions of Thessaly and Epirus acquired by the convention of the 24th May, 1881, which contain an estimated area of 5,160 square miles, with a population of 299,953.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>EUROPEAN—continued.</i>				
Italy	114,410	1886	29,943,607	262
Luxemburg	998	1885	213,283	214
Montenegro	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	68
Portugal	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores	1,005	„	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others	704,546	1878-85	3,338,951	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,651	...	8,047,129	11
Roumania	48,307	1887	5,500,000	114
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	(c)1885	81,725,185	43
Poland	49,142	„	7,960,304	162
Finland	144,210	„	2,176,421	15
Total	2,080,395	„	91,861,910	44
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1885	7,284,547	18
Siberia	4,823,112	„	4,313,680	9
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,327,098	5
Total	6,389,309	„	16,925,325	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,469,704	„	108,787,235	13
Servia	18,756	1886	1,970,032	105
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,667	1886	17,228,776	88
Spain, colonies of	163,876	1877-83	9,996,058	61
Total Spanish dominions ...	361,543	...	27,224,834	75
Sweden and Norway	295,327	1885-6	6,664,189	23
Switzerland	15,892	1886	2,940,602	185
Turkey †	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1885	975,030	70
Bulgaria	24,369	(c)1881	2,007,919	81
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	...	24,947,005	20

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

† Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 63,850 square miles, and 4,790,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 729,380 square miles, and 16,174,056 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
China (proper) ...	1,553,530	1879-85	381,555,000	246
„ dependencies of ...	2,914,170	...	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire † ...	4,467,700	...	402,735,000	90
Corea ...	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan ‡ ...	147,589	1887	38,507,177	261
Persia ...	636,203	1881	7,653,600 §	12
Siam ...	280,560	...	5,750,000	20
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) || ...	12,826	(c)1882	6,806,381	531
Liberia ...	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Madagascar ...	228,500	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco ¶ ...	219,000	1883	2,750,000	13
South African Republic ...	112,600	1887	360,000	3
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,125,086	1887	3,435,286	3
Bolivia ...	500,740	1884	3,303,000	7
Brazil ...	3,204,654	1885	12,922,375 ††	4
Chile ‡‡ ...	293,970	(c)1885	2,526,969	9
Colombia ...	504,773	1881	4,000,000 §§	8
Costa Rica ...	23,000	1886	213,785	9
Ecuador ...	248,370	(c)1885	1,004,651 |||	4
Guatemala ...	46,800	1887	1,357,900	29
Hayti ...	10,204	1885	572,000 ¶¶	56
Honduras ...	46,400	1884	458,000	10
Mexico ...	751,268	„	10,460,703	14
Nicaragua ...	51,647	„	259,794	5
Paraguay ...	91,980	1887	239,774 ***	3
Peru ‡‡ ...	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
San Domingo ...	18,045	1887	504,000	28

* See footnote (*) on page 77.

† The figures relating to China (Proper) are principally for the year 1885, and are mainly derived from an official report published by the Minister of Finance. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

‡ For a Statistical Account of the Empire of Japan, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, page 517.

§ Including 1,910,000 nomads.

|| Authorities differ considerably as to the area of Egypt. Thus the State-Major-General of Egypt estimates the total area (not including the territories of the Soudan still occupied) as 394,240 square miles. The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

¶ The population of Morocco is set down in *L'Almanach de Gotha* at 6,141,000.

** Including Patagonia.

†† Including 1,319,000 slaves, also a wandering Aboriginal population estimated to amount to 1,000,000.

‡‡ Allowance has been made for the cession, in 1883, of the Peruvian department of Tarapaca to Chile, whereby the area and population of Peru have been diminished respectively by 15,920 square miles and 47,500 persons, and the area and population of Chile have been increased by the same numbers. The population of Peru includes wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000; and Chile, about 50,000.

§§ Including wild Indians, estimated at 220,000.

||| Exclusive of wild Indians, of the number of which no estimate has been made.

¶¶ Of these nine-tenths are negroes, and the rest principally mulattoes.

*** Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—continued.

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICAN—continued.				
San Salvador	7,226	1886	651,130	90
United States †	3,557,000	1884	55,554,000	16
Uruguay	72,151	1886	596,463	8
Venezuela	429,855 ‡	„	2,198,320	5
OCEANIC.				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	(c) 1884	80,578 §	12
Samoa	1,076	1874	35,570	32
Tonga	385	1884	22,937	60
Grand total of countries named	31,363,378	...	996,480,566	31·8
Grand total of British Dominions	8,510,074	...	270,949,515	31·8
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	39,873,452	...	1,267,430,081	31·7

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

109. According to this table, the British Empire is an area somewhat larger than European and Asiatic Russia combined, more than four times as large as Russia in Europe, nearly twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and much more than twice as large as the United States or Brazil; whilst its population is nearly equal to two-thirds of that of the Chinese Empire, is nearly two and a half times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is over four times as large as that of France and its possessions, and is five times as large as that of the United States or Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about seventy times, and the population thereof more than seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

Density of population in various countries.

110. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former

* See footnote (*) on page 77.

† Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 531,409 square miles, and a population of 33,426. Indians to the number of 179,232, are also included.

‡ Exclusive of disputed territory, which, if included, would bring the total area up to 632,695 square miles.

§ Of this number 40,000 are Aborigines, 18,000 Chinese, and 17,300 whites—principally Portuguese.

containing over five hundred and twenty, and the latter four hundred and eighty-nine, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and fifty-two; next Italy, with two hundred and sixty-two; Japan with two hundred and sixty-one; and then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and forty-six persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Denmark.

111. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exception in the following list being Italy, Servia, Greece, and Roumania. The Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire and the United States also contain more males than females:—

Proportions
of sexes in
various
countries.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Females to 100 males.		Females to 100 males.
Portugal ...	108·8	European Russia ...	102·3
Scotland ...	107·6	Holland ...	102·3
Norway and Sweden ...	106·1	France ...	100·5
England and Wales ...	105·5	Belgium ...	100·1
Austria ...	104·7	Croatia and Slavonia ...	100·1
Spain ...	104·5	Russian Empire ...	99·7*
Finland ...	104·4	Italy ...	99·5
Ireland ...	104·3	Servia ...	96·5
Switzerland ...	104·1	Greece ...	96·5
Denmark ...	103·5	United States ...	96·5
Hungary ...	103·4	Roumania ...	94·4
Prussia ...	103·3		

112. The following is an estimate of the area and population of the world and its various continents. The scanty population of Australasia and Polynesia will be at once noticed. It will also be observed that by far the greater proportion, or about four-sevenths, of the total population of the earth is distributed throughout Asia, but that the density of population there, is little more than half that of Europe:—

Area and
population
of the
world.

* No regular census of the Russian Empire has ever been taken, but an estimate was made by the Government in 1885, which gave the number of males as 54,063,353, and the number of females as 53,883,042; and there were besides 835,840 individuals in Central Asia, of whom the sex was unknown.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.				Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe	...	...	...	3,756,002	338,710,000†	90·2
Asia	...	...	...	17,208,208	830,898,000	48·3
Africa	...	...	...	11,511,776	199,248,000	17·3
America	...	...	...	14,850,631	111,511,000	7·5
Australasia and Polynesia	...	...	...	3,455,802	4,702,000	1·4
Polarland	...	...	...	1,728,585	82,000	·05
Total				52,511,004	1,485,151,000	28·3

Proportion of countries named to world.

113. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 108 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of British dominions, etc., to world.

114. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover two-thirteenths of the earth's surface, and contain more than a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover nearly a seventeenth of its surface, but contain less than a four-hundred and twentieth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains only about a fourteen-hundredth of its population.

Overland migration not recorded.

115. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication has for some time existed between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales, and this has now been extended on to the capital of Queensland. Similar communication has also existed since the 19th January, 1887, between the capitals of this colony and South Australia, by means of a railway running westward in Victoria to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that

* The areas in this table have been taken from the late Dr. Petermann's "*Mittheilungen*," No. 69, entitled "*Die Bevölkerung der Erde VII.*," by Dr. E. Behm: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1882. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is .386 of a square mile. The figures of population are derived from Hubner's estimate for 1886. According to the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, 1886 (Gauthier Villars, 55 Quai des Augustins, Paris), the population of the globe amounts to 1,445 millions, of whom 340 millions are in Europe, 756 millions in Asia, 207 millions in Africa, 73 millions in North America, 31 millions in South America, and 38 millions in Oceania. The same authority estimates the area of inhabited land to be 136,300,000 kilometers, or 52,611,800 square miles.

† M. Emile Levasseur, in a paper read before the International Statistical Institute, estimated the population of Europe at the end of 1886 at 345,700,000.

colony. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative but to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

116. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—Victoria, being situated between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being dissatisfied with their prospects in this colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony, and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

117. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1888, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigration and emigration, 1888.

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony, and departures therefrom, contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No attempt is made to keep an account of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. It has already been mentioned that the number of persons departing by sea is habitually understated. The number of immigrants and emigrants recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1888.

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	...	...	...	68,575	33,457	102,032
Departures by sea	...	...	...	41,380	18,849	60,229
Excess of arrivals	...	...	...	27,195	14,608	41,803

Gain by im-
migration,
1887 and
1888
compared.

118. Whilst the records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1888 than for 1887 by 11,885, the records of departures show smaller numbers by 7,892, the apparent net gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore more in the year under review than the previous one by 19,777.

Adults and
children
arriving
and
departing.

119. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1888:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, 1888.

—				Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	...	...	...	89,595	11,141	1,296	102,032
Departures	...	...	...	55,324	4,335	570	60,229
Immigration in excess	...	...	...	34,271	6,806	726	41,803

Arrivals
from and
departures
for different
countries.

120. In consequence of the practice which exists of recording the ports of original departure and final destination of the ships as being also those of all the passengers, instead of noting the ports at which the respective passengers joined the vessel and those at which they stated their intention of leaving it, much doubt must exist as to the accuracy of the records showing the countries from which persons who arrived in the colony came, and to which those who left it went. The returns, however, as furnished by the immigration authorities, are given for what they may be worth:—

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1888.

Countries.				Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	...	...	...	39,774	29,257	10,517
South and Western Australia...	...	...	...	9,384	5,982	3,402
Tasmania	...	...	...	18,030	9,381	8,649
New Zealand	...	...	...	12,364	3,889	8,475
The United Kingdom	...	...	...	18,406	8,512	9,894
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	4,074	3,208	866
Total	...	...	...	102,032	60,229	41,803

121. It appears from the records that in each of the six years ended with 1886 persons passing from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland by sea greatly outnumbered those coming in an opposite direction, but in the two subsequent years the reverse was the case, the balance of sea migration between New South Wales and Victoria being against the former by 939 persons in 1887, and by 10,517 in 1888. From all the other Australasian colonies, as well as from the United Kingdom and foreign countries, Victoria gained considerably in population in every one of the years, the gain in 1888, however, from South and Western Australia not having been so great as in 1887, 1886, and 1885, and the gain from foreign countries not having been so great as in 1887 or 1886. On the other hand, the gain from Tasmania and New Zealand in 1888 was greater than in any of the previous years named, and that from the United Kingdom was only exceeded in 1886 and 1883. The following table shows the recorded balance of immigration over emigration, or the contrary, from or to each country in the last eight years. The figures must be accepted subject to the caution given in the paragraph immediately preceding the last table:—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1888.

Year.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—						Emigration to, in Excess of Immigration from New South Wales and Queensland.	Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.		
1881 ...	...	192	2,868	1,272	3,960	954	1,924	7,322
1882 ...	...	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	2,978	10,880
1883 ...	...	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	7,441	11,030
1884 ...	...	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	3,647	14,141
1885 ...	...	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	7,492	14,982
1886 ...	...	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	4,479	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	...	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	...	41,803
Total ...	...	27,028	38,542	16,975	70,105	11,341	16,505*	147,486

122. It appears from the table that, in the eight years ended with 1888, Victoria lost 16,505 persons to New South Wales and Queensland, but gained 82,545 from the other colonies of the group. The net gain from her neighbours during the period was thus 66,040.

* Net figures.

State-
assisted
immigra-
tion.

123. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number then declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State.

Legislation
respecting
Chinese.

124. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 10 tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of £10 should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed†; but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, two Acts imposing restrictions of Chinese immigration have been passed, the first being the *Chinese Act* 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723 (1st April, 1882), which limited the number of Chinese immigrants a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposed on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he left the vessel. This Act was partly repealed by the *Chinese Immigration Restriction Act* 1888, 52 Vict. No. 1005 (22nd December, 1888), which was introduced in accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of representatives of Australasian Governments held at Sydney in June, 1888, each colony engaging to introduce a similar

* Act 18 Vict. No. 39 (12th June, 1855).

† By the *Chinese Immigrants Statute* 1865, 28 Vict. No. 259 (May, 1865).

measure. The Victorian Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this colony having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that, in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer should be liable to a penalty of £500 for every Chinese by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and, failing to do so, should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20, and in addition to or substitution for such penalty, to be deported to the colony from whence he came; the Governor in Council, however, being at liberty to hold this provision in abeyance should he see fit to do so. Chinese duly accredited or sent on a special mission to an Australasian Government by any other Government; Chinese forming portion of the crews of vessels, and Chinese naturalized in Victoria are exempted from the provisions of this Act. The result of this Act will be virtually to put a stop to Chinese immigration in the future.

125. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1888 numbered 372, viz., 369 males and 3 females, or 1,665 males and 12 females less than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1888 was 582, viz., 575 males and 7 females, as compared with 900 males and 2 females in 1887.

Chinese im-
migration
1888.

126. Of the Chinese who arrived 34 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 18 from South Australia, 60 from Tasmania, 258 from Hong Kong, 1 from France, and 1 from Calcutta. Of those who left 355 went to New South Wales, 43 to South Australia, 1 to Calcutta, and 183 returned to China.

Chinese,
where from
and
where to.

127. Until 1882 the official records of the departures of Chinese by sea were of little value, as no complete account was kept of those who went to the adjacent colonies, but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow :—

Arrivals of
Chinese,
1861 to 1888.

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 to 1888.

1861	...	...	154	1875	...	...	521
1862	...	...	175	1876	...	...	377
1863	...	...	80	1877	...	...	449
1864	...	...	978	1878	...	...	819
1865	...	...	1,085	1879	...	...	875
1866	...	...	974	1880	...	...	947
1867	...	...	317	1881	...	...	1,348
1868	...	...	300	1882	...	...	327
1869	...	...	1,121	1883	...	...	433
1870	...	...	584	1884	...	...	557
1871	...	...	704	1885	...	...	670
1872	...	...	385	1886	...	...	1,108
1873	...	...	269	1887	...	...	2,049
1874	...	...	386	1888	...	...	372

Average
number of
Chinese
immigrants

128. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 28 years was 18,364, or an average of 656 per annum. It will be observed that only in five years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese,
1882 to 1888.

129. If the arrivals of Chinese by sea be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last seven years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures as well as the arrivals of Chinese by vessels—the Chinese population increased by 1,067. In the first three years and in the last year of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the reverse process during the three years prior to 1888, as will be seen by the following figures :—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 to 1888 :—

Year.			Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882	...	...	327	699	- 372
1883	...	...	433	568	- 135
1884	...	...	557	627	- 70
1885	...	...	670	579	+ 91
1886	...	...	1,108	492	+ 616
1887	...	...	2,049	902	+ 1,147
1888	...	...	372	582	- 210
Total	...	...	5,516	4,449	+ 1,067

Immigration
and emigra-
tion in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1888.

130. The following table shows the arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1888 ; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished :—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

Colony.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.*			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria ..	68,575	33,457	102,032	41,380	18,849	60,229	27,195	14,608	41,803
New South Wales	46,066	19,160	65,226	29,922	13,759	43,681	16,144	5,401	21,545
Queensland ..	24,330	10,534	34,864	17,063	5,996	23,059	7,267	4,538	11,805
South Australia	9,231	3,406	12,637	8,664	4,086	12,750	567	- 680	- 113
Western Australia	1,205	393	1,598	2,064	730	2,794	- 859	- 337	- 1,196
Total ..	149,407	66,950	216,357	99,093	43,420	142,513	50,314†	23,530†	73,844†
Tasmania ..	12,570	6,296	18,866	11,984	5,952	17,936	586	344	930
New Zealand ..	9,112	4,494	13,606	15,048	7,733	22,731	- 5,936	- 3,239	- 9,175
Grand Total ..	171,089	77,740	248,829	126,125	57,105	183,230	44,964†	20,635†	65,599†

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer to immigration and emigration by sea only.

* The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.
† Where the minus sign (-) appears the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.
‡ Net figures.

131. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1888, the Australian continent apparently gained 73,844, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained 65,599 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1887 were 61,372 and 65,041; and those for 1886 were 63,144 and 64,947. Persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is always less than the records indicate.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

132. It will be noticed that the net immigration of both sexes during the year was very much larger to Victoria than to any other colony of the group, also that whilst South Australia gained 567 males, she lost 680 females, the net loss being 113; and that Western Australia lost 859 males and 337 females, and New Zealand lost 5,936 males and 3,239 females, the total loss during the year being 1,196 in the one case and 9,175 in the other.

Male and female immigration to colonies.

133. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1888, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1888.

1. Victoria	5. South Australia	} Emigrants exceeded immigrants.
2. New South Wales	6. Western Australia	
3. Queensland	7. New Zealand	
4. Tasmania		

134. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the nine years ended with 1888, the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being, in the first eight of those years, distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1880-88.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 to 1888.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1880	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030
	1884	72,202	...	72,202	58,061	14,141
	1885	76,976	...	76,976	61,994	14,982
	1886	93,404	...	93,404	68,102	25,302
	1887	90,147	...	90,147	68,121	22,026
	1888	102,032	...	102,032	60,229	41,803
New South Wales ...	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
	1884	64,918	7,568	72,486	40,254	32,232
	1885	72,584	5,554	78,138	38,455	39,683
	1886	66,307	4,081	70,388	41,896	28,492
	1887	66,243	1,362	67,605	44,089	23,516
	1888	64,698	528	65,226	43,681	21,545
Queensland ...	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	21,085	25,245	46,330	11,959	34,371
	1884	22,164	14,719	36,883	18,263	18,620
	1885	24,718	9,616	34,334	22,768	11,566
	1886	23,650	10,451	34,101	20,911	13,190
	1887	22,993	9,400	32,393	16,414	15,979
	1888	26,515	8,349	34,864	23,059	11,805
South Australia ...	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
	1884	16,322	968	17,290	16,082	1,208
	1885	14,207	293	14,500	21,917	-7,417
	1886	17,623	...	17,623	25,231	-7,608
	1887	15,468	...	15,468	17,667	-2,199
	1888	12,637	...	12,637	12,750	-113

* These figures understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† In consequence of the Emigration returns being defective, as stated in the previous footnote, these figures are too high, except where the minus sign appears, and then they are too low.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Western Australia	1880	577	...	577	777	-200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932‡	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
	1884	2,083	351	2,434	1,563	871
	1885	2,666	381	3,047	1,419	1,628
	1886	4,059	1,556	5,615	1,877	3,738
	1887	2,921	1,529	4,450	2,400	2,050
	1888	1,548	50	1,598	2,794	-1,196
Tasmania	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
	1884	13,308	949	14,257	12,524	1,733
	1885	14,240	582	14,822	14,173	649
	1886	15,231	168	15,399	14,630	769
	1887	14,797	183	14,980	12,288	2,692
	1888	18,834	32	18,866	17,936	930
New Zealand	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029
	1884	16,133	3,888	20,021	10,700	9,321
	1885	15,127	1,072	16,199	11,695	4,504
	1886	15,559	542	16,101	15,037	1,064
	1887	12,403	1,286	13,689	12,712	977
	1888	13,121	485	13,606	22,781	-9,175

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed.

135. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained§ that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the three years ended with 1885, the arrivals in New South Wales were more numerous than those in Victoria, but in all the other years the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony. In 1888, the net immigration to Victoria was much larger than that to New South Wales, but the reverse was the case in all the other years named.

Immigration
and
emigration
in different
years.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

* The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 116 ante.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

136. In 1888 immigration received no State assistance in Victoria or South Australia; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY, 1888.

	Excess.*		Excess.*
1. Victoria	41,803	5. South Australia ...	-113†
2. New South Wales ...	21,017	6. Western Australia...	-1,246†
3. Queensland	3,456	7. New Zealand ...	-9,660†
4. Tasmania	898		

Imperial emigration returns.

137. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,† the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1883 numbered 398,494, and of these 31,725, or about 8 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows an increase of 2,000, but the number to Australasia a decrease of 3,473, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last sixteen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted emigrants and those unassisted, as represented by the balance, during the same period:—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1888.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants (Balance).
1873 to 1880	285,003	195,143	89,860
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	15,519	23,085
1883	73,017	44,539	28,478
1884	45,944	28,443	17,501
1885	40,689	17,498	23,191
1886	44,055	16,798	27,257
1887	35,198	13,760	21,438
1888	31,725	9,444	22,281
Total in 16 years ...	618,328	348,753	269,575

* See footnote (†) on page 90.

† Excess of emigrants over unassisted immigrants.

‡ See Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration, 1888, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 22nd February, 1889.

138. In the eight years 1873 to 1880, 17 per cent of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom was to Australasia. The proportion fell to little over 6 per cent. in 1881, but again suddenly rose to over 18 per cent. in 1883. Since then it has been gradually falling off, the proportion in 1888 being only 8 per cent. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the sixteen years referred to:—

Destination
of emi-
grants from
the United
Kingdom.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1888.

Period.			Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
				Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.							
1873 to 1880	...	...	1,680,748	285,003	167,337	1,099,261	129,147
1881	...	...	392,514	24,093	34,561	307,973	25,887
1882	...	...	413,288	38,604	53,475	295,539	25,670
1883	...	...	397,157	73,017	53,566	252,226	18,348
1884	...	...	303,901	45,914	37,043	203,519	17,395
1885	...	...	264,385	40,689	22,928	184,470	16,298
1886	...	...	330,801	44,055	30,121	238,386	18,239
1887	...	...	396,494	35,198	44,406	296,901	19,989
1888	...	...	398,494	31,725	49,107	293,087	24,575
Total in sixteen years			4,577,782	618,328	492,544	3,171,362	295,548
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.							
1873 to 1880	...	...	100·00	16·96	9·96	65·40	7·68
1881	...	...	100·00	6·14	8·80	78·46	6·60
1882	...	...	100·00	9·34	12·94	71·51	6·21
1883	...	...	100·00	18·38	13·49	63·51	4·62
1884	...	...	100·00	15·12	12·19	66·97	5·72
1885	...	...	100·00	15·39	8·67	69·77	6·17
1886	...	...	100·00	13·32	9·11	72·06	5·51
1887	...	...	100·00	8·88	11·20	74·88	5·04
1888	...	...	100·00	7·96	12·32	73·55	6·17
Total in sixteen years			100·00	13·51	10·76	69·27	6·46

139. The emigration from Great Britain to the United States, which had considerably fallen off between 1881 and 1885, has since revived, and in 1888 was nearly as high as in 1881. It is noteworthy that the number of emigrants to that country during the last sixteen years is greater by 250,000 than the whole population of Continental Australia at the end of 1888.

Emigration
to the
United
States.

140. Concurrently with the revival of emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States, the emigration from the former to British North America also experienced a revival. This emigration

Emigration
to British
North
America.

had greatly diminished in the three years ended with 1886; but in 1887 and 1888 the emigrants bound for British North America were more numerous than in any year since 1883.

Conjugal
condition
and occu-
pations of
emigrants
from
Britain to
Australasia

141. Included in the 31,725 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1888 were 26,713 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 16,548 males and 10,165 females. Of the former, 3,426, or 20 per cent., and of the latter, 4,406, or 43 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 953; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, etc., 2,824; miners, quarrymen, 471; builders, 53; bricklayers, plasterers, etc., 191; brick and tile makers, etc., 9; iron and brass founders, moulders, etc., 16; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, etc., 71; engineers, 135; engine-drivers, stokers, 35; cabinetmakers, 32; carpenters and joiners, 294; turners (wood), 12; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, etc., 35; printers, 51; coopers, 18; tanners and curriers, 6; spinners and weavers, 64; shipwrights, 6; clock and watch makers, 49; saddlers, 38; painters, plumbers, etc., 126; railway servants, 22; bootmakers, 51; tailors, 64; other artisans and mechanics, 274; shopkeepers, etc., 398; butchers, etc., 87; bakers, etc., 318; millers and maltsters, 33; seamen, 85; domestic servants, 82; general labourers, 2,197; sawyers, 4; clerks and agents, 1,077; army and navy officers and men, 26; gentlemen, professional men, etc., 1,638; other trades and professions, etc., 281; not stated, 4,422. Of the 10,165 adult females, 2,478 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, etc.; 34 gentlewomen and governesses; 67 milliners, etc.; 9 shopwomen; 1 spinner or weaver; 65 of other occupations; and 7,511 unspecified.

Net emigra-
tion from
Britain to
Australasia

142. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 10,592 in 1887 and 10,632 in 1888. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 24,606 in the former and 21,093 in the latter year.

Incorp-
ora-
tion of
Melbourne
and
Geelong.

143. Melbourne, the metropolis of Victoria, was incorporated as a town by Act 6 Vict. No. 7, which was assented to on the 12th August, 1842. It was afterwards ordained a city by Royal letters patent dated at Westminster on the 25th June, 1847, and gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848. Geelong, then the second place in point of importance in the colony, was incorporated as a town on the 12th October, 1849, under Act 13 Vict. No. 40.

Acts for
creating
Municipalities

144. But on the 29th December, 1854, an Act was passed (18 Vict. No. 15) providing that any place in Victoria, of a certain limited size, containing a given number of inhabitants, might be erected into a

municipality upon the petition of a stated number of its resident householders. The proclamation of district road boards had previously been provided for on the 8th February, 1853, under Act 16 Vict. No. 40. Out of these two systems of local self-government have sprung the present municipal institutions in Victoria.

145. The existing municipal bodies are of two kinds, the first being called cities, towns, or boroughs, and the second shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Acts (38 Vict. No. 506, and 47 Vict. No. 786), and are called municipal districts.* Each municipal district is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and of being sued, purchasing, holding, and alienating land, etc.

Local
Govern-
ment
Statutes.

146. A borough must not be of a greater area than nine square miles†, and, on being constituted, must have a population of inhabitant householders of not less than three hundred. No point within its limits must be more than six miles distant from any other point. Any borough having a gross revenue of not less than £10,000, may be declared by the Governor in Council a town, and any one having a gross revenue of not less than £20,000, may be declared by the Governor in Council a city.

Cities,
Towns,
and
Boroughs.

147. Portions of country containing rateable property capable of yielding, upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the annual value thereof, a sum of £500, may be proclaimed as shires.

Shires.

148. The Governor in Council may subdivide any municipal district into any number of subdivisions not exceeding eight.

Sub-division
of Districts

149. The number of councillors in a municipality is fixed by the Governor in Council. It must by the Statute be some multiple of three, and must not be less than 6 or more than 24. The number is usually 9. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is 3 for each subdivision. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property of the rateable value of £20 at least in any municipal district are qualified to hold the office of councillor. Being a contractor or the holder of any office of profit under the council, being an uncertificated or undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or being convicted

Municipal
Councillors

* Until the end of 1874, some of the present shires were, under former Acts, called road districts. The powers these were entitled to exercise were somewhat less than those of shires. The *Local Government Act*, which came into force on the 1st January, 1875, superseded former Acts, and constituted all the then road districts shires. The former have therefore been treated and alluded to as shires in the following paragraphs.

† Or 5,760 acres. Notwithstanding this proviso, four boroughs have larger areas, viz., Sandhurst, with 7,900 acres; St. Arnaud, with 6,355 acres; Stawell, with 5,996 acres; and Port Fairy, with 5,902 acres.

or attainted of felony, perjury, or any infamous crime, renders a person incapable of being, or continuing to be a councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. A third part of the councillors retires each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected.

Chairman of Council.

150. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president. The chairman becomes a justice of the peace, by virtue of his office, during the time he holds office and one year longer.

Municipal electors.

151. Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter, provided the rates on such property have been duly paid.

Plurality of votes.

152. Plurality of votes for the election of councillors is allowed upon the following scale:—

IN BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of £50 ...	... One vote
" " " from £50 to £100 ...	... Two votes
" " " over £100 ...	... Three votes

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of £25 ...	... One vote
" " " from £25 to £75 ...	... Two votes
" " " over £75 ...	... Three votes

Ten pounds rating insufficient without occupation.

153. No person is allowed to vote for property of less than £10 annual value unless he is the occupier thereof. In other cases, either the owner or occupier, but not both, may vote.

Enrolment in sub-divisions.

154. Where any municipal district is subdivided, the ratepayers are enrolled for the subdivision in which the property in respect of which they are enrolled is situated.

Rateable Property.

155. All land situated in a municipal district, except Crown land and land used for public purposes, is rateable property.

General and separate rates.

156. General rates are made and levied in each municipal district. They must not be more than 2s. 6d., or less than 6d. in the pound of the net annual value of such property. Separate rates in addition, not exceeding 6d. in the pound, may, by consent of one-third of the ratepayers in a particular portion of the district, be levied upon the property within such portion, for the execution of works intended for its special benefit.

Number of urban and rural municipalities.

157. In 1888 the cities in Victoria numbered 8; the towns also numbered 8; the boroughs 43; or 59 in all. The shires numbered 126. The total numbers were the same as in the previous year.

158. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough during the year 1888:—

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1888.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1888. *

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Ararat ...	3,840	3,450	497	143,195	14,319	2,085
Ballarat, City ...	4,090	21,053	5,158	2,266,272	157,380	26,885
Ballarat East, Town..	4,331	16,000	3,570	680,000	68,000	10,661
Brighton, Town ...	3,288	6,900	1,370	2,600,000	130,000	12,694
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	875	200	11,080	2,216	381
Brunswick, Town ...	2,722	15,129	3,035	1,318,180	131,818	19,349
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,460	306	64,055	6,405	1,013
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,500	284	54,000	5,148	798
Castlemaine ...	5,760	6,000	1,500	209,524	29,932	4,348
Chewton ...	5,760	1,700	454	34,040	6,808	629
Clunes ...	5,760	3,954	872	133,780	13,433	3,124
Collingwood, City ...	1,139	32,334	7,300	2,579,610	257,961	34,772
Creswick ...	4,760	3,400	801	90,512	11,314	3,230
Daylesford ...	4,062	4,000	920	226,500	16,200	4,127
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,380	409	68,500	8,674	1,967
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,490	1,748	305,000	31,601	4,332
Echuca ...	4,308	4,200	1,089	388,920	32,410	4,722
Essendon ...	4,000	9,226	2,014	3,614,640	180,732	13,079
Fitzroy, City ...	923	31,480	6,400	3,248,320	324,832	38,720
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	8,200	1,645	1,522,520	76,126	9,653
Footscray, Town ...	3,075	14,307	3,128	2,030,000	101,468	20,054
Geelong, Town ...	3,012	10,000	2,460	759,480	75,948	14,477
Geelong West ...	859	4,800	1,320	214,020	21,402	3,131
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,030	662	177,600	17,760	3,041
Hawthorn, Town ...	2,389	14,457	3,449	2,024,130	202,413	23,372
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,200	235	28,200	5,634	822
Horsham ...	5,760	2,500	490	351,600	23,440	3,731
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,355	400	40,590	8,118	1,320
Kew ...	3,553	6,500	950	1,296,048	108,004	10,917
Koroit ...	5,599	1,659	278	197,220	13,148	1,728
Majorca ...	5,005	2,000	300	36,320	4,540	507
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,350	400	60,000	7,207	1,007
Maryborough ...	5,760	4,600	936	254,920	25,492	3,806
Melbourne, City ...	5,020	74,799	15,499	16,232,410	1,623,241	188,250
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,714	980	281,870	28,187	2,629
Northcote ...	2,850	5,100	890	1,394,800	69,740	7,719
North Melbourne, Town	565	21,300	4,180	1,142,168	142,167	18,322

* The financial year of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August, that of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

† The population of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates, the average period being about the end of August.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1888.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,850	340	132,910	13,291	2,475
Portland ...	2,860	2,000	490	123,435	12,343	2,160
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	12,103	2,677	994,104	82,842	11,929
Prahran, City ...	2,320	38,000	7,857	8,025,000	535,000	39,250
Queenscliff ...	2,173	1,700	318	117,040	11,704	2,373
Raywood ...	5,760	500	108	15,277	2,183	288
Richmond, City ...	1,430	37,078	8,000	3,408,540	284,045	36,492
Rutherglen ...	1,280	630	140	31,770	3,177	694
Sale ...	5,442	4,500	700	338,700	28,224	5,580
Sandhurst, City ...	7,900	26,130	7,084	1,648,730	164,873	22,689
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,500	530	70,900	7,090	935
Smythesdale ...	1,440	442	134	10,800	2,160	259
South Melbourne, City	2,311	40,505	8,200	10,118,225	674,215	56,193
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,900	636	166,660	16,666	2,658
St. Kilda ...	2,046	17,829	3,900	3,592,644	298,837	26,464
Stawell ...	5,996	4,760	1,335	117,000	18,000	3,368
Talbot ...	5,578	1,750	450	35,295	7,059	1,144
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	750	222	40,000	5,283	729
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,000	350	120,000	12,000	2,684
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,844	1,180	753,260	37,663	19,373
Williamstown, Town	2,775	13,400	3,052	1,000,000	99,507	13,671
Wood's Point ...	2,560	300	90	10,926	1,820	96
Total ...	221,036	570,873	123,922	76,951,240	6,301,200	752,906

Shires, 1888.

159. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1888 :—

SHIRES, 1888. *

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion. †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property. ...		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	9,000	1,310	644,000	52,000	8,520
Alexandra ...	745	2,850	700	240,000	25,240	6,145
Ararat ...	1,461	5,500	1,450	1,625,830	81,292	8,031
Avoca ...	437	5,520	1,725	243,320	24,332	3,357
Avon ...	620	2,500	480	500,000 ‡	33,522	4,340

* The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.
† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.
‡ Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1888—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,491	570	326,034	21,785	3,356
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	7,441	2,078	949,258	59,106	14,654
Ballan ...	347	6,450	1,340	380,980	38,098	5,065
Ballarat ...	182	5,350	700	849,180	42,459	5,047
Bannockburn ...	139	2,200	331	260,000	17,925	2,056
Barrabool ...	191	1,895	395	308,139	23,703	2,795
Beechworth ...	308	7,900	1,800	362,330	36,234	5,716
Belfast ...	200	3,150	520	954,925	38,197	4,864
Bellarine ...	124	4,284	936	501,840	41,820	4,020
Benalla ...	1,150	8,000	2,300	824,185	82,418	9,296
Berwick ...	500	3,770	1,055	2,110,800	105,540	6,476
Bet Bet ...	345	5,000	1,400	200,000	22,744	2,868
Boroondara ...	12	3,466	803	3,029,440	151,472	6,782
Braybrook ...	89	1,291	273	670,080	33,504	3,429
Bright ...	1,320	5,400	1,000	227,510	22,751	3,441
Broadford ...	223	1,252	300	200,420	10,021	1,237
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,500	310	428,680	42,868	3,083
Bulla ...	105	2,100	235	700,000	25,998	2,067
Bulleen ...	33	1,660	300	880,280	44,014	2,922
Buln Buln ...	630	6,000	1,500	1,170,000	47,243	9,118
Bungaree ...	89	5,000	1,050	502,578	27,921	4,621
Buninyong ...	290	9,320	1,530	763,395	50,893	5,655
Caulfield ...	9	6,000	1,600	2,500,000	136,800	16,059
Chiltern ...	89	2,320	580	49,700	9,940	1,781
Coburg ...	7	4,136	730	654,810	65,481	5,831
Colac ...	1,091	6,300	1,250	1,584,000	105,600	10,915
Corio ...	230	2,300	500	300,000	29,044	3,156
Cranbourne ...	228	1,350	249	687,380	34,369	3,941
Creswick ...	202	8,000	1,721	1,348,520	67,426	8,134
Dandenong ...	58	1,800	465	435,180	29,012	3,878
Darebin ...	79	990	163	248,279	16,553	2,374
Dimboola ...	4,700	4,000	1,000	661,500*	37,883	3,750
Dundas ...	1,364	3,300	500	1,801,160	90,058	9,002
Dunmunkle ...	545	5,640	940	905,520	53,983	5,877
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	300	316,578	31,668	2,821
Echuca ...	1,304	8,000	1,900	1,650,000*	93,644	11,107
Eltham ...	208	2,400	550	427,040	21,352	2,554
Euroa ...	887	6,166	1,200	730,884	60,907	7,334
Flinders & Kangerong	176	1,700	450	460,000	23,000	2,543
Gisborne ...	100	2,600	378	196,890	19,689	2,121
Glenelg ...	1,311	4,150	830	906,000	90,600	10,144
Glenlyon ...	127	2,700	600	167,000	16,700	2,098
Gordon ...	845	5,000	1,000	1,200,000	51,168	6,374
Goulburn ...	290	3,000	500	216,656	27,082	2,979
Grenville ...	320	4,650	1,201	272,600	32,984	4,273
Hampden ...	1,738	6,400	1,330	2,424,980	121,249	13,472
Healesville†	230	1,000	200	250,000	12,017	2,046
Heidelberg ...	41	3,200	550	1,139,620	56,981	5,868
Howqua ...	842	1,200	500	29,707	5,941	2,456

* Estimated from the annual value.

† Shire only recently created (26th September, 1887); the country included had not previously been included in any municipality.

SHIRES, 1888—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq Miles.			£	£	£
Huntly ...	327	4,000	700	356,880	29,763	3,587
Kara Kara ...	915	5,600	1,400	448,035	42,804	5,623
Keilor ...	53	689	133	48,210	9,642	1,037
Kilmore ...	86	2,262	582	191,939	19,194	2,252
Korong ...	1,113	10,000	2,550	1,130,462	73,480	8,587
Kowree ...	1,448	4,312	1,200	616,693	56,063	4,544
Kyneton ...	253	9,000	1,855	1,275,960	63,798	9,040
Leigh ...	379	1,613	500	378,500	37,850	3,951
Lexton ...	297	2,975	550	447,916	26,348	3,104
Lilydale ...	166	3,377	650	579,000	38,606	4,298
Lowan ...	4,670	7,800	2,000	1,520,000*	87,216	8,847
Maffra ...	985	4,500	800	880,260	44,013	4,981
Maldon ...	215	5,050	1,385	360,000	28,268	3,865
Malvern ...	6	3,960	758	2,108,400	105,420	15,889
Mansfield ...	836	4,500	650	600,000	34,078	3,916
Marong ...	560	7,180	1,770	628,810	62,281	5,782
Melton ...	104	1,200	220	175,000	18,128	1,787
Meredith ...	171	1,425	253	136,710	13,671	1,788
Merriang ...	123	920	183	323,940	16,218	1,474
Metcalfe ...	204	5,400	900	300,000	24,770	3,505
Minhamite ...	542	2,475	500	1,334,760	45,400	4,640
Moorabbin ...	31	5,000	905	1,449,510	96,634	11,625
Mornington ...	115	3,400	630	1,560,000	78,000	3,964
Mortlake ...	915	2,500	450	840,090	84,009	8,555
Mount Alexander ...	52	2,750	810	72,546	12,091	1,547
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,400	700	145,900	14,190	1,901
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	500	950,000	60,695	7,090
McIvor ...	570	2,600	795	530,580	26,529	2,788
Narracan ...	712	3,500	1,530	905,600	45,280	12,367
Newham ...	90	3,660	560	234,248	15,616	1,991
Newstead ...	105	1,900	640	313,505	15,655	1,714
North Ovens ...	229	2,000	392	398,750	19,938	2,179
Numurkah ...	648	6,500	1,400	1,298,720	64,486	6,527
Nunawading ...	23	2,900	548	856,110	57,074	7,624
Oakleigh ...	29	2,320	489	290,700	29,070	5,104
Omeo ...	2,210	2,850	550	524,170	26,208	5,916
Oxley ...	1,025	3,680	800	624,780	31,239	3,900
Phillip Island ...	290	1,450	300	440,000	22,000	2,011
Portland ...	1,560	6,500	1,000	595,750	59,575	5,937
Preston ...	11	2,459	447	488,000	24,400	2,666
Pyalong ...	216	928	290	272,800	13,640	1,338
Ripon ...	587	4,166	1,200	617,150	61,715	7,413
Rodney ...	433	4,210	810	531,540	44,295	6,215
Romsey ...	126	3,190	579	717,820	35,891	4,314
Rosedale ...	810	2,790	475	474,690	47,469	5,053
Rutherglen ...	212	3,500	440	514,900	25,745	2,628
Seymour ...	370	3,500	550	328,620	32,862	3,723
Shepparton ...	220	4,000	900	324,340	32,434	4,384
South Barwon ...	53	1,951	400	131,750	13,175	2,075
Springfield ...	113	816	160	304,560	15,228	2,173
St. Arnaud ...	2,580	9,800	2,573	1,977,190	98,860	9,838

* Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1888—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Stawell ...	995	4,600	1,010	700,000	50,000	5,980
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,040	910	409,340	20,467	2,500
Swan Hill...	10,233	6,000	1,550	1,009,600	72,117	7,559
Talbot ...	183	2,366	510	173,780	17,378	2,289
Tambo ...	4,965	2,700	580	492,050	24,603	7,742
Towong ...	2,545	5,108	1,540	952,240	47,612	9,372
Traralgon ...	480	4,100	690	351,760	35,176	7,161
Tullaroop ...	219	4,700	1,000	267,830	26,783	3,256
Walhalla ...	404	2,622	775	58,892	14,723	5,316
Wannon ...	753	2,700	550	1,457,080	72,854	8,570
Waranga ...	693	5,786	1,500	1,158,780	57,939	6,941
Warragul ...	155	4,000	670	945,000	47,250	8,084
Warrnambool ...	610	9,469	1,849	2,182,106	117,679	14,304
Whittlesea ...	138	1,610	282	181,300	18,130	2,762
Wimmera ...	980	10,500	1,780	1,764,300	88,215	9,751
Winchelsea ...	608	2,890	650	600,000	43,806	4,567
Wodonga ...	97	1,559	312	127,670	12,767	1,878
Wyndham...	275	1,500	265	1,003,380	50,169	4,695
Yackandandah ...	836	5,500	920	736,000	36,800	7,319
Yarrawonga ...	830	9,200	2,300	1,056,160	90,875	10,146
Yea ...	602	1,600	466	833,700	41,685	4,941
Total ...	85,472*	501,746	109,049	90,433,970	5,612,273	674,040

160. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipalities is as follows:—

Area of mu-
nicipalities

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES,* 1888.

	Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	345
Shires ...	85,472
Total ...	85,817

161. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a forty-second part of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Proportion
to total
area of
Victoria.

162. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows in 1888:—

Population
of muni-
cipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1888.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	570,873
Shires ...	501,746
Total ...	1,072,619

* In addition to the shires named in the table, the shires of Arapiles and Woorayl have been created quite recently. The area of the former is 780 square miles, and of the latter 172 square miles. No returns have been furnished by these shires.

Population of Victoria by municipal estimate.

163. The population living outside municipalities is believed to amount to about 2,000, and it is estimated that the increase between the date of the municipal returns of population and the end of the year was 22,851. Adding these numbers to the municipal estimate, there results a total of 1,097,470, or 6,601 more than the estimated population of the colony already adopted, viz., 1,090,869.

Dwellings in municipalities.

164. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1888:—

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1888.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	123,922
Shires	...	...	...	109,049
Total	...	...	...	232,971

Persons to a dwelling in municipalities.

165. According to the figures for 1888, the average number of inhabitants to a dwelling is something less than $4\frac{2}{3}$ in both descriptions of municipalities; the exact proportions being 4·61 in cities, towns and boroughs, and 4·60 in shires.

Persons to a dwelling in Victorian and other towns.

166. The average number of persons to a dwelling is generally much smaller in Victorian towns than it is in those of other countries. This is made plain by the figures placed opposite the various towns in the following lists:—

PERSONS TO A DWELLING IN TOWNS OF VICTORIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.*

Turin	...	65·0	Brussels	...	9·0	†Richmond	...	4·6
Berlin	...	62·0	Marseille	...	9·0	†Essendon	...	4·6
Vienna	...	60·0	London	...	8·0	†St. Kilda	...	4·6
Milan	...	49·0	Boston	...	8·0	†Footscray	...	4·6
St. Petersburg	...	43·0	Antwerp	...	7·0	†Port Melbourne	...	4·5
Madrid	...	40·0	†Kew	...	6·8	†Ballarat East	...	4·5
Bombay	...	31·0	†Northcote	...	5·7	†Collingwood	...	4·4
Paris	...	29·0	†North Melbourne	...	5·1	†Williamstown	...	4·4
Rome	...	27·0	†Brighton	...	5·0	†Hawthorn	...	4·2
Genoa	...	25·0	Philadelphia	...	5·0	†Ballarat	...	4·1
Hamburg	...	17·0	†Brunswick	...	5·0	†Geelong	...	4·1
New York	...	13·0	†Flemington	...	5·0	Naples	...	4·0
Buenos Aires	...	13·0	†South Melbourne	...	4·9	Baltimore	...	4·0
Calcutta	...	11·0	†Fitzroy	...	4·9	†Sandhurst	...	3·7
Amsterdam	...	11·0	†Prahran	...	4·8	Chicago	...	3·0
Pekin	...	10·0	†Melbourne	...	4·8			

Area, population, etc., in shires and boroughs compared.

167. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population in the latter exceeds that in the former by about an eighth; and the dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by about a seventh.

* The figures, except those relating to Victorian towns, have been derived for the most part from an official report upon the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1889. They must be received with some caution.
† Victorian towns.

168. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in each of the last seven years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1882 TO 1888.

Amount levied in the £.			Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.							Number of Shires.						
			1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
s.	d.															
0	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	3	4
0	10	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	...	25	26	26	25	25	22	21	111	111	113	109	112	114	112
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
1	3	...	10	10	9	4	7	6	6	1	2	1	3	4	2	2
1	4	...	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	...	12	11	11	18	14	17	16	3	1	1	4	3	2	2
1	8	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	...	2	4	6	4	3	3	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	0	...	2	3	2	3	3	5	4	1	1	...	2	1	1	3
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated...			...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	2
Total ...			58	60	60	60	59	59	59	119	119	120	123	125	126	128

169. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. 5d. in 1885.

High and low ratings.

170. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 43 per cent. in 1884, 42 per cent. in 1885 and 1886, 37 per cent. in 1887, and 36 per cent. in 1888, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 94 per cent. in 1884, 89 per cent. in 1885, 90 per cent. in 1886 and 1887, and 88 per cent. in 1888 were rated at the same amount.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound

171. In 1882, 6; in 1883, 5; in 1884, 4; in 1885 and 1886, 3; in 1887, 4; and in 1888, 6 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1882, 35; in 1883, 37; in 1884, 35; in 1885, 44; in 1886, 43; in 1887, 44; and in 1888, 45 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

172. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the fifteen years ended with 1888, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table.

Classification of properties rated.

In 1888, as compared with 1887, the increase of the whole number of properties was 21,649, of which 10,151 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 11,498 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase :—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1888.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
1887	132,887	15,244	5,053	1,254	530	288	578	155,834
1888	141,416	15,714	5,519	1,355	708	376	897	165,985
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
1887	113,583	12,912	4,632	1,050	413	201	765	133,556
1888	121,794	14,717	5,342	1,289	622	282	1,008	145,054
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552
1887	246,470	28,156	9,685	2,304	943	489	1,343	289,390
1888	263,210	30,431	10,861	2,644	1,330	658	1,905	311,039

Increase in fourteen years.

173. In the fourteen years ended with 1888 the total increase in the number of properties was 119,997, of which 62,279 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 57,718 in shires.

174. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee simple) of rateable property in cities, towns and boroughs, and in shires, during the fifteen years ended with 1888, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1888, as compared with 1887, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £29,499,509, made up of an increase of £16,003,713 in urban, and of £13,495,796 in country properties:—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1888.

Year.	Total Value of Properties Rated Annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
1883	18,004,909	6,982,466	4,896,619	7,471,377	37,355,371
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1885	22,478,820	8,663,192	5,831,623	10,370,965	47,344,600
1886	24,669,900	10,369,594	6,756,713	12,109,385	53,905,592
1887	27,794,412	11,415,365	7,796,400	13,941,350	60,947,527
1888	33,157,265	13,041,125	9,989,043	20,763,807	76,951,240
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
1883	24,017,782	9,780,685	5,998,661	18,458,460	58,255,588
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1885	27,630,512	11,327,732	7,239,846	20,740,880	66,938,970
1886	29,470,220	11,066,750	8,482,142	21,954,044	71,973,156
1887	31,081,250	13,538,713	9,161,183	23,157,028	76,938,174
1888	34,243,310	15,571,870	10,960,090	29,658,700	90,433,970

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 to 1888—continued.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547
1883	42,022,691	16,763,151	10,895,280	25,929,837	95,610,959
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1885	50,109,332	19,990,924	13,071,469	31,111,845	114,283,570
1886	54,140,120	22,436,344	15,238,855	34,063,429	125,878,748
1887	58,875,662	24,954,078	16,957,583	37,098,378	137,885,701
1888	67,400,575	28,612,995	20,949,133	50,422,507	167,385,210

Increase in
total value
of property

175. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has about doubled in the last eight years; and that in cities, towns and boroughs has more than doubled in the last five years; but that in shires has not quite doubled in the last twelve years.

Annual
value of
rateable
property.

176. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1888, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £1,180,971 in the urban, and of £578,731 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £1,759,702. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups :—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 to 1888.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1888—*continued*.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—<i>continued</i>.					
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
1887	2,335,021	959,010	654,979	1,171,219	5,120,229
1888	2,715,100	1,067,880	817,960	1,700,260	6,301,200

SHIRES.

1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
1887	2,033,435	885,746	599,354	1,515,007	5,033,542
1888	2,125,117	966,380	680,176	1,840,600	5,612,273

TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135
1887	4,368,456	1,844,756	1,254,333	2,686,226	10,153,771
1888	4,840,217	2,034,260	1,498,136	3,540,860	11,913,473

Increase in annual value of property.

177. During the fourteen years ended with 1888 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £5,917,996, viz., to £3,444,718 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £2,473,278 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

178. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase, and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the fourteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1888, the increase in cities, towns and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1888.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Fourteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	96,038	41,674,555	2,267,211
£50 to £100	14,913	18,341,622	1,004,062
£100 to £200	5,499	13,912,192	801,195
£200 and upwards ...	3,547	31,235,202	1,845,528
Total increase ...	119,997	105,163,571	5,917,996

Largest increase in small properties.

179. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to five-sixths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50 ; moreover the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about two-fifths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in each case, amounted to nearly a third of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

180. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth ; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized ; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a

foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the *Aliens Statute* 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1888 and the previous sixteen years :—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1888.

Native Countries.					Sixteen Years : 1871 to 1887.	Year 1888.
France	...	...	...	...	54	11
Belgium	...	...	...	...	11	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	41	6
Germany	...	...	...	...	674	46
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	33	3
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	376	46
United States ...	...	...	...	...	21	1
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China ...	...	...	...	...	2,969	...
Other countries...	...	...	...	...	16	1
Total	...	...	...	...	4,254	114

181. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized greatly increased soon after the passing of the *Chinese Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provides that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subjected to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization

* See paragraph 124 ante.

papers, determined to issue no more “unless a sufficient reason was assigned,” with the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, no more than 16 in 1887, and not one in 1888.

Occupations
of persons
naturalized
1888.

182. The persons naturalized in 1888, were of the following occupations:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1888.

Accountant	1	Grocer	1
Agent, broker	5	Gunsmith	1
Architect	1	Hawker	1
Artist	1	Hotel, wineshop keeper ...	16
Barman	1	Importer, merchant, storekeeper	8
Blacksmith	2	Jeweller	3
Bootmaker	4	Labourer	8
Builder	1	Lady	1
Candlemaker	1	Leather merchant	1
Carpenter, shipwright ...	3	Mariner	6
Caterer, confectioner, restaurant-keeper	8	Miner	6
Civil servant	1	Sailmaker	1
Clerk	2	Tailor	3
Contractor	2	Theatrical manager	1
Engineer, civil engineer ...	3	Tobacconist	1
Farmer	7	Vigneron	5
Financier, pawnbroker ...	2	Waiter	1
Fruiterer	1	Wine merchant	2
Gentleman	2	Total	114

Parliament
of Victoria.

183. The *Constitution Act* of Victoria* originally provided for the establishment of two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Legislative Council or Upper House, to consist of 30 members elected for ten years, representing six districts, and a Legislative Assembly or Lower House, to consist of 60 members elected for five years, representing thirty-seven districts; a property qualification to be necessary for the members and electors of both Houses.

Number and
qualifica-
tion of
members of
Parliament.

184. Since the passing of the *Constitution Act* the number of members of the Council has been increased to 42,† elected for six years, representing 14 provinces; and the number of members of the Assembly has been increased to 95, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved by the Governor), representing 84 districts; the property qualification of the latter has been entirely abolished as regards both members and electors; that of the former has been reduced, and is at present as follows:—For members, the possession of freehold property of an annual value of £100; for electors, the possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at

* Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Cap. 55, Schedule I. For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

† In September, 1889, the number of members of the Legislative Council is to be still further increased to 48.

not less than £10 per annum, or occupation of leasehold property of not less than a £25 annual rating. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers in the army and navy—when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council.

185. Judges, ministers of religion; persons holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument (except responsible ministers); persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into on behalf of Her Majesty; uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents; and persons attainted of treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, are incapable of being elected or continuing to be members of either House of Parliament; neither can the same person be a member of the two Houses at the same time.

Persons incapable of becoming members.

186. The *Constitution Act* provides for the sum of £14,000 being set aside annually for the payment of nine responsible ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly. A subsequent Act* provides for the appointment of an additional minister, at a salary of £1,500 per annum.

Number of and provision for ministers.

187. No person who is a member of either House of Parliament or has not ceased to be one for a period of six months may accept any office or place of profit under the Crown, except the office of Responsible Minister, Judge of the Supreme Court, President or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Should he do so he is liable to forfeit the sum of £50 for every week he may hold such office or place, together with full costs of suit to any person who may sue for the same.

Members may not accept offices of profit.

188. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but every member of the Legislative Assembly who is not in receipt of any official salary or annual payment from the State, is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties, at the rate of £300 per annum, out of the consolidated revenue.

Payment of members.

189. The names of ratepayers in municipal districts are placed on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly—also on those of the Legislative

Electors' rights.

* *The Officials in Parliament Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 780).*

Council if qualified—without action on their own part, but non-rate-payers, or property holders residing in another electorate and not enrolled as ratepayers, wishing to vote for either House of Parliament must take out “electors’ rights,” for which they are required to pay the sum of sixpence. These “rights” must be renewed every three years.

Plural
voting.

190. Persons paying rates in several provinces or electoral districts may vote in all such at the same election, but no one may vote more than once in the same province or electoral district, although he may have several properties rated independently therein.

Franchise
extended
to Police.

191. By the *Police Franchise Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 969), assented to on the 20th November, 1888, members of the police force were for the first time allowed to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Foreigners
must be
naturalized

192. Foreigners who are not naturalized or denizen subjects of Her Majesty, and have not resided in Victoria for 12 months previous to the 1st January, or 1st July of any year, are not qualified to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Males must
be of age.
Females not
qualified.

193. Males under 21 years of age and females of any age are not qualified to be returned as members of, or to vote at elections for, either House of Parliament. No one can be elected for the Upper House until he is of the full age of 30 years.

Upper
House—
members
increased
in.

194. By the *Legislative Council Amending Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 995), passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that the number of members of the Legislative Council should be increased from 42 to 48, the election of the six new members, however, not to take place until September, 1889. The number and boundaries of the provinces not being changed, 8 provinces will be represented by 3 members each, and 6 provinces will be represented by 4 members each.

Lower
House—
members
increased
in.

195. By the *Electoral Act Amendment Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 1008), which as to registration of electors came into operation at its passing, viz., on the 22nd December, 1888, and in all other respects at the next subsequent dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, viz., on the 11th March, 1889, the number of electoral districts was increased from 55 to 84, and the number of members from 86 to 95.

Members to
each dis-
trict.

196. Of the present electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each.

Since the elections in November, 1882, each electoral province for the Council has been uniformly represented by 3 members.

197. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1887-8 and 1888-9 is shown in the following table:—

Electors on
the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1888 AND 1889.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1887-8.	1888-9.	1887-8.	1888-9.
Ratepayers' Roll	129,392	137,450	196,208	207,341
General Roll	760	1,112	14,924	36,389
Total	130,152	138,562	211,132	243,730

198. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their estimated populations, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1888-9; also, at the date of the biennial election for the Legislative Council held in September, 1888, the number of electors on the rolls of the four provinces in which the election was contested, and the number and percentage of electors who recorded their votes:—

Population,
electors,
and voters,
Legislative
Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Provinces.	Estimated Population at end of 1887.	Electors on the Rolls 1888-9.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Biennial Election, 1888.		
			On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
				Number.	Percentage.
*Melbourne	109,831	16,718	...	...	...
North Yarra... ..	102,951	13,339	...	...	...
*South Yarra	122,210	17,675	...	...	...
Southern	73,662	11,241	...	...	...
South-Western	56,974	6,491	...	...	...
Nelson	55,448	5,053	4,948	3,013	60·90
Western	51,775	6,677	...	...	...
*North-Western	77,650	10,730	...	...	...
*Northern	67,266	8,501	8,434	5,461	64·75
*Wellington... ..	74,349	8,169	...	...	...
North-Central	50,817	5,421	...	...	...
North-Eastern	67,518	8,674	8,044	3,818	47·46
*Gippsland	66,083	8,337	7,743	2,778	35·88
South-Eastern	54,987	11,536	...	...	...
Total	1,031,521†	138,562	29,169	15,070	51·76

* Each of the provinces is now represented by 3 members. After an election provided to be held on the second Thursday of September, 1889, each of the provinces marked with asterisks will be represented by 4 members.

† The estimated total population of Victoria at the end of 1887 was 1,036,119, or 4,598 more than this number. The total population includes inmates of ships, charitable institutions, and gaols, who are not taken into account in the estimate of population of the electoral provinces.

Electors
who voted,
Legislative
Council.

199. At the last ten biennial elections for the Legislative Council the proportion of electors who have recorded their votes in provinces where the election has been contested has rarely been much greater than half, and on four occasions has been less than half. The following are the proportions at each election:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1870 TO 1888.

Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted.			Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted.		
			Per cent.				Per cent.
1870	46·65	1880	...	...	57·18
1872	54·07	1882	...	...	55·13
1874	45·99	1884	...	...	56·70
1876	51·16	1886	...	...	48·04
1878	45·61	1888	...	...	51·76

Population,
members,
electors,
and voters,
Legislative
Assembly.

200. The general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March, 1889, was the first held under the new *Electoral Act*;* all the seats were contested except ten. Returns have been received from all the districts, and these show that nearly 67 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. The following table shows for each electoral district the population, number of members, total number of electors and number and proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the general election referred to:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population at end of 1887.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1883-9.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Per-centage of number on the Rolls.
Albert Park	12,000	1	2,100	1,274	60·67
Anglesey	9,770	1	3,128	2,022	64·64
Ararat	9,500	1	1,831	1,210	66·08
Ballarat East	12,917	1	3,596	2,425	67·44
Ballarat West	23,712	2	5,684	4,558	80·19
Barwon	9,692	1	1,990	†	†
Benalla and Yarrawonga	10,152	1	2,793	1,885	67·49
Benambra	8,842	1	1,881	1,227	65·23
Bogong	10,050	1	1,775	1,193	67·21
Borong	10,437	1	2,249	1,629	72·43
Bourke East	9,398	1	2,185	1,603	73·36
Bourke West	11,138	1	2,189	†	†
East Bourke Boroughs	29,829	2	7,164	4,535	63·30

* 52 Vict. No. 1008. See paragraph 195 ante. † No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND
VOTES POLLED—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population at end of 1887.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1888-9.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Per- centage of number on the Rolls.
Brighton ...	11,204	1	2,911	1,924	66.09
Carlton ...	13,353	1	3,194	2,294	71.82
Carlton South ...	12,027	1	2,729	1,916	70.21
Castlemaine ...	16,098	2	3,468	2,672	77.05
Clunes and Allandale ...	9,089	1	2,401	1,960	81.53
Collingwood ...	25,383	2	5,965	4,108	68.87
Creswick ...	9,844	1	2,117	1,786	84.36
Dandenong and Berwick ...	10,605	1	3,380	1,834	54.26
Daylesford ...	9,798	1	2,211	* ...	*
Delatite ...	10,903	1	2,481	1,342	54.09
Donald and Swan Hill ...	8,544	1	2,154	1,338	62.12
Dundas ...	9,100	1	2,147	1,179	54.91
Dunolly ...	10,361	1	2,194	1,570	71.56
Eaglehawk ...	9,373	1	2,262	1,892	83.64
Eastern Suburbs ...	12,105	1	3,370	2,287	67.86
Emerald Hill ...	14,371	1	3,343	2,153	64.40
Essendon and Flemington ...	14,156	1	3,756	2,308	61.45
Evelyn ...	8,840	1	2,840	1,874	65.99
Fitzroy ...	25,144	2	5,594	3,602	64.39
Footscray ...	13,168	1	3,156	2,049	64.92
Geelong ...	19,222	2	5,021	3,405	67.82
Gippsland Central ...	11,053	1	2,659	1,599	60.14
Gippsland East ...	7,450	1	2,308	1,566	67.85
Gippsland North ...	10,610	1	2,142	1,241	57.94
Gippsland South ...	9,627	1	2,689	1,532	56.97
Gippsland West ...	11,617	1	3,629	1,641	45.22
Grant ...	10,238	1	2,013	1,361	67.61
Grenville ...	18,779	2	3,895	2,146	55.10
Gunbower ...	10,600	1	2,472	1,810	73.22
Hawthorn ...	12,017	1	3,128	2,144	68.54
Horsham ...	10,403	1	2,277	*	*
Jolimont and West Richmond ...	12,837	1	2,293	1,328	57.92
Kara Kara ...	10,241	1	2,068	*	*
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lance- field	10,066	1	2,576	1,556	60.40
Korong ...	10,923	1	2,195	1,587	72.30
Kyneton ...	10,484	1	2,110	1,600	75.83
Lowan ...	9,220	1	2,450	1,649	67.31
Maldon ...	8,467	1	1,752	*	*
Mandurang ...	9,200	1	2,141	1,369	63.94
Maryborough ...	9,842	1	2,427	1,736	71.53
Melbourne ...	12,320	1	3,689	*	*
Melbourne East ...	21,334	2	5,089	4,491	88.25
Melbourne North ...	14,733	1	3,458	2,393	69.20
Melbourne South ...	14,010	1	3,263	2,071	63.47
Melbourne West ...	13,500	1	2,841	2,159	75.99

* No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND
VOTES POLLED—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population at end of 1887.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1888-9.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number	Per- centage of number on the Rolls.
Mornington	11,151	1	3,338	1,327	39·75
Normanby	8,613	1	2,134	1,247	58·43
Numurkah and Nathalia ...	9,929	1	2,490	1,368	54·94
Ovens	8,524	1	1,764	1,186	67·23
Polwarth	9,275	1	2,611	1,606	61·51
Port Fairy	8,014	1	1,775	*	*
Port Melbourne	11,403	1	2,794	2,052	73·44
Portland	9,440	1	1,922	*	*
Prahran	14,984	1	3,322	2,194	66·04
Richmond	27,116	2	7,111	4,478	62·97
Ripon and Hampden ...	9,505	1	2,273	1,321	58·12
Rodney	20,550	2	5,054	3,371	66·70
Sandhurst	21,961	2	5,279	3,732	70·70
Sandhurst South	9,032	1	2,046	1,624	79·37
Shepparton and Euroa ...	9,242	1	2,277	1,493	65·57
South Yarra	14,820	1	2,799	1,785	63·77
St. Kilda	16,124	1	3,223	2,167	67·24
Stawell	10,631	1	2,358	1,671	70·87
Talbot and Avoca	9,479	1	2,010	1,468	73·03
Toorak	12,632	1	2,884	*	*
Villiers and Heytesbury ...	9,947	1	2,064	1,282	62·11
Wangaratta and Rutherglen ...	10,142	1	2,441	1,620	66·37
Warrenheip	8,725	1	2,089	1,044	49·98
Warrnambool	8,568	1	1,931	1,508	78·09
Williamstown	12,749	1	3,411	2,322	68·07
Windermere	9,279	1	1,507	1,230	81·62
Total	1,031,521 †	95	243,730		
Deduct for uncontested districts	...	...	22,757		
Net result ... ..	...	...	220,973	147,129	66·58

Electors
who voted,
Legislative
Assembly.

201. At elections for the Legislative Assembly, close upon two-thirds of the electors have generally recorded their votes in contested districts; whereas in elections for the Legislative Council, the proportion has been rarely much above half, as has been already shown. The following are the proportions who voted at the last ten general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested:—

* No contest.

† The estimated total population of Victoria at the end of 1887 was 1,036,119, or 4,598 more than this number. The total population includes inmates of ships, charitable institutions, and gaols, who are not taken into account in the estimate of population of the electoral districts.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1889.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866	55.10	1880 (February)	66.56
1868	61.59	1880 (July)	65.85
1871	65.02	1883	64.96
1874	61.00	1886	64.70
1877	62.29	1889	66.58

202. The population of Victoria at the end of December, 1888, is estimated to have been 1,090,869, and there being 42 members and 138,562 electors for the Upper House, there is 1 member to every 25,973, and one elector to every 7.9 of the population. After the increase of members of this House to 48, however, prescribed to take place in September, 1889, the proportion of members of this House to the same population would be one to every 22,726. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 243,730 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 11,483, and 1 elector to every 4.5 of the population.

Proportion
of members
and electors
of both
Houses to
population.

203. The proportion of members to electors is 1 to every 3,299 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,566 for the Lower House. After the increase of members of the Legislative Council, the proportion for that House will be 1 member to every 2,887 electors.

Proportion
of members
to electors.

204. The estimated population of the United Kingdom about the middle of 1887 was 37,091,564, and the Upper House in the same year consisted of 560 peers. The proportion was therefore 1 peer to every 66,235 of the population. If Victoria were to be represented in the same proportion so far as the Upper House is concerned, that House would consist of no more than 17 members, instead of 42—soon to be increased to 48.

Proportion
of peers to
population
of United
Kingdom.

205. The United Kingdom returns 670 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 495 for England, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 55,361; or, for England, 1 member to every 57,065 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 55,437 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 47,116 persons. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the

Proportion
of members
of Imperial
Parliament
to popula-
tion.

Representa-
tion to
population
in Victoria
and United
Kingdom.

United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 95 members to the Lower House, return only about 20; if in the same proportion as England, she would return 19; if in the same proportion as Scotland, about 20; and if in the same proportion as Ireland, 23.*

Upper
House in
Austral-
asian
colonies—
Members
and elec-
tors.

206. With the exception of Western Australia, all the Australasian colonies possess responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament.† In three of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other three they are nominated by the Governor. The following is a statement of the number of members of that House, and the manner and term of their appointment in each colony, also the number of electors in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election:—

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Manner of Appointment.	Term of Appointment.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	42‡	Elected	Three members retire every two years	138,562
New South Wales	70	Nominated	Life §	...
Queensland	39	Nominated ¶	Life	...
South Australia	24	Elected	Eight members retire every three years	32,072
Tasmania	18	Elected	Five years	6,135
New Zealand... ..	44	Nominated	Life ¶	...

Upper
House—
Qualifica-
tion of
members.

207. The following is a statement of the qualification of members of the Upper House in the various colonies. Victoria appears to be the only colony of the group in which a property qualification is necessary:—

* The population of England has been assumed to be 28,247,151, of Scotland 3,991,499, of Ireland 4,852,914.

† For a full account of the constitution of each colony, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C, and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.

‡ To be increased to 48 in September, 1889. Each of the six new members will hold his seat for a period of 6 years.

§ A member may resign, and he vacates his office by being absent for two successive sessions without leave; by becoming a citizen of a foreign state; by becoming bankrupt or insolvent; by becoming a public contractor or defaulter; or by being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

¶ Four-fifths of the persons nominated must not be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half pay, or retired officers on pension.

¶ If a member of this House is absent without leave for two successive sessions, or makes an acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign state, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria ...	At least 30 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; possessed of freehold property in Victoria of the value of £100 per annum.*
New South Wales ...	At least 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
Queensland ...	At least 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
South Australia ...	At least 30 years of age; resident 3 years in the colony.
Tasmania ...	At least 30 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; or a holder of letters of denization or certificate of naturalization.†
New Zealand ...	A natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.

208. A property qualification for electors of members of the Upper House exists in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election. The following is a description of the necessary qualifications:—

Upper House—
Qualification of electors.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria ...	At least 21 years of age; possessed of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupying leasehold property of not less than a £25 annual rating; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, a certificated schoolmaster, or an officer of the Army or Navy not on active service.
South Australia ...	At least 21 years of age; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £50, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, with three years to run; or occupying a dwelling-house of £25 annual value.
Tasmania ...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £20 per annum, or a leasehold of £80 per annum; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, an associate of arts of Tasmania, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, an officer or a retired officer of H. M. Army or Navy not on actual service, or a retired officer of the Tasmanian Volunteer Force.

* Judges of any court in Victoria; ministers of religion; persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from being elected, or continuing to be, members of this House.

† Judges of the Supreme Court; persons holding offices of profit or emolument by the appointment of the Governor in Council (except Responsible Ministers) and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

Upper House and money bills.

209. The Upper House cannot initiate money bills in any of the colonies. In New South Wales it claims the right to alter such bills, but this is not admitted by the Lower House. In Tasmania the Upper House has power to reduce, but not to increase the amounts proposed in such bills. In the other colonies, the Upper House cannot alter a money bill, but must either pass or reject it as a whole.

Upper House—Payment of members..

210. In South Australia, members of the Upper House receive £200 per annum for their services; in New Zealand they receive £100 for every session attended if they live more than three miles from the Parliament Buildings, in other cases no payment. In the remaining colonies, members of this House receive no remuneration for their services.

Upper House—Dissolution by the Governor.

211. In South Australia, the Upper House can be dissolved by the Governor, but only in the event of its rejecting the same Bill passed twice by the Lower House, a general election of the latter having intervened between the first and second passings and an absolute majority of the Lower House concurring in the second passing. In the other colonies, the Governor has no power to dissolve the Upper House.

Lower House—Members and electors.

212. In all the Australasian colonies which possess responsible Government the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected, and the number of electors for this House in each colony :—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Term for which Elected.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	95	Three years	243,730
New South Wales	137	Three years	285,408
Queensland	72	Five years	72,458
South Australia	52	Three years	62,434
Tasmania	36	Five years	25,312
New Zealand	95*	Three years	175,410

Lower House—Qualification of members.

213. No property qualification is necessary for members for the Lower House in any of the colonies. The following is the necessary qualification :—

* Four of these are Maoris. After the next election the total number of members is to be reduced to 74, viz., 70 European and 4 Maori members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria ...	...	At least 21 years of age, and resident in Victoria for the space of two years.*
New South Wales ...	...	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.†
Queensland ...	...	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and qualified and registered as a voter in any electoral district.‡
South Australia ...	...	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).
Tasmania ...	...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.§
New Zealand ...	...	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).

214. To entitle a person to be an elector for members of the Lower House of Parliament, a property qualification is not essential in any of the Australasian colonies except Tasmania. A second vote in a different electoral district is, however, in most instances, acquired in respect to property. The following is a statement of the qualification of electors for this House in each of the colonies:—

Lower
House—
Qualifica-
tion of
electors.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria ...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, not subject to any legal incapacity, and having resided in Victoria for the space of one year, may vote by virtue of being included in the lists of ratepaying electors, or by virtue of being the holder of an "elector's right," but no person may vote twice in the same electoral district at one election.
New South Wales ...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.

* Members of the Legislative Council, judges of any court in Victoria, ministers of religion, persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or nefarious crime, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from sitting or voting in this House.

† No person can be a member of this House who is a member of the Upper House, who holds any office of profit under the Crown, during pleasure or for a term of years, or who is interested in any contract for or on account of the Public Service.

‡ Members of the Upper House, ministers of religion, holders of an office of profit under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers and two other officers to be named by the Governor in Council), Crown pensioners (except officers in the Army or Navy) are incapable of being elected for this House.

§ Judges of the Supreme Court, persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers), and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF
ELECTORS—*continued.*

Queensland...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, absolutely free, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and being a resident in any electoral district for a period of six months, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
South Australia	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, untainted by crime, and having been on the electoral roll of his district for six months prior to the election is entitled to vote.
Tasmania	...	An elector must be at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and must be the owner or occupier of property of any value, as shown on the assessment roll, or must be in receipt of income, salary, or wages of not less than £60 per annum, of which £30 must be received during the six months prior to the claim to vote being sent in.
New Zealand	...	For European representation:—Any person 21 years of age (not a Maori), resident in the colony, and six months in an electoral district, is entitled to be placed on the register of voters, either in respect to residence or property; but for a Maori to be placed on the register it is necessary he should be possessed of a £25 freehold under Crown title, or be on a ratepayers' roll. For Maori representation:—Every Maori may vote for the district in which he resides without registration.

NOTE.—In most, if not all the colonies, lunatics, paupers, and criminals are disqualified from voting. In Victoria the police have recently been admitted to the franchise, but it is believed this privilege is not accorded to them in the other colonies.

Lower
House—
Payment of
members.

215. In Victoria each member of the Lower House is entitled to receive £300 per annum in reimbursement of expenses incurred in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. In South Australia each member receives £200 per annum for his services. In New Zealand each member receives £100 per session for his services; also, in consideration of necessary expenses incurred, £25 per session if he lives within three miles, or £50 if he lives beyond that distance from the Parliament buildings.

Lower
House—
Dissolution
by the
Governor.

216. In all the colonies the Lower House of Parliament can be dissolved at the pleasure of the Governor. In such cases His Excellency acts generally according to the advice of Ministers, but there are instances in which their advice has been disregarded and a dissolution has been refused.

217. Females can neither be elected as members nor vote for the election of members of either House of Parliament in any of the Australasian colonies.

Females cannot be elected or vote at elections.

218. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, except Western Australia, of the number of inhabitants at the end of 1888; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament in 1889; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member; also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony:—

Members, electors, etc., in Australasian colonies.

LOWER HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—
MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Colony.	Inhabitants at end of 1888.	Lower House, 1889.					Last General Election.	
		Members.	Electors.	Inhabitants to a Member.	Inhabitants to an Elector.	Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
Victoria ...	1,090,869	95	243,730	11,483	4.48	2,566	1889	66.58
New South Wales	1,085,740	137	285,408	7,925	3.80	2,083	1889	59.09
Queensland ...	387,463	72	72,458	5,381	5.35	1,006	1888	73.92
South Australia...	318,303	52	62,546	6,121	5.09	1,203	1887	48.71
Tasmania ...	146,149	36	25,312	4,060	5.77	703	1886	70.88*
New Zealand † ...	607,380	91	175,410	6,675	3.46	1,928	1887	67.20

219. In proportion to population Victoria has a smaller number of representatives in the Lower House of Parliament than any other Australasian colony, or than Greece or Servia, but a larger number than any other country. New South Wales comes next to Victoria, but is more largely represented than Greece or Servia. All the other Australasian colonies are more largely represented than any other countries. By the following table‡ in which the countries are arranged according to the proportion of representatives they respectively have, the country least represented is shown to be the United States of America, and the next least is Brazil:—

Parliamentary representation in various countries.

* Estimated.

† Exclusive of Maori inhabitants and Maori members, the former of whom number 42,000, and the latter 4.

‡ This table has been compiled from official documents, many of the figures having been taken from a return prepared for the Government of Brazil, by Mr. J. P. Favilla Nunes, and published in Rio de Janeiro, 1889.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Inhabitants.*	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Re- presentatives.	Inhabitants to a Repre- sentative.
Tasmania	146,149	36	4,060
Queensland	387,463	72	5,381
South Australia	318,303	52	6,121
New Zealand†	649,380	95	6,836
New South Wales	1,085,740	137	7,925
Greece	1,979,453	245	8,079
Servia	1,810,606	160	11,316
Victoria	1,090,869	95	11,483
Uruguay	632,250	53	11,929
Norway	1,806,900	114	15,850
Denmark	1,969,039	102	19,304
Chile	2,526,969	126	20,055
Switzerland	2,940,602	145	20,280
Canada	4,406,640	215	20,496
Sweden	4,717,189	222	21,248
Bavaria	5,284,778	159	33,237
Hungary	16,570,146	453	36,579
Roumania	5,376,000	145	37,075
Argentine Republic	3,435,286	86	39,945
Spain	17,226,254	431	39,968
Venezuela	2,121,988	52	40,807
Belgium	5,909,975	132	44,772
Mexico	10,447,974	227	46,026
Holland	4,172,971	86	48,522
United Kingdom	37,091,564	670	55,361
Italy	28,459,628	508	56,022
Colombia	3,878,600	66	58,766
Prussia	27,279,111	432	63,146
Austria	23,070,688	353	65,356
France	38,218,903	584	65,443
Brazil	14,002,335	125	112,013
United States	56,785,456	334	170,016

* Some of the populations in this column differ somewhat from those given in a previous table.

† In the population of New Zealand, 42,000 Maoris, and in the number of representatives four Maoris are included. The figures, therefore, do not agree with those in the last table which are exclusive of Maoris.

PART II.—FINANCE.

220. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria in the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1888; the excess of the former over the latter; the credit balance brought forward from 1886-7, and that carried forward to 1888-9:—

FINANCE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1887-8.*

(Exclusive of recoups and advances to be recouped.)†

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	7,607,597	14	3
Expenditure	7,287,151	2	1
Receipts in excess of expenditure	320,446	12	2
Credit balance from 1886-7	628,311	12	5½
Credit balance carried forward to 1888-9	948,758	4	7

221. It is thus shown that during the financial year under review there was a surplus of revenue amounting to £320,446, which being added to a credit balance of £628,312 brought forward from 1886-7, a total is arrived at of £948,758 to be carried forward to 1888-9. This exceeds by fully £300,000 the largest credit balance ever previously remaining in Victoria at the end of any financial year.

222. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the

* According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1889, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1888-9 was £8,674,710, and the expenditure was £8,015,909, the former thus exceeding the latter by £658,801, which amount being added to the balance at the beginning of the financial year gives a credit balance of £1,607,559 to be carried forward. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 1,085,630; so that the revenue per head was £7 19s. 10d., and the expenditure per head £7 7s. 8d. It was understood that the figures in the statement referred to were not final. Further details are given in an Appendix published at the end of this volume.

† In former years advances to be recouped from loans, etc., were included in the expenditure, and, subsequently, when such advances had been recouped they were included in the revenue. This is still done to some extent in the Treasurer's Finance Statement; but in this work it is proposed in future to exclude such items from the figures of revenue and expenditure, except where the contrary is specially stated. For this reason the balance carried forward at the end of 1887-8 is here set down as £948,758, instead of £893,493, as shown in the Finance Statement referred to. For particulars of recoups, etc., see paragraph 239 and tables following paragraph 241 *et seq.*, *post*.

‡ Corrected since last publication, where it was set down as £604,135, owing to an amount of £24,177 advanced in previous years and recouped in 1887-8 not having been previously deducted from the expenditure.

fourteen financial years ended with 1887-8; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the credit or debit balances carried forward from year to year :—

NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE,
1874-5 to 1887-8.

Year.	Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.*			
	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£	£	£
1874-5	4,169,700	4,296,649	- 126,949	+ 120,155
1875-6	4,325,156	4,394,066	- 68,910	+ 51,245
1876-7	4,513,738	4,336,139	+ 177,599	+ 228,844
1877-8	4,485,412	4,536,062	- 50,650	+ 178,194
1878-9	4,520,277	4,809,724	- 289,447	- 111,253
1879-80	4,600,627	4,803,790	- 203,163	- 314,416
1880-81	5,115,041	5,100,225	+ 14,816	- 299,600
1881-2	5,589,972	5,145,764	+ 444,208	+ 144,608
1882-3	5,602,066	5,643,885†	- 41,819†	+ 102,789†
1883-4	5,934,578	5,653,293†	+ 281,285†	+ 384,074†
1884-5	6,290,361	6,121,564†	+ 168,797†	+ 552,871†
1885-6	6,416,406	6,513,540	- 97,134	+ 455,737†
1886-7	6,733,826	6,561,251	+ 172,575	+ 628,312†
1887-8	7,607,598	7,287,151	+ 320,447	+ 948,758

Net revenue
and expen-
diture.

223. As the amounts of revenue and expenditure as given in this table are exclusive of recoups and advances to be recouped, the figures will not agree with those in the first folding sheet published in the second volume of this work, or in the next table, in which the gross amounts are given.

Gross sur-
plus or de-
ficiency,
and
balances.

224. The following, according to the folding sheet just referred to,‡ are the amounts of surplus or deficiency in each year, and the balances carried forward from year to year from 1856 to 1887-8:—

* For particulars of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 241 and 245 post.
† Figures altered since last publication, an amount of £24,177 expended in the three years 1882-3 to 1884-5 having been recouped in 1887-8.
‡ The figures in the folding sheet agree with those in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, except as regards the sum of £500,000 raised in 1880-81 by means of Treasury bonds for the temporary relief of the revenue, and the amounts paid for the redemption of these bonds, viz., £471,900 in 1881-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4. These amounts are included in the figures of revenue or expenditure (as the case may be) given in the Finance Statements, but not in those given in the folding sheet.

GROSS SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, AND BALANCES,
1856 TO 1887-8.

Year.	Including Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.*		Year.	Including Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.*	
	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).		Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£		£	£
1856 ...	+ 303,662	+ 249,994	1871-2...	+ 74,888	+ 101,858
1857 ...	+ 359,645	+ 609,639	1872-3...	+ 139,182	+ 241,040
1858 ...	- 119,337	+ 490,302	1873-4...	- 70,548	+ 170,492
1859 ...	- 132,842	+ 357,460	1874-5...	- 81,698	+ 88,794
1860 ...	- 232,846	+ 124,614	1875-6...	- 247,688	- 158,894
1861 ...	- 139,920	- 15,306	1876-7...	+ 365,781	+ 206,887
1862 ...	+ 229,582	+ 214,276	1877-8...	- 129,936	+ 76,951
1863 ...	- 108,251	+ 106,025	1878-9...	- 211,859	- 134,908
1864 ...	+ 26,435	+ 132,460	1879-80	- 253,747	- 388,655
1865 ...	+ 93,108	+ 225,568	1880-81	+ 77,369	- 311,286
1866 ...	- 142,865	+ 82,703	1881-2...	+ 446,598	+ 135,312
1867 ...	- 25,501	+ 57,202	1882-3...	- 40,632	+ 94,680
1868 ...	+ 41,432	+ 98,634	1883-4 ..	+ 219,394	+ 314,074
1869 ...	+ 157,819	+ 256,453	1884-5...	+ 150,005	+ 464,079
1870 ...	- 166,499	+ 89,954	1885-6...	- 32,519	+ 431,560
1871 six mths.	- 62,984	+ 26,970	1886-7...	+ 172,575	+ 604,135
			1887-8...	+ 289,358	+ 893,493

225. It will be noticed that the gross revenue showed a surplus in sixteen and a deficiency in sixteen of the years named; a deficiency also in the six months ended with June, 1871. On the whole, the deficiencies were smaller than the surpluses, as the balance carried forward at the end of the last year exceeded that at the end of the first year of the period by £643,500. The largest surplus of revenue was in 1881-2, whilst that in 1887-8 was the fifth largest during the last 32 years; by far the largest credit balance carried forward was at the end of the last year—1887-8. The largest deficiency of revenue was in 1879-80, that being also the year at the end of which the largest debit balance was carried forward.

Years of
highest and
lowest
surplus and
deficiency,
etc.

226. In the early part of 1887-8 (27th July, 1887), the rates of duty on timber were increased, which resulted in an estimated addition to the Customs receipts of about £6,400 per annum; on the other hand, the duties on sugar were reduced or altered, resulting in an estimated net falling off in the receipts of £15,000; the net decrease thus amounting to £8,600.† As, however, the alteration did not apply to quite the whole of the financial year, the approximate result was a net decrease, as compared with the receipts under these

Changes in
sources of
revenue.

* See footnote to the last table.

† For recoups, etc., see tables following paragraphs 241 and 245 post.

heads in the previous year, of £8,000, viz., a decrease of £13,900 under articles on which the duties had been reduced, less an increase of £5,900, under those on which it had been raised. Moreover, the railways were extended by an average length of 156 miles, and if £1,000* per mile be allowed for such extension the extra revenue derivable therefrom would be £156,000. Altogether, in consequence of the changes referred to, the receipts of 1887-8, as compared with those of the previous twelve months, show a net increase of £148,000.

Revenue
1886-7 and
1887-8
compared.

227. The total revenue raised in 1887-8 was nearly £900,000 in excess of that in the previous year; but, by making allowances for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the excess is reduced to £726,000, thus:—

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1886-7 AND 1887-8.

	1886-7. £	1887-8. £
Revenue proper (<i>i.e.</i> , exclusive of recoups,† etc.) ...	6,733,826	7,607,598
Deduct amounts from sources not common to both years ...	...	148,000
Comparative amounts	<u>£6,733,826</u>	<u>£7,459,598</u>

Revenue,
1887-8 and
previous
years.

228. The revenue of 1887-8 was by far the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1886-7, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by nearly £900,000, as already stated; and exceeded the revenue of 1885-6, which was the year in which the next highest revenue had been raised, by £1,150,000.‡ In the eleven years ended with the year under review the revenue increased from £4,500,000 to £7,600,000, or by 69 per cent., the population during the same period having increased by only about 27 per cent.

Expenditure
1887-8 and
former
years.

229. The expenditure of 1887-8 was also much above that of any previous year, it being larger than in 1886-7—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by over £781,000.‡ Prior to 1853, the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it was usually nearly up to or slightly over three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880-81 to 1883-4 it ranged from five to nearly five and three-quarter millions, and from 1884-5 to 1887-8 it increased from six to over seven and a quarter millions sterling.

* See table of "Earnings and Expenses of Railways per mile open," in part "Interchange," *post*.

† See table following paragraph 236 *post*.

‡ Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

230. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1887-8 will be found in the following table:—

Revenue and expenditure per head, 1851 to 1887-8.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1887-8.*

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859	517,390	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860	534,055	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861	539,824	5	9	4	5	14	6
1862	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months) †	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	747,412	4	19	11	4	17	11
1872-3	758,984	4	16	0	4	12	4
1873-4	772,039	5	6	5	5	8	3
1874-5	783,274	5	8	2	5	10	3
1875-6	791,399	5	9	4	5	15	7
1876-7	801,717	5	17	10	5	8	9
1877-8	815,494	5	10	6	5	13	8
1878-9	827,439	5	11	8	5	16	10
1879-80	840,620	5	9	11	5	16	0
1880-81	860,067	6	0	7	5	18	10
1881-2	880,218	6	7	1	5	16	11
1882-3	900,222	6	4	8	6	5	7
1883-4	921,743	6	8	9	6	4	0
1884-5	946,045	6	13	0	6	9	10
1885-6	971,145	6	13	6	6	14	2
1886-7	1,003,100	6	14	3	6	10	10
1887-8	1,038,130	7	6	7	7	0	5

231. The revenue per head in 1887-8 was larger by 12s. 4d., and the expenditure per head larger by 9s. 7d., than in the previous year. The former was larger than in any year since 1857, and the latter

Revenue and expenditure, per head, in 1887-8 and former years.

* For amounts per head in 1888-9, see footnote to paragraph 220 *ante*.

† The financial year was changed in 1871 so as to terminate on the 30th June instead of on the 31st December as formerly.

than in any year since 1855. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but ever since the latter a gradual increase has taken place, which, with slight fluctuations, has been maintained up to the present time.

Revenue
estimated
and raised.

232. In the thirty-two and a half years ended with 1887-8 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on nineteen occasions, or by £3,715,499; and was less than that estimate on fourteen occasions, or by £2,426,619. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £1,288,880. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the years :—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1887-8.

Year.				Revenue.		
				According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (—) than Estimate.*
				£	£	£
1856	...	...	...	2,738,600	2,972,496	+ 233,896
1857	...	...	...	3,005,130	3,328,303	+ 323,173
1858	...	...	...	3,197,900	2,973,382	— 224,518
1859	...	...	...	3,384,000	3,261,104	— 122,896
1860	...	...	...	3,150,000	3,082,461	— 67,539
1861	...	...	...	3,136,000	2,952,101	— 183,899
1862	...	...	...	3,113,105	3,269,079	+ 155,974
1863	...	...	...	2,945,600	2,774,686	— 170,914
1864	...	...	...	2,973,000	2,955,338	— 17,662
1865	...	...	...	3,095,400	3,076,885	— 18,515
1866	...	...	...	3,186,265	3,079,160	— 107,105
1867	...	...	...	3,439,078	3,216,317	— 222,761
1868	...	...	...	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	...	...	...	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	...	...	...	3,332,200	3,261,883	— 70,317
1871 (six months)	...	...	...	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	...	...	...	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	...	...	...	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	...	...	...	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	...	...	...	4,259,135	4,169,700	— 89,435
1875-6	...	...	...	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7	...	...	...	4,385,716	4,513,738	+ 128,022
1877-8	...	...	...	4,672,880	4,485,412	— 187,468
1878-9	...	...	...	4,855,666	4,520,277	— 335,389

* If certain sums which were not included in the Treasurer's estimate be deducted, the deficiency in 1866 would be increased to £149,250; the excess in 1868 would be reduced to £197,864, and that in 1873-4 to £181,473, whilst the excess in 1871 (6 months) would be changed to a deficit of £7,612.

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1887-8*—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (-) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
1879-80	5,208,828	4,600,627	- 608,201
1880-81	5,093,647	5,115,041	+ 21,394
1881-2	5,241,544	5,589,972	+ 348,428
1882-3	5,584,104	5,602,066	+ 17,962
1883-4	5,779,775	5,934,578	+ 154,803
1884-5	6,048,720	6,290,361	+ 241,641
1885-6	6,285,308	6,416,406	+ 131,098
1886-7	6,516,797	6,733,826	+ 217,029
1887-8	6,968,706	7,607,598	+ 638,892

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years since 1873-4. See summary at end of table following paragraph 241 *post*.

233. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been that under review, the excess being £638,892, which is nearly twice as large as the next largest excess (£348,428) in 1881-2; whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £608,201.

Years of excessive and defective estimates.

234. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amounts voted and expended and the difference, in each of the thirty-two and a-half years ended with 1887-8:—

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1887-8.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1856	2,588,086	2,327,919	260,167
1857	2,965,610	2,733,562	232,048
1858	3,343,812	2,764,350	579,462
1859	3,273,642	2,982,664	290,978
1860	3,065,784	2,818,107	247,677
1861	2,771,100	2,535,095	236,005
1862	2,617,664	2,359,280	258,384
1863	2,163,855	2,003,961	159,894
1864	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271

* The revenue for 1888-9 was estimated whilst these pages were going through the press, at £7,792,624, or about £882,000 below the actual result. The probable revenue for 1889-90 was estimated, in July, 1889, at £8,269,845.

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1887-8 *—continued.

Year.	Amounts.		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1865	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (six months)	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945
1871-2	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5	3,197,493	2,848,016	349,477
1875-6	2,903,710	2,753,866	149,844
1876-7	2,993,036	2,812,405	180,631
1877-8	3,276,921	2,973,815	303,106
1878-9	3,418,656	3,183,240	235,416
1879-80	3,594,139	3,446,795	147,344
1880-81	3,765,422	3,621,954	143,468
1881-2	3,740,419	3,571,667	168,752
1882-3	4,530,516†	4,220,871†	309,645
1883-4	4,495,241†	4,181,169†	314,072
1884-5	4,679,081†	4,432,858†	246,223
1885-6	4,990,824	4,696,924	293,900
1886-7	5,055,629	4,770,705	284,924
1887-8	5,635,949	5,324,347	311,602

Amount un-
expended,
1856-88.

235. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the thirty-two and a-half years amounted to over 8 millions sterling, the exact amount being £8,096,909, or to an average of about £249,100 per annum.

Heads of
revenue,
1835-6 and
1887-8.

236. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz.:—Taxation, Crown Lands, Railways and other Reproductive Public Works, Post and Telegraphs, and Other Sources. In 1887-8, £3,071,000, or 40½ per cent., was derived from taxation; £656,000, or 8½ per cent., from Crown Lands; £3,467,000, or 45½ per cent., from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz.:—Public Works and Post and Telegraphs, to which the State railways contributed as much as £2,741,000, or 36 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance, amounting to £413,000, or about 5½ per cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to

* The amount voted for 1888-9 was £6,356,693, and the approximate expenditure from votes in that year was £5,997,625, leaving an unexpended balance of £359,068. The probable expenditure from votes in 1889-90 was estimated in July, 1889, at £7,319,046.
† Figures altered since last publication.

£656,000, by far the greater proportion, or $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total revenue, was derived from the sale of public land, which, being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the country, is obviously not a permanent source of income. Portion of this amount is now properly treated as capital, for on reference to the statement of expenditure it will be seen that a sum of £118,000 was paid towards the construction of railways as directed by the *Land Act* 1884,* which provides that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. In 1887-8, however, the amount so paid represented barely one-fifth of the total proceeds from land sales, the great bulk of land alienated being disposed of otherwise than at auction. The following is a statement of the amounts received under various heads† in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head:—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1886-7 AND 1887-8.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-7.	1887-8.		
TAXATION.				
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	£ 2,132,361	£ 2,353,050	£ 220,689	£ ...
Excise	120,701	128,369	7,668	...
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	34,920	34,327	...	593
Licences (business)	18,898	21,002	2,104	...
Duties on estates of deceased persons ...	114,909	151,861	36,952	...
Duties on bank notes	28,104	27,879	...	225
Stamp duty†	165,000	230,000	65,000§	...
Land tax	124,742	124,515	...	227
Total	2,739,635	3,071,003	331,368||	
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	504,734	549,149	44,415	...
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	81,562	106,817	25,255	...
Penalties under Land Acts	795	301	...	494
Total	587,091	656,267	69,176.	...

* 48 Vict. No. 812, section 78.

† The heads of Revenue and Expenditure are arranged according to a classification agreed upon at a conference of representatives of several of the Australian colonies upon the subject of Statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January, 1875.—See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria, Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875.

‡ Estimated roughly, as the Postal Authorities are unable to furnish reliable statements in consequence of the stamps hitherto used to denote stamp duty, postage, and fees having been made interchangeable, and only one class of stamps for all purposes being now issued. The telegraph revenue is now also collected by means of stamps; but there are other means of ascertaining this, so the figures may be taken as correct. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders and postal notes.

§ Rough estimate. See note (†) ante.

|| Net figures.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1886-7 AND 1887-8—*continued*.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-7.	1887-8.		
<hr/>				
PUBLIC WORKS.	£	£	£	£
Railways	2,453,345	2,741,488	288,143	...
Water Supply *	215,401	235,743	20,342	...
Other public works	5,062	4,764	...	298
Total	2,673,808	2,981,995	308,187†	...
<hr/>				
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Postal receipts, etc.‡	303,762	354,796	51,034	...
Telegraph receipts, etc.	109,773	130,737	20,964	...
Total	413,535	485,533	71,998	...
<hr/>				
OTHER SOURCES.				
Mint charges	11,058	10,377	...	681
„ subsidy returned	1,986	3,874	1,888	...
Fees, fines, etc. (inclusive of fee stamps)‡	131,095	164,721	33,626§	...
Interest on public account	93,216	136,811	43,595	...
Rents (other than Crown lands)	5,049	2,908	...	2,141
Reimbursements in aid|| ... ..	54,033	69,041	15,008	...
Miscellaneous receipts	23,320	25,068	1,748	...
Total	319,757	412,800	93,043†	...
<hr/>				
Grand Total ¶	6,733,826	7,607,598	873,772	...

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 238 *post*, and for particulars of revenue in 1888-9, see Appendices at the end of this volume.

Increased
revenue
1887-8
under
various
heads.

237. Comparing the revenue proper of 1887-8 with that of the previous year, it will be observed that the total increase, amounting to £873,800, was contributed to by all sources of revenue—viz., £331,400 from Taxation, £69,200 from Land, £308,200 from Public works, £72,000 from Post and Telegraphs, and £93,000 from “Other Sources”—chiefly fees and interest. The increase in the Land Revenue was made up of an increase of £44,000 in land sales, and of £25,000 in the receipts from temporary occupation. The increase from land sales was entirely due to land sold by auction—there being a falling off in the deferred payments** counting towards the purchase of selected

* Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks, etc.

† Net figures.

‡ See footnote (†) on page 133.

§ Rough estimate. See note (†) on page 133 *ante*.

|| Embracing amounts received by departments which are not charged, or are only casually charged, with the collection of revenue, such as proceeds of the labour of prisoners, sums paid for the care of lunatics and of children in Industrial and Reformatory Schools; for the service of the police when specially applied for; for the sale of works by the Government Printer; for the storage of gunpowder; for quarantine expenses, etc.

¶ Exclusive of recoups. The amount recouped from loans in 1887-8 was £24,177.

** See next table.

land. An increase in the amounts received from rents of Crown lands was naturally expected, as the revenue from that source in the previous year was exceptionally low, in consequence of delay in the issue of pastoral leases under the *Land Act* 1884, which came into force on the 29th December, 1884; still the amount of rental received in 1887-8 was less by about £4,000 than that in 1884-5. In the Public Works division, the largest increase was £288,000 in the revenue from Railways, which, moreover, exceeds by £132,000 the amount which might have been expected (*viz.*, £156,000)* from the increased length of lines open for traffic. Notwithstanding the reductions made on the 1st July, 1885 and 1886,† in the cost of telegrams to the neighbouring colonies and Europe, it is satisfactory to note a further increase in the telegraph revenue in 1887-8 of £21,000, making a total increase since 1883-4, the year before the reductions were made, of £43,800 or 50 per cent. The Postal receipts, however, show an apparent increase of £51,000; but it should be pointed out that, although carefully estimated in the office of the Government Statist from the amount of correspondence transmitted, this may be wide of the mark, the data available being, for reasons already explained,‡ inadequate to show with certainty the progress of this important branch of revenue; and the reductions made on the 1st January, 1884, in the rates of postage on newspapers and packets to the neighbouring colonies§ still further increase the difficulty of forming a correct estimate. The total stamp revenue in 1887-8 was £782,449, but after deducting the amount received on account of telegrams, which is known, there remains a balance of £667,570 for stamp duty, postage, and fees, as compared with £526,778 in 1886-7. Thus the stamp revenue, exclusive of telegraphs, showed a substantial increase of £140,792 in 1887-8 as compared with that in the previous year, as against an increase of only £1,465 in 1886-7, of £36,931 in 1885-6, and of £43,372 in 1884-5. Of the increase in 1887-8, about £43,000 was estimated to have been derived from postage, and, after allowing a reasonable increase for fees, the balance of £65,000 was set down to stamp duty (taxation); it is to be desired that some plan might be adopted for distinguishing the stamp duty, which is taxation, from the postal revenue and fees, which are made up of payments for actual services rendered, so that the receipts under each of these heads might be known with some degree of accuracy. The increase in the amount raised by taxation will be subsequently referred to.||

* See paragraph 226 *ante*.

† See footnote (†) to last table.

‡ See paragraph 289 *et seq. post*.

† See *Victorian Year-Book* for 1884-5, paragraph 1040.

§ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, paragraph 774.

Heads of
revenue
detailed.

238. The heads of revenue arranged in the preceding table are necessarily comprehensive; but, in order to give some idea of the subordinate items embraced therein, the details for the two years under some of the more important heads, except taxation, which will be dealt with later on,* are summarized below:—

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1886-7 AND 1887-8.

Heads of Revenue.	1886-7.	1887-8.
LAND SALES.		
Sales by Auction†	£ 68,980	£ 118,482
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress payments ...	378,682	359,549
„ „ „ „ Final „ ...	54,825	65,013
„ otherwise	2,247	6,105
Total	504,734	549,149
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of pastoral and grazing lands‡	8,054	21,147
„ „ „ „ Grazing licences... ..	20,003	21,789
„ „ „ „ Mallee pastoral leases	4,541	6,890
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights) ...	14,336	16,965
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)	34,380	39,724
Business Licences on goldfields	248	302
Total	81,562	106,817
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.		
Melbourne (Yan Yean)	155,355	174,415
Geelong	8,121	8,415
Goldfields	20,951	21,218
Interest on Loans to Municipalities	18,039	17,546
„ „ „ „ Water Trusts	12,935	14,149
Total	215,401	235,743
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
Alfred Graving Dock	2,513	2,245
Fifty-ton Crane	289	} 853
Ferry Fares (from Harbour Trust)	572	
Interest on Loans to Municipalities (bridges)	1,688	1,666
Total	5,062	4,764
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Postal receipts, etc.:—		
Postage on letters, etc. (estimated)§	} 291,778	{ 334,600||
„ „ parcels		
Private boxes, etc.... ..	1,263	2,314
Commission, etc., on Money Orders and Postal Notes||	10,481	11,843
Landing and Storage of Mails for other colonies, etc. ...	240	1,249

* See paragraph 290, *et seq. post.*

† Including £1,950 in 1886-7, and £4,535 in 1887-8, for interest on deferred payments. The purchase money of land sold by auction may be spread over three years with interest at 6 per cent. added.

‡ Under Parts II. and III. of *Land Act* 1884.

§ See note (†) on page 133 *ante*.

|| Estimated from the amount of correspondence transmitted.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1886-7 AND 1887-8—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1886-7.	1887-8.
POST AND TELEGRAPHS—<i>continued.</i>		
Electric Telegraphs	£ 104,111	£ 114,879
Telephone Exchanges ... ..	...	13,018*
Private telephone wires, etc.	5,662	2,728
Expenses reimbursed ... ..	...	112
Total	413,535	485,533
FINES, FEES, ETC.		
Fee Stamps sold (estimated)†	70,000	98,180
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	33,028	35,564
„ Customs and Harbour Departments	8,852	9,072
„ Law Courts	4,805	4,125
„ Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,664	2,076
„ Mining Department	765	943
„ Factories and Shops	2,472	2,220
„ Other	3,163	4,391
Fines, etc.—Law Courts	4,443	5,307
„ Customs	938	1,277
„ Under <i>Public Service Act</i> , etc.	339	537
„ Other	626	1,029
Total	131,095	164,721
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.		
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics	19,680	22,390
Receipts for Miscellaneous Services rendered (Police protection, storage of gunpowder, etc.)	9,575	11,986
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) ...	20,712	30,948
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of produce	1,383	851
Local Forces—Sale of rifles, etc.	2,229	2,649
Other Reimbursements	454	217
Total	54,033	69,041
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Sale of Government Property	3,202	4,481
Transfers from Trust Funds to Revenue	7,319	7,482
Balance of Intestate Estates ... ..	...	349
Melbourne City Council, etc. (on account of Park lands) ...	3,000	3,438
Immigration Tax on Chinese	1,020	1,370
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations	2,251	832
Customs Overtime Receipts	2,784	2,835
Education Department—Sale of property, rents, etc. ...	350	1,060
Cost of Rations Recovered from warders, etc.	681	...
Void Money Orders	1,000	...
Australian Lloyds—Contribution of profits due to Government	138	...
Boroondara Cemetery—Amount of loan	300	...
Sale of Police Barracks Site, Ballarat ... ..	...	1,659†
Other Receipts	1,275	1,562
Total	23,320	25,068

* Revenue for 10 months only, viz., from 1st September, 1887, the date of purchase by the Government.

† See note (†) on page 133 *ante*.

‡ This amount was previously expended on erection of Police Barracks.

Recoups.

239. Not included in the revenue shown in the last table is an amount of £24,177 recouped in 1887-8 from the Loan Account to reimburse the revenue on account of moneys expended in the three years ended with 1884-5 for “filling up land reserved for railway purposes in the North Melbourne Swamp with earth taken from the Kensington Hill.” Such amounts were formerly included in the returns of Revenue, but so far as this work is concerned, they are now (except in the table headed “Gross Surplus or Deficiency of Revenue,”* and the first folding sheet published in the second volume), and will in future be, excluded from the accounts of revenue, as will also the advances to be recouped be excluded from the accounts of expenditure.

Unrecouped
advances,
1887-8.

240. At the end of the financial year 1887-8, the total amount owing to the revenue was about £150,500, as compared with £152,000 at the end of June, 1887. Of the former sum all but 3 per cent. is for interest due by local bodies on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually, but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to:—

AMOUNTS DUE TO THE REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1888.

When advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
		£
1874-5 {	Advanced Mining Companies, to assist in development of Mining industry, etc.	4,000
1887-8 & previous years {	Interest due by Corporations on Loans for Waterworks...	83,602
	„ „ Trusts „ „ ...	20,739
1875-6 & subseqt. years {	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	32,019
	Municipal Bodies—Ditto	9,627
	Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	208
1887-8	Trustees, Coburg Cemetery	300
	Total	150,495

Heads of
revenue,
1874-5 to
1887-8.

241. In the following table the heads of revenue† and the amounts received under each head are given for the last fourteen financial years:—

* See table following paragraph 222 ante.

† See footnote (†) to paragraph 236 ante.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION— continued.		£
Custom duties (including wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714
	1875-6	1,657,788		1875-6	10,712
	1876-7	1,631,832		1876-7	11,688
	1877-8	1,487,448*		1877-8	17,150§
	1878-9	1,378,384		1878-9	20,116
	1879-80	1,377,782		1879-80	21,761
	1880-81	1,474,778		1880-81	23,906
	1881-2	1,694,652		1881-2	25,977
	1882-3	1,769,004		1882-3	28,381
	1883-4	1,769,108		1883-4	31,623
	1884-5	1,919,539†		1884-5	32,535
	1885-6	2,004,460		1885-6	33,922
	1886-7	2,132,361		1886-7	18,898||
	1887-8	2,353,050		1887-8	21,002
Excise† ...	1874-5	32,475	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526
	1875-6	33,437		1875-6	48,963
	1876-7	34,768		1876-7	44,104
	1877-8	36,309		1877-8	72,500
	1878-9	36,088		1878-9	47,983
	1879-80	41,230		1879-80	37,928
	1880-81	136,661		1880-81	78,141
	1881-2	216,547		1881-2	74,368
	1882-3	134,711		1882-3	86,648
	1883-4	123,654		1883-4	77,154
	1884-5	141,225		1884-5	124,370
	1885-6	137,709		1885-6	104,907
	1886-7	120,701		1886-7	114,909
	1887-8	128,369		1887-8	151,861
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1874-5	19,935	Duties on bank notes	1874-5	...
	1875-6	22,104		1875-6	7,191¶
	1876-7	20,993		1876-7	27,248
	1877-8	22,647		1877-8	26,672
	1878-9	20,310		1878-9	24,956
	1879-80	19,194		1879-80	22,470
	1880-81	20,577		1880-81	23,807
	1881-2	26,263		1881-2	27,324
	1882-3	27,787		1882-3	28,685
	1883-4	30,871		1883-4	28,575
	1884-5	31,176		1884-5	27,529
	1885-6	32,710		1885-6	28,769
	1886-7	34,920		1886-7	28,104
	1887-8	34,327		1887-8	27,879

* During and after this year, four-fifths of the wharfage rates for the Port of Melbourne, which had previously formed part of the Customs revenue, were transferred to the Harbour Trust.

† Duty on spirits increased on 17th July, 1884.

‡ Beer and tobacco duties imposed on the 1st November, 1880, the former having expired by effluxion of time on the 31st August, 1882. Duty on spirits increased on 17th July, 1884.

§ Including a proportion, amounting to £4,600, of publicans' licence fees, etc., received, for the first time, under Act 40 Vict. No. 566, section 111.

|| Decrease due to the proportion of revenue formerly derived from publicans' licences, etc., now payable into a Trust Fund, as directed by the *Licensing Act 1885*.

¶ For six months only.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£			£
TAXATION— continued.	1874-5	...	LAND REVENUE— continued.	1874-5	173,601
	1875-6	...		1875-6	184,776
	1876-7	...		1876-7	208,872
	1877-8	...		1877-8	186,337
	1878-9	...		1878-9	163,207
	1879-80	83,005		1879-80	147,994
Stamp duties* ...	1880-81	115,844	Rents of Crown lands (not count- ing towards pur- chase money)	1880-81	133,913
	1881-2	131,020		1881-2	126,268
	1882-3	133,433		1882-3	114,845
	1883-4	133,651		1883-4	103,189
	1884-5	143,382		1884-5	110,777
	1885-6	165,313		1885-6	97,658
	1886-7	165,000		1886-7	81,562
	1887-8	230,000		1887-8	106,817
	1874-5	...		1874-5	5,528
	1875-6	...		1875-6	53,167
	1876-7	...		1876-7	54,232
	1877-8	50,227		1877-8	14,704
	1878-9	202,251		1878-9	3,774
	1879-80	87,553		1879-80	1,749
Land Tax† ...	1880-81	129,990	Penalties under Land Acts.	1880-81	1,281
	1881-2	121,555		1881-2	2,313
	1882-3	125,606		1882-3	1,298
	1883-4	123,884		1883-4	1,572
	1884-5	128,415		1884-5	273
	1885-6	126,770		1885-6	184
	1886-7	124,742		1886-7	795
	1887-8	124,515		1887-8	301
Tolls ...	1874-5	937			
	1875-6	197			
	1876-7	52			
LAND REVENUE.	1874-5	767,624	PUBLIC WORKS.	1874-5	921,714
	1875-6	782,069		1875-6	983,033
	1876-7	783,311		1876-7	1,078,082
	1877-8	756,674		1877-8	1,202,280
	1878-9	802,254		1878-9	1,222,241
Land sales (includ- ing rents counting towards purchase money)	1879-80	694,321		1879-80	1,468,909†
	1880-81	701,276	Railways ...	1880-81	1,578,432
	1881-2	697,558		1881-2	1,715,260
	1882-3	563,790		1882-3	1,838,284
	1883-4	614,548		1883-4	2,079,249
	1884-5	555,507		1884-5	2,200,067
	1885-6	465,766		1885-6	2,306,791
	1886-7	504,734		1886-7	2,453,345
	1887-8	549,149		1887-8	2,741,488

* The duties were imposed on the 18th December, 1879, and consequently the amount received in 1879-80 was for only 6½ months. Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue therefrom has been estimated. See footnote (†) on page 133 *ante*. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 314 *post*.

† The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax. Further particulars are given in paragraphs 302 *et seq.* *post*.

‡ Including, for the first time, revenue derived from the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay system—purchased by the Government—amounting to £203,679. This amount consists of £43,728 net revenue for 1878-9, and £159,951 gross revenue for 1879-80.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
PUBLIC WORKS— continued.		£	OTHER SOURCES.		£
Water supply* ...	1874-5	96,707	Mint charges ...	1874-5	7,504
	1875-6	102,438		1875-6	7,659
	1876-7	115,869		1876-7	7,512
	1877-8	112,183		1877-8	7,247
	1878-9	120,346		1878-9	7,906
	1879-80	121,103		1879-80	10,158
	1880-81	139,411		1880-81	10,197
	1881-2	138,274		1881-2	10,917
	1882-3	152,328		1882-3	11,292
	1883-4	165,033		1883-4	10,415
	1884-5	165,968		1884-5	13,042
	1885-6	190,815		1885-6	11,705
	1886-7	215,401		1886-7	11,058
	1887-8	235,743		1887-8	10,377
Other Public works	1874-5	5,897	Mint subsidy re- turned	1874-5	4,299
	1875-6	5,845		1875-6	10,695
	1876-7	5,638		1876-7	7,104
	1877-8	5,190		1877-8	447
	1878-9	5,879		1878-9	6,624
	1879-80	4,142		1879-80	6,350
	1880-81	2,470		1880-81	5,628
	1881-2	4,035		1881-2	5,344
	1882-3	2,357		1882-3	4,103
	1883-4	1,866		1883-4	4,852
	1884-5	3,325		1884-5	5,304
	1885-6	3,364		1885-6	4,613
	1886-7	5,062		1886-7	1,986
	1887-8	4,764		1887-8	3,874
POST AND TELE- GRAPHS.					
Postage, tele- graphs, tele- phones, money orders, etc.†	1874-5	198,326	Fees, fines, etc.† (exclusive of Land Act pen- alties)	1874-5	111,304
	1875-6	209,213		1875-6	112,664
	1876-7	226,597		1876-7	121,676
	1877-8	239,002		1877-8	119,632
	1878-9	244,761		1878-9	113,177
	1879-80	249,414		1879-80	110,639
	1880-81	272,316		1880-81	113,736
	1881-2	297,701		1881-2	120,768
	1882-3	324,967		1882-3	117,296
	1883-4	349,278		1883-4	111,695
	1884-5	380,556		1884-5	123,428
	1885-6	394,184		1885-6	128,523
	1886-7	413,535		1886-7	131,095
	1887-8	485,533		1887-8	164,721

* Including interest on loans to local bodies.

† Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (†) on page 133 ante.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£
Interest on public Account, etc.	1874-5	66,874	Reimbursements in aid	1874-5	28,981
	1875-6	38,595		1875-6	37,619
	1876-7	79,456		1876-7	34,372
	1877-8	70,716		1877-8	36,774
	1878-9	42,281		1878-9	28,637
	1879-80	45,611		1879-80	23,860
	1880-81	78,605		1880-81	31,290
	1881-2	92,025		1881-2	33,675
	1882-3	55,922		1882-3	33,570
	1883-4	85,537		1883-4	49,441
Rents (other than Land)	1884-5	98,341	Miscellaneous re- ceipts †	1884-5	52,232
	1885-6	84,973		1885-6	49,187
	1886-7	93,216		1886-7	54,033
	1887-8	136,811		1887-8	69,041
	1874-5	749		1874-5	55,770
	1875-6	674		1875-6	16,317
	1876-7	730		1876-7	19,602
	1877-8	824		1877-8	20,449
	1878-9	935		1878-9	28,167
	1879-80	799		1879-80	24,655
	1880-81	921		1880-81	41,861
	1881-2	997		1881-2	27,131
	1882-3	1,548		1882-3	46,211
	1883-4	3,058		1883-4	36,325
	1884-5	2,031		1884-5	31,339
	1885-6	14,905*		1885-6	29,178
	1886-7	5,049		1886-7	23,320
	1887-8	2,908		1887-8	25,068

SUMMARY OF HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans and Assets realised.	Grand Total Revenue.
	Taxation.	Land.	Public Works.	Post and Tele- graphs.	Other Sources.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874-5	1,724,822	946,753	1,024,318	198,326	275,481	4,169,700	66,723	4,236,423
1875-6	1,780,392	1,020,012	1,091,316	209,213	224,223	4,325,156	...	4,325,156
1876-7	1,770,685	1,046,415	1,199,589	226,597	270,452	4,513,738	210,139	4,723,877
1877-8	1,712,953	957,715	1,319,653	239,002	256,089	4,485,412	19,001	4,504,413
1878-9	1,730,088	969,235	1,348,466	244,761	227,727	4,520,277	101,243	4,621,520
1879-80	1,690,923	844,064	1,594,154	249,414	222,072	4,600,627	20,655	4,621,282
1880-81	2,003,704	836,470	1,720,313	272,316	282,238	5,115,041	70,970	5,186,011†
1881-2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,857	5,589,972	2,390	5,592,362
1882-3	2,334,255	679,933	1,992,969	324,967	269,942	5,602,066	9,187	5,611,253
1883-4	2,318,520	719,309	2,246,148	349,278	301,323	5,934,578	109	5,934,687
1884-5	2,548,171	666,557	2,369,360	380,556	325,717	6,290,361	...	6,290,361
1885-6	2,634,560	563,608	2,500,970	394,184	323,084	6,416,406	64,615	6,481,021
1886-7	2,739,635	587,091	2,673,808	413,535	319,757	6,733,826	...	6,733,826
1887-8	3,071,003	656,267	2,981,995	485,533	412,800	7,607,598	24,177	7,631,775

* Including (during this year only) rents charged to officers for quarters, and added to their salaries.

† Including "Immigration deposits," £23,074, and accumulation of Pension Fund transferred to revenue, £14,500, in 1874-5; and fire insurance on Government Printing Office, £12,000, in 1882-3.

‡ Not including £500,000 raised by means of Treasury Bonds.

242. Of the total expenditure of Victoria in 1887-8, £1,208,000—Heads of expenditure, 1886-7 and 1887-8. or $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of Government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attacks; £722,000—or 10 per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge; £279,000—or nearly 4 per cent.—was expended on public charities, or devoted to the preservation of the public health; £106,000—or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown lands, being slightly less than the gross annual rental therefrom during the same financial year; as much as £3,536,000—or 48 per cent.—was absorbed in connexion with working of the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £1,622,000 on Railways and Waterworks, £643,000 on Post and Telegraphs, and £1,271,000* in interest upon loans raised for their construction; £114,000 was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction of other public works; £84,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, whilst £32,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbours; and £188,000—or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £181,000,† expended on miscellaneous services, form the ordinary annual expenditure for the year; but beside this, an amount of £837,000—or $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on productive and unproductive public works of a permanent character, viz., £118,000 on Railways, and £719,000 on “Miscellaneous Public Works,” which embraces the cost of erection of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies. These amounts appear as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,‡ which they even exceeded by £287,000. The following is a classification of the expenditure§ under 9 principal and 26 subsidiary heads, during the years 1886-7 and 1887-8, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

* The total amount of interest and expenses of the public debt was £1,385,000, but the amount here given is that payable for Railways and Waterworks only.

† This, however, includes the exceptional item of £100,000 towards defraying the cost of the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne.

‡ See paragraph 236 *ante*.

§ See footnote (†) to paragraph 236 *ante*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE*, 1886-7 AND 1887-8.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-7.	1887-8.		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.				
Civil list†	£ 36,416	£ 45,361	£ 8,945	...
Legislature	57,202	58,631	1,429	...
Civil Establishment‡	129,001	132,983	3,982	...
Retiring allowances and pensions	85,160	88,484	3,324	...
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	40,237	43,329	3,092	...
Total	348,016	368,788	20,772	...
LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.				
Judicial and legal	193,905	211,111	17,206	...
Police	233,173	240,840	7,667	...
Gaols and penal establishments	59,894	65,385	5,491	...
Defences—Naval and Military§	304,764	322,119	17,355	...
Total	791,736	839,455	47,719	...
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.				
Public instruction, science, etc.|| ... ..	676,569	722,102	45,533	...
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.¶	268,864	278,879	10,015	...
Total	945,433	1,000,981	55,548	...
CROWN LANDS.				
Administration and survey... ..	111,969	106,408	...	5,561
Agriculture, etc.	71,552	69,947	...	1,605
Mining	103,654	117,837	14,183	...
Total	287,175	294,192	7,017	...
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways—Working expenses	1,363,587	1,574,786	211,199	...
„ Construction account	67,529	118,090	50,561	...
Water supply	39,756	46,966	7,210	...
Other Public works**	671,973	718,427	46,454	...
Total	2,142,845	2,458,269	315,424	...

* For further details see table following paragraph 244 *post*.

† Including Governor's salary and salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, expenses of Executive Council and Public Service Board.

‡ Including cost of the following departments:—Chief Secretary, Shorthand Writer, Agent-General's Office, Audit Office, Registrar of Friendly Societies, Treasury, Stores and Transport, and Government Printer.

§ For expenditure on Defences. See also Part "Defences," *post*.

|| Including expenditure under the following heads:—Education, Government Statist, Observatory, Government Botanist, Public Library, Museums and National Gallery, Grants to Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, etc., and Grants to Schools of Mines and Design.

¶ Including expenditure under the following heads:—Chief Medical Officer, Central Board of Health, Hospitals for Insane, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Grants to Charitable Institutions.

** The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor, is not charged to the respective departments, but it is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy of £310,000 to Municipalities. For a summary of the various works, see detailed table, page 149 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1886-7 and 1887-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-7.	1887-8.		
	£	£	£	£
Post and Telegraphs†	585,990	643,113	57,123	...
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Interest and expenses—Railways ...	985,308	1,070,950	85,642	...
„ „ Water supply ...	173,751	199,718	25,967	...
„ „ Other works ...	111,750	114,453	2,703	...
Total	1,270,809	1,385,121	114,312	...
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.				
Customs	78,579	83,975‡	5,396	...
Harbours and lights	39,819	32,460	...	7,359
Total	118,398	116,435	...	1,963
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Mint subsidy §	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines	10,508	10,982	474	...
Miscellaneous services	40,341	149,815||	109,474||	...
Total	70,849	180,797	109,948	...
Grand Total	6,561,251	7,287,151	725,900	...

NOTE.—For particulars of Expenditure in 1888-9 see Appendices at the end of this volume.

243. It will be observed that an increase appears under all the heads but three, the net increase amounting to £726,000. The most prominent increases were £211,000 under the head of working expenses of Railways, £114,000 in interest on the Public Debt, £109,000—of which £100,000 was in consequence of the Exhibition—under Miscellaneous Services, £57,000 under Post and Telegraphs, £46,000 under Miscellaneous Public Works, £45,000 under Public Instruction, etc., and £50,000 in the amount paid towards the construction of Railways. It has already been stated that nearly half the total expenditure is in connection with the working of the Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs. The most important of these is, of course, the Railways, and a comparison of the Railway finances of 1887-8 with

Chief items
of increased
expendi-
ture, 1887-8.

* For further details, see table following paragraph 244 post.

† Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

‡ Including £275, refunds of duty, and £5 for Immigration.

§ Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue. See table following paragraph 241 ante, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

|| Including £100,000 towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition.

those of the previous year shows that, whilst the working expenses increased by nearly £211,000, the revenue increased by nearly £288,000. Owing to the constantly-increasing amount borrowed for Railway Construction, the interest payable thereon increased during the year referred to by nearly £68,000. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraphic services, which it has been the policy of the Government to work, irrespective of loss; thus, whilst the annual expenditure on these services was in excess of £643,000, it is estimated that the annual revenue was a little over £485,000, and thus the deficiency in 1887-8 amounted to about £158,000* as against £172,000 in the previous year.† If, however, allowance were made for official correspondence, transmitted free of cost, the deficit would be reduced to less than £100,000.

Heads of expenditure, detailed.

244. The details of the expenditure for the same two years under several of the more important heads are as follow :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1886-7 AND 1887-8.

Heads of Expenditure.						1886-7.	1887-8.
CIVIL LIST.						£	£
Governor's Salary	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
Salaries of Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	15,500
Executive Council	...	...	...	...	...	1,468	1,474
Agent-General	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,500
Commissioners of Audit	...	...	...	...	...	2,448	2,000
Public Service Board	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,500
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution towards	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,387†
Total	...	...	...	...	...	36,416	45,361
LEGISLATURE.							
Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	6,060	6,108
„ Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	11,073	11,281
Parliamentary Library	...	...	...	...	...	2,871	3,134
„ Refreshment Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	1,105
Parliament Buildings Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	493
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2,193	2,225
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	22,594	22,656
Electoral Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	11,363	10,736
Federal Council—Contribution to	...	...	...	...	...	...	893
Total	...	...	...	...	...	57,202	58,631

* For further details see postal receipts and expenditure in Part “Interchange” *post*.

† The amount of postal revenue is not accurately known. See footnote (†) to table on page 133 *ante*.

‡ Including arrears from 1886-7.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1887-8.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.		
	£	£
Public Service Board—Office	2,167	2,527
Chief Secretary's Office	8,990	9,270
Secretary to Premier	7,720	5,995
Shorthand Writer	2,301	2,110
Agent-General's Office	4,797	3,495
Audit Office	8,535	9,101
Treasury	30,689	31,636
Government Printer	53,982	59,000
" " Stamp printing	4,957	5,527
Inspector of Stores	598	595
Registrar of Friendly Societies *	404	367
Inspector of Factories and Shops	2,723	2,627
Sundries	1,138	733
Total	129,001	132,983
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.		
Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity)	19,958	20,000
" other Expenditure	5,005	5,193
Crown Law Officers... ..	18,325	20,328
" Solicitor	7,650	7,226
Prothonotary	2,396	2,317
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy	3,981	4,403
Court of Insolvency... ..	1,098	1,023
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	33,794	43,461
" Interest on purchase money of land, etc. bought near Titles Office †	3,035	2,972
Deputy Registrars	5,895	6,500
Sheriffs	23,542	25,898
Judges—County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions	9,300	10,431
" other Expenditure	13,532	14,586
Police Magistrates and Wardens	17,428	17,928
Clerks of Courts	20,362	20,005
Coroners	5,797	6,047
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,524	1,633
Land Tax Act Administration	1,071	1,157
Sundries	212	3
Total	193,905	211,111
DEFENCES.		
Special Appropriation authorized under Act 47 Vict. No. 777 (for 5 years)	110,000	110,000
Voted to augment special appropriation consequent upon the increase of the permanent forces ... ..	...	21,278
Office Staff	1,737	6,198
Ammunition Fund—To replace loss on supply to Rifle Clubs. etc.	7,000	3,000

* The statistical and actuarial work in connection with Friendly Societies is performed in the office of the Government Statist, which is placed under the head of "Public Instruction, Science, etc." *post.*

† The amount required—£75,073—was made available by Act 49 Vict. No. 835 out of the "Assurance Fund" under the *Transfer of Land Statute.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1887-8.
DEFENCES—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
Purchase of Rifles and modern warlike stores	3,584*	{ 2,088* 6,000
Cadet Corps	6,154	3,239
Mounted Rifles	4,831	5,388
Grants to Rifle Associations, etc., for prizes	1,675	1,975
Expenses in connection with Easter Encampment	4,492	11,689
Rifle Clubs	581	3,208
Expenses of sending a team of riflemen to England	1,000	...
Compensation for injuries sustained	240	147
Naval Forces	8,149	...
Victorian Artillery	2,574	...
Torpedo Corps	1,297	...
Amount due Railway Department for transport of Volun- teers prior to passing of <i>Discipline Act</i>	3,288	...
Grant to Richmond charities for Volunteer Corps Orderly Room	600	...
Grant for strengthening two private vessels to render them eligible as armed cruisers ... ..	...	1,000
Sundries	40	148
Total	47,242	65,358
Defence Works and Buildings	147,522	146,761
Grand total	304,764	322,119
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.		
State School Education†	588,736	626,739
University—Endowment	14,500	14,500
„ Grant in aid of buildings	5,000	...
„ School for Biology ... ..	...	7,000
Working Men's College ... ..	...	3,000
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery... ..	20,266	23,865
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, etc.‡	18,000	15,600
Victorian Academy of Arts	250	250
Gordon Memorial School of Arts, Geelong—Grant in aid	500	500
Art Galleries—Ballarat, Sandhurst, etc.... ..	2,000	2,000
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	3,200	4,200
Royal Society	200	200
Geographical Society... ..	1,000	...
College of Pharmacy... ..	1,000	900
Schools of Mines§	6,000§	6,200
„ Design	1,249	1,399
Government Statist	7,011	6,918
„ Astronomer	4,592	6,067
„ Botanist	2,518	2,744
Other Expenditure	547||	20
Total	676,569	722,102

* Equivalent in each case to the amount realized in the previous year on the sale of rifles and obsolete stores.

† Including cost of maintenance (with fittings and furniture) of school buildings, amounting to about £18,000 per annum, but exclusive of pensions and gratuities. See also table following paragraph 250 *post*.

‡ Including £8,000 in 1886-7, and £8,100 in 1887-8, in aid of buildings.

§ Including £2,000 in aid of buildings.

|| Including £325 in aid of Gladman Memorial Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1887-8.
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.		
	£	£
Charitable Institutions—Grant in aid	114,000	120,382
Industrial and Reformatory Schools—State	{ 42,078	{ 41,730
Grant in Aid of Private Institutions		{ 1,764
Hospitals for the Insane	98,347	101,994
Central Board of Health and Quarantine, etc.	8,815	7,310
Vaccination Allowances	5,499	5,496
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, etc.	100	100
Other Expenditure	25	103*
Total	268,864	278,879
WATER SUPPLY.		
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance	18,593	21,930
Country Waterworks—		
Salaries	8,360	8,725
Coliban District—Travelling Expenses, Contingencies, etc.	4,390	4,399
Geelong District do. do.	856	1,332
Boring for Water and Repairs to Reservoirs	4,889	7,930
Surveys and Reports <i>re</i> Projects of Water Supply and Gauging Rivers	2,668	2,650
Total	39,756	46,966
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—		
Government House	1,695	{ 2,454
Country Residence for Governor	4,292	
„ „ „ Maintenance	355	
Parliamentary Buildings	3,544	2,193
Public Offices, etc.—		
Public Offices, Melbourne	723	2,819
New Printing Office... ..	...	20,000
„ „ Fittings, Furniture for, etc....	8	497
Registrar-General's Offices—Addition to Strong room	1,336	203
Sandhurst Public Offices—Erection of	9,392	3,343†
Ballarat Public Offices—Erection of	2,500	819‡
Rents and Furniture... ..	22,587	23,439
Repairs and Additions	2,629	495
Telephonic communication for police and other buildings	957	784
Insurance	561	505
Court Houses	15,339	18,799
Police Buildings, etc.	22,046	31,009
Gaols and Penal Establishments	8,233	2,408
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums	14,356	8,488
Observatory	163	192
Lunatic Asylums	16,802	20,220

* Relief of shipwrecked seamen.

† Including Law Courts.

‡ Extension of Post Office.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1887-8.
	£	£
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—		
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	497	494
Immigrants Aid Society—Painting and Improvements to Building	...	499
Cemeteries ...	1,118	1,027
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, etc. ...	555	1,422
Lands and Agriculture (including parks, gardens, etc.)	5,334	2,725
Laboratory for Agricultural Chemist ...	...	398
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, etc.	33,206	37,656
Preventing Encroachment by Sand ...	...	650
Post and Telegraph Offices—		
General Post Office, Melbourne—Extension of Building, etc.	21,192	31,998
Post Offices at other places* ...	16,542	17,230
Customs Buildings ...	1,171	1,560
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, etc. ...	54,175	62,689
Lighthouses and Lightships ...	6,200	6,112
Miscellaneous ...	563	443
Total Works and Buildings ...	268,071	303,570
Subsidy to Municipalities ...	310,561	310,300
Roads and Bridges ...	40,430	53,202
Other Expenditure (including Cost of Department) ...	52,911	51,355
Total ...	671,973	718,427
CROWN LANDS.		
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands† ...	78,045	63,689
Surveys by contract, including surveys in Mallee districts ...	3,783	4,571
Surveys of "Grazing Areas" ...	...	2,945
Feature Surveys of Rivers in Gippsland ...	...	769
Parks, Gardens, etc.—		
Botanical Gardens and Reserves ...	9,143	8,757
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	8,277	11,557
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	11,708	8,717
Other Expenditure ...	1,013	5,403†
Total ...	111,969	106,408
AGRICULTURE, ETC.		
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, etc. ...	21,435	23,477
Special Prizes and Awards for invention of improvements in Agricultural machinery	...	80
Prizes for best managed farms in Victoria ...	100	150
Grant to a Board of Vinegrowers appointed by the Governor in Council	...	500

* See also under head of "Public Offices."

† Including Land Titles Branch.

‡ Including £4,250 purchase of Commercial Bank of South Australia's share in the interest of certain Mallee blocks resumed by the Crown.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1887-8.
AGRICULTURE, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
State Forests and Nurseries	6,070	6,860
Experimental Cultivation	244	297
Eradication of Vine Diseases *	725	1,614
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock	8,128	7,968
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals	27,104	21,051
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Government	704	327
Cost of Rabbit-proof Fencing in the Mallee Country	4,999	5,630
Mallee Extermination—Expenses of testing, etc.	173	...
Departmental and other Expenditure	1,870	1,993
Total	71,552	69,947
MINING.		
Mining Department	21,305	20,730
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills to assist Miners in Prospecting Operations, etc.	72,369	80,742
Boring for Coal	1,650	4,344
Geological Surveys, etc.	1,386	2,480
Underground Surveys of Mines	849	1,193
Cutting Tracks and opening up unexplored areas	1,989	2,493
Construction of Dynamite and Powder Magazines ... ..	...	1,566
Reward for Discovery of Ararat Goldfield ... ..	...	100
Miscellaneous	606	689
Total	103,654	117,837
RAILWAYS.		
Commissioners' Salaries	5,621	6,000
Salaries and Wages	103,598	119,512
Contingencies	1,254,298	1,446,252†
Other Expenditure	70	3,022
Total Working Expenses	1,363,587	1,574,786
Paid to "Railway Construction Account" ‡	67,029	113,946
Towards Construction	500	4,144
Total (including Capital Account)	1,431,116	1,692,876
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Post and Telegraph Offices—Administration§	327,396	340,834
Inland Mail Service	112,473	108,174||

* The Governments of South Australia and New South Wales contributed £6,667 each to Victoria towards this object.

† Including £25,000 additional expenses on account of 1886-7.

‡ See footnote (‡) on page 158 *post*.

§ Exclusive of post and telegraph office buildings, which are included under the head "General Public Works;" and also exclusive of cost of printing stamps, entered with Government Printer under the head of "Civil Establishment."

|| Of which £50,000 was paid to the Railway Department, and £58,174 to the private contractors, etc.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1887-8.
POST AND TELEGRAPHS—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
Steam Postal Communication*	69,322	70,106
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, etc. ..	14,430	13,554
Telephones—		
Purchase of property, goodwill, etc., of the Victorian Telephone Exchange Company	...	40,000
Solicitors' costs in connection with do. ...	...	204
Telephone Exchanges, telephones, battery materials, wire, etc.	...	7,497
Maintenance of lines to various departments...	...	370
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable (Port Darwin to Penang)	14,510	14,544
,, to Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania† ...	1,231	629
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits—4 per cent.	46,233	46,870
Miscellaneous	395	331†
Total	585,990	643,113
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Interest payable—		
In London	1,176,976	1,291,755
In Melbourne	73,276	74,019
Total Interest	1,250,252	1,365,774
Expenses of paying Interest in London—		
Commission to Banks of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	3,262	3,182
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon	6,586	7,984
Premium on remittances	10,107	7,187
Stamps, advertising, etc.	602	994
Total	1,270,809	1,385,121
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry	1,878	3,406
Imperial Convention—Expenses of Delegates	1,206	...
Expenses <i>re</i> Chinese Immigration (including Conference at Sydney)	...	482
Subsidy to Union S.S. Co. for s.s. <i>Taupo</i> calling at Havannah Harbour, New Hebrides	...	100
Law Costs, Awards, etc.	343	284

* Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £1,934 in 1887-8.

† Paid to the Government of Tasmania, in accordance with joint guarantee to the company on account of reduction of rates for telegraphic messages to and from Victoria and Tasmania.

‡ Including £43 contribution towards International Bureau at Berne, and £277 plaintiff's costs of action *re* illegal detention of letters.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1887-8.
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	£	£
<i>Poisons and Pharmacy Act</i> —Administration	300	300
Advertising	5,330	5,329
Transport, etc.	1,633	2,066
Exhibitions—		
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886	9,995	4,900
Melbourne Centennial International do.	999	100,000
Adelaide Jubilee do.	2,800	2,998
Bendigo Juvenile Industrial do.	500	...
Geelong Juvenile Jubilee do. ... ..	...	500
Cost of John Batman's Family visiting Melbourne during Centennial Exhibition ... ..	...	25
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees	2,999	299
Powder Magazines*	1,281	1,434
Fisheries	792	836
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons	250	...
Refunds, etc.	310	316
Carriage of Volunteer Fire Brigades	2,973	4,000
Expenses <i>re</i> the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee	504	7,781
Imperial Institute†—Contribution towards ... ..	...	5,922
Banquet to Earl of Carnarvon ... ..	...	360
Expenses <i>re</i> the opening of Queen's Hall, Parliament House	127	...
Expenses of visits of Governor and party to country districts	41	206
Expenses of Ministerial visit to Western Port and Coast lighthouses	57	...
Expenses of Parliamentary party to Heads, Adelaide, etc. ..	729	...
Metropolitan Liedertafel, travelling expenses <i>en route</i> for Adelaide ... ..	...	321
Cost of maintenance of unemployed	225	...
Payments to late warders, Kew Lunatic Asylum, in settlement of claims for services having been irregularly dispensed with	455	...
Bonus for wire fencing	888	...
Bonus for manufacture in the colony of the first 10,000 yards of worsted woollen tweeds ... ..	...	5,000
Other Expenditure‡... ..	3,726	2,950
Total	40,341	149,815

245. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last fourteen financial years, and the amounts expended under each head, the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament other than the *Appropriation Act*, being distinguished from that sanctioned

Heads of expenditure,
1874-5 to
to 1887-8.

* Exclusive of amounts provided for under the head of "Other Public Works."

† The National Memorial of the completion of fifty years of the reign of Queen Victoria.

‡ Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue, viz., £1,346 in 1886-7, and £500 in 1887-8.

under that Act in accordance with the annual votes of the Legislature :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil list*	1874-5	70,984	...	70,984
	1875-6	71,227	...	71,227
	1876-7	29,604	...	29,604
	1877-8	29,564	...	29,564
	1878-9	29,636	...	29,636
	1879-80	27,728	...	27,728
	1880-81	24,509	...	24,509
	1881-2	28,469	3,000	31,469
	1882-3	29,926	...	29,926
	1883-4	31,127	...	31,127
	1884-5	36,362	4,693†	41,055
	1885-6	36,269	4,693	40,962
	1886-7	36,416	...	36,416
	1887-8	35,974	9,387	45,361
Legislature	1874-5	40,813	15,739	56,552
	1875-6	41,612	15,909	57,521
	1876-7	43,918	14,889	58,807
	1877-8	48,162	15,878	64,040
	1878-9	42,710	16,502	59,212
	1879-80	44,306	16,502	60,808
	1880-81	45,664	16,964	62,628
	1881-2	39,677	16,810	56,487
	1882-3	47,768	18,020	65,788
	1883-4	35,930	17,751	53,681
	1884-5	38,801	18,102	56,903
	1885-6	45,674	18,462	64,136
	1886-7	38,206	18,996	57,202
	1887-8	37,700	20,931	58,631
Civil establishment*	1874-5	...	90,422	90,422
	1875-6	...	87,647	87,647
	1876-7	...	89,837	89,837
	1877-8	...	90,215	90,215
	1878-9	...	90,059	90,059
	1879-80	...	91,872	91,872
	1880-81	...	89,987	89,987
	1881-2	...	90,833	90,833
	1882-3	...	117,610	117,610
	1883-4	...	113,628	113,628
	1884-5	...	117,586	117,586
	1885-6	...	122,593	122,593
	1886-7	...	129,001	129,001
	1887-8	...	132,983	132,983

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 242 *ante*. State aid to religion is also included in "Civil List" prior to July, 1876, when it was abolished.
† This and subsequent amounts represent contribution towards the expenses of the protectorate of New Guinea.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Retiring allowances and pensions *	1874-5	26,529	2,587	29,116
	1875-6	27,423	2,426	29,849
	1876-7	26,214	4,725	30,939
	1877-8	28,370	5,587	33,957
	1878-9	33,952	9,153	43,105
	1879-80	35,202	9,336	44,538
	1880-81	36,817	12,499	49,316
	1881-2	41,749	16,040	57,789
	1882-3	40,474	20,095	60,569
	1883-4	41,334	24,355	65,689
	1884-5	43,589	26,598	70,187
	1885-6	52,685	20,529	73,214
	1886-7	64,844	20,316	85,160
	1887-8	71,583	16,901	88,484
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	1874-5	3,078	10,884	13,962
	1875-6	1,752	5,963	7,715
	1876-7	3,478	7,187	10,665
	1877-8	42,582	7,146	49,728
	1878-9	13,159	33,444	46,603
	1879-80	2,544	19,416	21,960
	1880-81	12,970	34,085	47,055
	1881-2	9,299	22,828	32,127
	1882-3	2,911	25,345	28,256
	1883-4	10,173	20,889	31,062
	1884-5	22,673	25,099	47,772
	1885-6	22,215	21,863	44,078
	1886-7	18,420	21,817	40,237
	1887-8	23,622	19,707	43,329
Judical and legal	1874-5	16,417	156,558	172,975
	1875-6	16,125	154,469	170,594
	1876-7	16,750	154,932	171,682
	1877-8	16,567	154,498	171,065
	1878-9	14,000	158,056	172,056
	1879-80	14,000	157,664	171,664
	1880-81	15,047	142,444	157,491
	1881-2	16,919	141,263	158,182
	1882-3	17,000	159,689	176,689
	1883-4	16,655	158,319	174,974
	1884-5	16,381	166,916	183,297
	1885-6	19,096	172,194	191,290
	1886-7	22,993	170,912	193,905
	1887-8	22,972	188,139	211,111

* Including votes of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, and of £10,000 each in 1883-4 to 1886-7, and £7,000 in 1887-8, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Police	1874-5	...	198,312	198,312
	1875-6	...	199,738	199,738
	1876-7	...	197,371	197,371
	1877-8	...	207,119	207,119
	1878-9	...	209,041	209,041
	1879-80	...	233,732	233,732
	1880-81	...	207,674	207,674
	1881-2	...	201,063	201,063
	1882-3	...	204,561	204,561
	1883-4	...	216,973	216,973
	1884-5	...	217,684	217,684
	1885-6	...	224,237	224,237
	1886-7	...	233,173	233,173
	1887-8	...	240,840	240,840
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	...	60,469	60,469
	1875-6	...	61,051	61,051
	1876-7	...	60,008	60,008
	1877-8	...	58,132	58,132
	1878-9	...	58,442	58,442
	1879-80	...	56,636	56,636
	1880-81	...	53,565	53,565
	1881-2	...	53,032	53,032
	1882-3	...	57,128	57,128
	1883-4	...	55,836	55,836
	1884-5	...	57,311	57,311
	1885-6	...	60,644	60,644
	1886-7	...	59,894	59,894
	1887-8	...	65,385	65,385
Defences	1874-5	...	53,507	53,507
	1875-6	...	58,233	58,233
	1876-7	...	74,020	74,020
	1877-8	...	121,266	121,266
	1878-9	...	118,122	118,122
	1879-80	...	93,779	93,779
	1880-81	...	78,732	78,732
	1881-2	...	79,442	79,442
	1882-3	...	191,360	191,360
	1883-4	...	231,038	231,038
	1884-5	110,000	88,773	198,773
	1885-6	110,000	209,938	319,938
	1886-7	110,000	194,764	304,764
	1887-8	110,000	212,119*	322,119

* Including vote of £21,278 to augment special appropriation.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Public instruction, science, etc.*	1874-5	9,000	408,136	417,136
	1875-6	9,000	466,280	475,280
	1876-7	9,000	483,939	492,939
	1877-8	9,000	512,725	521,725
	1878-9	9,000	563,900	572,900
	1879-80	11,250	560,742	571,992
	1880-81	9,000	575,225	584,225
	1881-2	9,000	591,799	600,799
	1882-3	9,000	589,970	598,970
	1883-4	9,000	598,822	607,822
	1884-5	9,000	601,026	610,026
	1885-6	9,000	656,442	665,442
	1886-7	9,000	667,569	676,569
	1887-8	9,000	713,102	722,102
State school buildings †	1874-5	...	181,440	181,440
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.*	1874-5	...	273,537	273,537
	1875-6	...	270,318	270,318
	1876-7	...	278,970	278,970
	1877-8	...	281,509	281,509
	1878-9	...	277,016	277,016
	1879-80	...	272,539	272,539
	1880-81	...	241,907	241,907
	1881-2	...	249,367	249,367
	1882-3	...	267,400	267,400
	1883-4	...	259,983	259,983
	1884-5	...	262,359	262,359
	1885-6	...	273,705	273,705
	1886-7	...	268,864	268,864
	1887-8	...	278,879	278,879
Crown lands	1874-5	...	129,558	129,558
	1875-6	...	128,026	128,026
	1876-7	...	149,210	149,210
	1877-8	...	130,519	130,519
	1878-9	...	129,617	129,617
	1879-80	...	136,889	136,889
	1880-81	...	103,279	103,279
	1881-2	...	99,169	99,169
	1882-3	...	100,367	100,367
	1883-4	...	98,209	98,209
	1884-5	...	104,875	104,875
	1885-6	...	107,556	107,556
	1886-7	...	111,969	111,969
	1887-8	...	106,408	106,408

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 242 *ante*.

† Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans.— See table following paragraph 248 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Agriculture, etc. ...	1874-5	...	21,473	21,473
	1875-6	...	21,023	21,023
	1876-7	...	24,878	24,878
	1877-8	...	28,139	28,139
	1878-9	...	31,398	31,398
	1879-80	...	31,953	31,953
	1880-81	...	32,382	32,382
	1881-2	...	50,311	50,311
	1882-3	...	54,834	54,834
	1883-4	...	42,418	42,418
	1884-5	...	51,065	51,065
	1885-6	...	84,781	84,781
	1886-7	704*	70,848	71,552
	1887-8	327	69,620	69,947
Mining † ...	1874-5	3,500	27,153	30,653
	1875-6	3,500	34,653	38,153
	1876-7	3,500	34,043	37,543
	1877-8	3,500	25,030	28,530
	1878-9	3,500	48,882	52,382
	1879-80	3,500	24,704	28,204
	1880-81	3,500	27,406	30,906
	1881-2	3,500	39,379	42,879
	1882-3	3,500	38,940	42,440
	1883-4	3,500	44,334	47,834
	1884-5	3,500	53,236	56,736
	1885-6	3,500	67,962	71,462
	1886-7	3,500	100,154	103,654
	1887-8	3,500	114,337	117,837
Railways ‡ ...	1874-5	100,000	437,931	537,931
	1875-6	300,000	489,751	789,751
	1876-7	200,000	562,517	762,517
	1877-8	100,000	616,207	716,207
	1878-9	200,000	662,178	862,178

* The amounts in this column represent rates paid on unoccupied Mallee Blocks towards extermination of vermin.

† Including amounts advanced to mining companies to assist in the development of the mining industry, etc., viz., £1,500 in 1875-6; £250 in 1877-8; £18,800 in 1878-9; and £500 in 1879-80. Only £1,237 in all has been repaid, leaving a balance of £19,813, of which £15,813 has been written off as unrecoverable.

‡ The amount entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6, with the exception of £6,000 for salaries of the Railway Commissioners, was paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of *The Land Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812), sec. 78, whereby it is provided that all moneys arising from the sale by auction of Crown lands shall be placed to a trust account, the amount standing to the credit of which should be available for the construction of railways. The amounts entered prior to 1882-3 also represent the payment of moneys derived from the alienation of Crown lands, but fixed at £200,000 per annum, to a similar account (known as the "Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account"), which was created under *The Land Act* 1869 (33 Vict. No. 366)—full particulars of which are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, page 123. The total amount paid into both these accounts up to the 30th June, 1888, was £2,469,642, which has been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway. The amounts entered under the head of "Votes" represent the working expenses of railways, except £500 in 1886-7, and £4,144 in 1887-8 paid towards construction.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Railways*— <i>continued</i> .	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	200,000	818,601	1,018,601
	1881-2	200,000	829,103	1,029,103
	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
	1883-4	2,750	1,104,285†	1,107,035
	1884-5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
	1885-6	94,667	1,317,873	1,412,540
	1886-7	72,650	1,358,466	1,431,116
	1887-8	119,946	1,572,930	1,692,876
Water supply	1874-5	...	17,013	17,013
	1875-6	...	17,192	17,192
	1876-7	...	18,099	18,099
	1877-8	...	22,621	22,621
	1878-9	...	28,501	28,501
	1879-80	...	26,053	26,053
	1880-81	...	32,339	32,339
	1881-2	...	40,869	40,869
	1882-3	...	34,534	34,534
	1883-4	...	31,472	31,472
	1884-5	...	32,282	32,282
	1885-6	...	35,511	35,511
	1886-7	...	39,756	39,756
	1887-8	...	46,966	46,966
Other public works‡	1874-5	315,640	339,855	655,495
	1875-6	347,754	332,465	680,219
	1876-7	310,704	242,283	552,987
	1877-8	310,000	252,505	562,505
	1878-9	310,000	276,401	586,401
	1879-80	155,000	476,593§	631,593
	1880-81	...	587,593	587,593
	1881-2	...	550,681	550,681
	1882-3	...	628,611||	628,611||
	1883-4	...	605,148||	605,148||
	1884-5	...	636,378||	636,378||
	1885-6	...	686,825	686,825
	1886-7	...	671,973	671,973
	1887-8	...	718,427	718,427

* See footnote (†) on page 158.

† Exclusive of £50,000 recouped in 1885-6.

‡ Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the *Local Government Act*. The expenditure on the Port of Melbourne, included under this head prior to 1st January, 1877, has since been paid out of the Harbour Trust Fund. See tables following paragraphs 248 and 337 *post*.

§ The provision of the *Local Government Act* 1874, authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, but amounts equivalent to the subsidy have since been voted by Parliament. This accounts for the gradual transfer of this item of expenditure from Special Appropriations to Votes.

|| Corrected since last publication by transfer of certain amounts recouped in 1887-8 to "Amounts to be recouped from loans, etc."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Post and telegraphs†	1874-5	85,890	294,726	380,616
	1875-6	26,908*	280,981	307,889*
	1876-7	64,542	298,467	363,009
	1877-8	53,996	312,958	366,954
	1878-9	55,855	333,120	388,975
	1879-80	61,101	338,088	399,189
	1880-81	63,229	375,533	438,762
	1881-2	77,348	358,795	436,143
	1882-3	86,240	386,006	472,246
	1883-4	94,215	407,045	501,260
	1884-5	118,121	416,252	534,373
	1885-6	126,944	437,676	564,620
	1886-7	130,065	455,925	585,990
	1887-8	131,520	511,593	643,113
Interest and expenses of Public Debt‡ ...	1874-5	719,282	...	719,282
	1875-6	772,399	...	772,399
	1876-7	795,191	...	795,191
	1877-8	898,006	...	898,006
	1878-9	892,172	...	892,172
	1879-80	979,864	...	979,864
	1880-81	1,043,535	43,927	1,087,462
	1881-2	1,124,136	16,010	1,140,146
	1882-3	1,162,195	18,381	1,180,576
	1883-4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070
	1884-5	1,260,279	11,628	1,271,907
	1885-6	1,272,565	9,445	1,282,010
	1886-7	1,261,514	9,295	1,270,809
	1887-8	1,375,910	9,211	1,385,121
Redemption of loans ...	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
Customs ...	1874-5	...	57,364	57,364
	1875-6	...	56,311	56,311
	1876-7	...	56,186	56,186
	1877-8	...	64,058	64,058
	1878-9	...	59,467	59,467
	1879-80	...	62,226	62,226
	1880-81	...	58,621	58,621
	1881-2	...	63,330	63,330
	1882-3	...	65,047	65,047

* In the year 1885-6, a change was made in the method of keeping the accounts of postal communication with Great Britain. Prior to that year the gross charge, but subsequently the net charge only, was entered. From the gross expenditure for 1885-6 were deducted not only the amount due by other Governments on account of that year, but also the arrears received for 1884-5 and previous years. Hence the small apparent expenditure from Special Appropriations set down against that year.

† Under this head the amounts paid out of Special Appropriations represent the net expenditure on account of Steam Postal Communication (including gratuities to masters of vessels), interest on Savings Bank deposits, and a subsidy for maintenance of the cable from Port Darwin to Penang.

‡ The expenditure under the head of Votes represents interest and expenses in connexion with the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's debentures, which are being gradually paid off and replaced by Government debentures.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Customs— <i>continued</i> ...	1883-4	...	72,978	72,978
	1884-5	...	71,710	71,710
	1885-6	...	70,925	70,925
	1886-7	...	78,579	78,579
	1887-8	...	83,975*	83,975
Harbours and lights ...	1874-5	...	35,035	35,035
	1875-6	...	34,703	34,703
	1876-7	...	29,980	29,980
	1877-8	...	29,017	29,017
	1878-9	...	28,876	28,876
	1879-80	...	29,272	29,272
	1880-81	...	23,448	23,448
	1881-2	...	25,471	25,471
	1882-3	...	26,763	26,763
	1883-4	...	24,632	24,632
	1884-5	...	28,941	28,941
	1885-6	...	38,988	38,988
	1886-7	...	39,819	39,819
	1887-8	...	32,460	32,460
Mint Subsidy † ...	1874-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1875-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1876-7	18,333	...	18,333
	1877-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1878-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1879-80	20,000	...	20,000
	1880-81	20,000	...	20,000
	1881-2	20,000	...	20,000
	1882-3	20,000	...	20,000
	1883-4	20,000	...	20,000
	1884-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1885-6	20,000	...	20,000
Aborigines ...	1874-5	...	6,209	6,209
	1875-6	...	6,100	6,100
	1876-7	...	7,500	7,500
	1877-8	...	7,464	7,464
	1878-9	...	10,499	10,499
	1879-80	...	7,500	7,500
	1880-81	...	7,499	7,499
	1881-2	...	7,498	7,498
	1882-3	...	7,498	7,498
	1883-4	...	10,857	10,857
	1884-5	...	10,500	10,500
	1885-6	...	10,514	10,514
	1886-7	...	10,508	10,508
	1887-8	...	10,982	10,982

* Including £275 refund of duty, and £5 for immigration.

† The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000 ; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 141 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous services *	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	23,364	25,864
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722
	1878-9	2,500	40,566	43,066
	1879-80	2,500	29,772	32,272
	1880-81	4,000	58,244	62,244
	1881-2	4,000	25,574	29,574
	1882-3	4,000	35,177	39,177
	1883-4	4,000	30,567	34,567
	1884-5	4,000	25,851	29,851
	1885-6	4,000	43,569	47,569
	1886-7	2,234	38,107	40,341
	1887-8	750	149,065	149,815
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1874-5	1,448,633	2,848,016	4,296,649
	1875-6	1,640,200	2,753,866	4,394,066
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,815	4,536,062
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,183,240	4,809,724
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,795	4,803,790
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,220,871	5,643,885†
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,181,169	5,653,293†
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,432,858	6,121,564†
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,324,347	7,287,151
Amounts to be recouped from loans, etc. ...	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	15,221	163,556	178,777
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,245	98,287
	1878-9	20,655	3,000	23,655
	1879-80	18,945	52,294	71,239
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1881-2	...	...	...
	1882-3	...	8,000†	8,000†
	1883-4	...	62,000†	62,000†
	1884-5	...	18,792†	18,792†
	1887-8	...	55,265	55,265

* The amounts in the column for Special Appropriations prior to 1886-7 are the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D, Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue, as also is £1,346 in 1886-7, and £500 in 1887-8.

† Corrected since last publication. See footnote (†) page 126 *ante*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1887-8—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1880-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,451,650	6,140,356
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,379,612	7,342,416

246. Of the total expenditure proper in 1887-8, £1,962,804, or about 27 per cent., was under the head of Special Appropriations, which being provided for under various Acts of Parliament other than the annual Appropriation Act, are not required to be voted annually. It will be observed that the expenditure under such appropriations increased in 1887-8 as compared with the previous year by £172,300, and that under votes increased by about £553,600. Of the former increase, about £47,000 was due to the larger proceeds arising from the sale of lands, and payable to the Railway Construction Account; and £114,000 under that of interest, consequent on the growth of the public debt.

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

247. No increases have been made in the last two financial years in the amounts specially appropriated under Acts of Parliament, but, in the previous three years, such appropriations were added to by £255,550; of this amount, however, an appropriation of £110,000, for Defences, was authorized for only five years; and £80,000 was merely the re-investment of portions of the land revenue in the Government railways. The following is a statement of the new appropriations referred to:—

New special appropriations.

* Not including £471,900 in 1881-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4, towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED,
1883-4 TO 1887-8.

Authorization.		Purpose for which Authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.
Year.	Act.		
1883-4	...	47 Vict. No. 767 Victorian Railways Commissioners—Salaries	£ 6,000
		47 Vict. No. 773 Victorian Railways—Pensions, etc.	13,000*
		47 Vict. No. 773 Public Service Board—Salaries ...	4,500
		47 Vict. No. 777 " Pensions, etc. ...	12,500*
		47 Vict. No. 777 Defences—Works, etc. ...	110,000†
		47 Vict. No. 780 " Pensions, etc. ...	900*
		47 Vict. No. 781 Salary of Additional Minister ...	1,500
1884-5	...	47 Vict. No. 781 Subsidy towards maintenance of telegraphic communication between Port Darwin and Penang	20,000*
		Total ...	168,400
		48 Vict. No. 807 Addition to Agent-General's salary	500
1885-6	...	48 Vict. No. 812 Proceeds of land sales by auction paid to "Railway Construction Account"	80,000‡
		Total ...	80,500
		49 Vict. No. 835 Interest on payment out of Assurance Fund (Government Trust Fund) for purchase of land near Titles Office	3,000
1886-7	...	49 Vict. No. 844 Additional Judge of Supreme Court	3,000
		49 Vict. No. 870 Commissioner of Audit—Pension ...	650
		Total ...	6,650
1886-7	...	Nil ...	...
1887-8	...	Nil ...	...
Total increase in five years			255,550

NOTE.—Besides the amounts specified in the table, a grant of £3,000 was authorized and paid in 1885-6 to the widow of the late Hon. J. M. Grant, and £4,000 in 1887-8, for the purchase of an annuity for the Hon. P. Lalor, who has since died.

Expenditure
of loans,
etc.

248. In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, large sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure prior to 1882-3 and during each subsequent year.

* Previously paid from annual votes. Only about 14,600 of the £20,000 authorized for the maintenance of the Port Darwin cable has been required in each of the last four years.
† This amount is authorized for five years only.
‡ This represents the mean of the amounts paid in the two years, 1885-6 and 1886-7.

This is intended to supplement the last table but one by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts:—

EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1888.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*							
	Prior to 1852-3.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ..	16,376,868	2,187,183	1,191,132	848,358	1,401,511	1,521,817	1,742,149	25,269,018
Water Supply† ..	3,368,558	367,416	304,585	172,465	235,485	373,994	462,562	†5,285,065
Law Courts and Parliament Houses	345,901	44,860	45,505	568	12,153	32,770	44,954	526,711
Public Offices ..	162,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences ..	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings	804,926	56,651	36,923	69,995	45,438	49,284	54,308	1,117,525
Yarra Bridge ..	1,500	300	8,382	3,663	14,205†	42,561†	32,627	§103,238
Alfred Graving Dock	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Harbour Works, etc.	..	400	13,706	46,077	20,976	47,856	|| 53,344	182,359
Total ..	21,500,151	2,656,810	1,600,233	1,141,126	1,729,768†	2,068,282†	2,389,944	33,086,314

NOTE.—The figures in this table, which have been obtained from the various Government departments, differ slightly from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, in consequence of an overlapping of the accounts.

249. Nearly a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, etc. The whole amount payable in this manner is over £690,000, of which not quite half is paid to municipalities, nearly a sixth to charitable institutions, and nearly an eighth in aid of the mining industry. This does not include the grant for free public instruction, which amounts annually to nearly £600,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane and the industrial and reformatory schools—which cost annually about £140,000. The following is a statement of the amounts payable under the various heads:—

Annual subsidies, grants, etc.

* These are the actual payments during the various years shown, whether made direct from the loans, etc., or indirectly by means of advances from the general revenue—to be subsequently recouped.

† Of which £2,230,529 was for Melbourne Water Supply, and £3,054,536 for Country Waterworks, etc. For further particulars, see Waterworks in Part "Production" in the second volume.

‡ Corrected since last publication.

§ Net charge after deducting contributions by the Melbourne City Council, amounting to £41,317.

|| Including an expenditure in 1887-8 of £15,760 on works for opening the sea entrance to the Gippsland Lakes, making a total of £48,004 up to the end of that year.

ANNUAL SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC.

Subsidy to Municipalities	£310,000
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Educational Grants, etc.—

Melbourne University—Endowment under Act	9,000
" " Additional Endowment voted	5,500
Schools of Mines	...	...	...	6,200
" Design	...	...	...	1,400
Public Libraries, etc.—Grant for purchase of books	...	...	...	7,500
" " Grant in aid of building funds	...	...	...	8,100
Grant to Royal Society	...	...	...	200
" College of Pharmacy	...	...	...	900
" Victorian Academy of Arts	...	...	...	250
" Fine Arts Galleries, Ballarat, Sandhurst, etc.	...	...	...	2,000
" Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	...	...	...	4,200
Grant to Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	120,000

Post and Telegraphs—

Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (net amount payable by Victoria)	67,200*
" Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang	14,550
" Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania	630

Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—

Mining Boards	3,500
Milit Subsidy	...	...	...	20,000
Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of	...	...	...	} 81,000
Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations...	...	...	...
" Agricultural Societies	...	...	...	} 21,800
" Horticultural Societies	...	...	...
" Poultry and Dog Society	...	...	...	200

Defences—

Prizes to Rifle Associations, etc.	1,975
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, etc.	3,000

Total	£690,605
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Expenditure
on public
instruction.

250. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873, and since that date, close upon nine and a-half millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount not quite a fifth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder—viz., nearly seven millions and three-quarters—represents the cost of education, including that of office staff, inspection, instruction, pensions, gratuities, and contingencies, for the last sixteen years. The following table shows the

* A set-off against this amount appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," which reduces the ultimate net cost to about £40,000. Under the new weekly service this will be still further reduced to about £6,000.

expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1887-8, also the total for the period :—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872-3 to 1887-8.

Year.	Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection† and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	2-6,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	126,700	550,949
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	172,890	614,768
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	245,454	717,761
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	96,769	622,448
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	81,884	596,173
1880-81 ...	515,644	6,726	104,625	626,995
1881-2 ...	526,397	8,321	76,911	611,629
1882-3 ...	517,849	9,167	82,225	609,241
1883-4 ...	522,063	9,849	62,015	593,927
1884-5 ...	524,226	13,036	92,393	629,655
1885-6 ...	563,426	14,271	68,136	645,833
1886-7 ...	570,292	17,043	67,908	655,243
1887-8 ...	600,271	16,718	80,726	697,715
Total ...	7,629,843	118,309	1,713,811	9,461,963

NOTE.—Besides the amounts in this table, subsidies are voted each year to the University, Schools of Mines, Schools of Design, etc. For particulars see tables following paragraphs 244 and 249 *ante*.

251. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878-9; that during the seven years, 1878-9 to 1884-5, it remained tolerably uniform at £520,000 per annum, but during the next three years it increased by £76,000. During the last seven years, the annual expenditure on school buildings has been tolerably uniform, varying from £62,000 in 1883-4 to £92,000 in 1884-5. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

252. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and little or nothing was so spent during the last four, and only £65 during the last seven years. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place :—

* Further details for the last two years are given in Part "Social Condition" published in the second volume.

† Including expenditure from loans.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1887-8.*

£			£			£		
1851	...	116,363	1865	...	41,808	1878-9	...	342
1852	...	206,552	1866	...	35,813	1879-80	...	28
1853	...	209,925	1867	...	38,402	1880-81	...	104
1854	...	390,352	1868	...	32,549	1881-2	...	...
1855	...	187,355	1869	...	50,637	1882-3	...	11
1856	...	115,716	1870	...	33,313	1883-4	...	47
1857	...	115,877	1871 (6 months)	...	14,840	1884-5	...	2
1858	...	59,023	1871-2...	...	21,808	1885-6	...	...
1859	...	48,809	1872-3...	...	4,094	1886-7	...	...
1860	...	6,948	1873-4...	...	2,251	1887-8	...	5
1861	...	63,739	1874-5...	...	1,583	<hr/> Total ... £2,013,099 <hr/>		
1862	...	115,209	1875-6...	...	760			
1863	...	50,081	1176-7...	...	500			
1864	...	47,887	1877-8...	...	366			

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies.

253. Up to the end of 1887, all the Australasian colonies except Victoria had continued to expend considerable sums on the introduction of immigrants, and as a whole they spent only £25,000 less in 1887 than in the previous year. Over £231,000 were spent by the colonies on immigration in 1887, of which Queensland contributed two-thirds, and New South Wales more than one-eighth. Only £59,000 or 26 per cent. of the whole, was provided for out of ordinary revenue, the greater portion having been paid out of the loan account. In proportion to population, the expenditure was far the highest in Queensland and Western Australia, in which colonies it averaged over 8s. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being only 1s. 4d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended on immigration in each colony in 1886 and 1887 :—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 AND 1887.

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria ...	...	5	...	...
New South Wales...	35,397	31,534	0 9	0 7
Queensland	178,610	151,440	10 9	8 6
South Australia	22,789	9,989	1 5	0 8
Western Australia	11,000	17,000	5 11	8 2
Tasmania	3,808	2,680	0 8	0 5
New Zealand	4,589	18,382	0 2	0 7
Total ...	256,193	231,030	1 6	1 4

* Prior to 1870 the figures denote the whole expenditure in connexion with immigration, but from that date onwards it has not been possible to include the amounts for salaries and contingencies, in consequence of the Immigration Department having been amalgamated with the departments of Mercantile Marine and Distilleries.

254. During the seventeen years* ended with 1887 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:—
 Victoria, £80,049; New South Wales, £752,941; South Australia, £643,243; New Zealand, £2,170,214.†

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871-87.

255. During the last thirty-eight years over fifty-seven millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount over three millions and a quarter were spent in 1887-8. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies and water trusts for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by the former on public works, roads, etc., and on the Port of Melbourne‡ since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1887-8:—

Expenditure on public works.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1887-8.	During 1887-8.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction	26,171,609	2,040,455	28,212,064
„ Maintenance	3,555,979	349,342	3,905,321
Roads and bridges	7,256,256	53,214	7,309,470
Waterworks, Melbourne—Construction	2,171,083	271,647	2,442,730
„ „ Maintenance	115,433	6,998	122,431
„ „ Management	209,038	13,020	222,058
„ Country	2,875,668	220,140	3,095,808
Other public works	11,818,362	430,072	12,248,434
Total	54,173,428	3,384,888	57,558,316

256. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies are shown in the following table for the seven years ended with 1887. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for eight years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies:—

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian colonies.

* For Victoria and South Australia 17½ years.

† Including £74,410 expenditure by the Provincial Governments during the years 1871-6.

‡ See table following paragraph 337 *post*.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1880-81	5,186,011	6	0	7	5,108,642	5 18 10
	1881-2	5,592,362	6	7	1	5,145,764	5 16 11
	1882-3	5,611,253	6	4	8	5,651,885	6 5 7
	1883-4	5,934,687	6	8	9	5,715,293	6 4 0
	1884-5	6,290,361	6	13	0	6,140,356	6 9 10
	1885-6	6,481,021	6	13	6	6,513,540	6 14 2
	1886-7	6,733,826	6	14	3	6,561,251	6 10 10
	1887-8	7,607,598	7	6	7	7,287,151	7 0 5
New South Wales...	1881	6,707,963	8	15	10	5,890,580	7 14 5
	1882	7,410,737	9	5	5	6,347,810	7 18 10
	1883	6,470,341	7	13	5	8,048,319	9 10 10
	1884	7,117,592	7	19	0	6,853,189	7 13 1
	1885	7,584,593	8	2	11	8,573,288	9 4 2
	1886	7,594,301	7	15	0	9,078,869	9 5 4
	1887	8,582,811	8	7	11	9,098,460	8 18 0
Queensland	1880-81	2,023,668	9	8	2	1,757,654	8 3 5
	1881-2	2,102,095	9	5	3	1,904,201	8 7 9
	1883	2,583,444	9	12	11	2,242,971	8 7 6
	1884	2,673,554	8	19	0	2,751,851	9 4 3
	1885	2,840,960	9	4	0	2,875,609	9 6 3
	1886	2,810,147	8	9	0	3,202,030	9 12 7
	1887	3,032,463	8	10	11	3,350,049	9 8 10
South Australia ...	1881	2,171,988	7	10	4	2,054,285	7 2 4
	1882	2,087,076	7	4	0	2,146,599	7 8 1
	1883	2,060,140	6	17	10	2,330,079	7 15 10
	1884	2,024,928	6	11	3	2,398,191	7 15 5
	1885	2,309,592	7	7	6	2,454,808	7 16 10
	1886	1,975,269	6	6	0	2,234,395	7 2 9
	1887	2,014,102	6	8	7	2,145,135	6 16 11
Western Australia...	1881	254,313	8	11	4	197,386	6 13 0
	1882	250,372	8	4	9	205,451	6 15 3
	1883	284,364	9	2	1	240,566	7 14 1
	1884	290,319	8	19	7	291,307	9 0 3
	1885	323,213	9	9	9	308,849	9 1 4
	1886	388,564	10	9	0	394,675	10 12 3
	1887	377,903	9	1	3	456,897	10 19 2
Tasmania	1881	505,872	4	6	3	468,613	3 19 11
	1882	551,213	4	11	4	502,771	4 3 4
	1883	562,189	4	10	5	533,036	4 5 9
	1884	549,262	4	5	7	584,047	4 11 0
	1885	571,397	4	6	6	585,767	4 8 8
	1886	568,924	4	4	0	584,756	4 6 4
	1887	594,976	4	5	1	668,759	4 15 8

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—
continued.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New Zealand	1881	3,757,493	7 12 3	3,675,797	7 9 0
	1882	3,917,160	7 13 10	3,824,735	7 10 2
	1883	3,871,267	7 6 3	3,924,005	7 8 3
	1884	3,707,488	6 14 2	4,101,318	7 8 5
	1885	3,859,996	6 16 4	4,282,901	7 11 4
	1886	3,688,016	6 6 9	4,310,875	7 8 1
	1887	3,463,495	5 16 2	3,954,290	6 12 7

NOTE.—In 1888-9, the revenue of Victoria was £8,674,710, and the expenditure £8,015,909, and in 1888, the revenue of New South Wales was £8,886,360, and the expenditure £8,778,851. For the revenue and expenditure of each of the neighbouring colonies during 1888, see Appendix A. at the end of this volume.

257. It should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of revenue and expenditure are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales, the over-payments to the revenue, afterwards refunded, being in the Victorian statements deducted therefrom, and the net amounts only dealt with. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the refunds are not deducted from the revenue, but are placed under the head of expenditure, both revenue and expenditure being swelled thereby. It is not easy from the official statements of public accounts in New South Wales to ascertain the full extent to which this expansion of both sides of the account occurs; but by a superficial analysis of the accounts for the year 1887, sums can be traced amounting in the aggregate to at least £235,800,* which are included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony, whereas they would not be so included in Victoria, and this may possibly not be the full extent to which such differences occur. It is not known whether a similar system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian colonies, but it is probable such entries are not so rigidly excluded in any of the colonies as they are in Victoria.

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

258. In the last year named in the table Victoria was the only colony in which there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure. In all the other colonies the deficiencies were heavy, amounting to £516,000 in New South Wales, £491,000 in New Zealand, £318,000

Revenue and expenditure compared.

* Such items are as follow :—£23,904 repayments to credit of votes; £79,180 drawbacks and refunds of duty; £27,684 railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government; about £105,000 other revenue returned, etc., etc.

in Queensland, £131,000 in South Australia, £79,000 in Western Australia, and £74,000 in Tasmania. These deficiencies amounted altogether to £1,609,000, but allowing for the surplus in Victoria amounting to over £320,000, the aggregate net deficiency in the revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1887 was £1,289,000, as compared with £2,608,000 in 1886. During the years named there has been a surplus six times in Victoria, four times in Western Australia, three times in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, twice in New Zealand, and once in South Australia.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture in
colonies,
1887 and
former
years.

259. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania; and there was only a slight falling off in the case of Western Australia. The expenditure was greater in the last than in any previous year in all the colonies except South Australia and New Zealand.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture per
head in
colonies.

260. Victoria was the only colony in which the revenue per head was larger in the last year than in any of the previous years named. The colonies in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year were Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
revenue
and ex-
penditure.

261. Although, as has been already stated,* the returns of Victoria and New South Wales are not strictly comparable, there can be no doubt that in all the years shown in the table the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the position of the two colonies named was much above that of all the others of the group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1887.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. South Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

Order of
colonies in
respect to
revenue,
etc., per
head.

262. In regard to revenue and expenditure per head, Victoria occupied a lower position in 1887 than Western Australia, Queensland, or New South Wales, but a higher position than any of the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects—the order being the same for both :—

* See paragraph 257 *ante*.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1887.

1. Western Australia.
2. Queensland.
3. New South Wales.
4. Victoria.

5. South Australia.
6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.

263. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1887,* it will be found that on the continent of Australia the former amounted to $20\frac{3}{4}$ millions, and the latter to over $21\frac{1}{2}$ millions; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over $24\frac{3}{4}$ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to nearly $26\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling. In Continental Australia there was a deficiency on the year's transactions of nearly a million, and in the Australasian colonies as a whole one of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, which deficiencies were partly made good by means of balances carried forward from previous years. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population:—

Revenue and
expendi-
ture of Aus-
tralia and
Austral-
asia.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1887.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	20,741,105	7 11 8	21,611,792	7 18 0
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	24,799,576	7 2 10	26,234,841	7 11 2

264. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and in 1887 shows that, in the fourteen years, it had risen from £9,161,000 to £20,741,000, the increase being $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or 126 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former and of £24,800,000 at the latter period, the increase being over $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or 102 per cent. In the same fourteen years, the population of the Australian continent increased from 1,702,840 to 2,806,000, or 65 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,103,000 to 3,552,000, or 69 per cent.

Increased
revenue of
Austral-
asia in
fourteen
years.

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1886-7 have been taken.

Heads of
revenue of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

265. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts received, under various heads of revenue, in the respective Australasian colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available. The figures have all been derived from official sources :—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria, 1887-8.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation :—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs, etc. ...	2,353,050	2,011,947	1,084,709	467,889	170,972	274,065	1,273,236
Other Taxes * ...	†717,953	652,601	254,129	180,756	17,939	101,436	†602,999
Total ...	3,071,003	2,664,548	1,338,838	648,645	188,911	375,501	1,876,235
Crown Lands ...	656,267	2,378,995	580,903	191,971	76,929	65,886	†284,356
Railways ...	2,741,488	§2,285,836	710,458	674,419	41,104	53,074	990,395
Post and Telegraphs ...	†485,533	524,298	197,779	194,995	23,488	46,317	†241,501
Other Sources ...	653,307	729,134	204,485	304,072	47,471	54,198	71,008
Total ...	7,607,598	||8,582,811	3,032,463	2,014,102	377,903	594,976	3,463,495

Proportions per cent.

Taxation :—							
Customs, etc. ...	30·93	23·44	35·77	23·24	45·25	46·07	36·76
Other Taxes ...	9·44	7·61	8·38	8·97	4·75	17·05	17·41
Total ...	40·37	31·05	44·15	32·21	50·00	63·12	54·17
Crown Lands ...	8·63	27·72	19·16	9·53	20·35	11·07	8·21
Railways ...	36·04	26·63	23·43	33·48	10·88	8·92	28·60
Post and Telegraphs ...	6·38	6·11	6·52	9·68	6·21	7·78	6·97
Other Sources ...	8·58	8·49	6·74	15·10	12·56	9·11	2·05
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1888, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year 1887. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries, are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria, but are included in those of New South Wales and some of the other colonies. For later information see Appendix A. at end of this volume.

Proportion
of revenue
from dif-
ferent
sources.

266. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from 31 per cent. in New South Wales to 63 per cent. in Tasmania, the proportion in Victoria being 40 per cent., or lower than in any other colonies

* The amounts in this line are made up of Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes ; duties on bank notes ; stamps, other than those for post and telegraphs and fees of office ; legacy, succession and probate duties ; property and income taxes ; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax ; but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered.

† The revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from “ Other Taxes ” and “ Post and Telegraphs ” has been partly estimated.

‡ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £13,588.

§ Exclusive of tramways.

|| Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £235,800—viz., £23,904, being repayments to credit of votes ; £79,180, for drawbacks and refunds of duty ; £27,684, railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government ; about £105,100, being other revenue returned, etc.

except New South Wales and South Australia. The revenue from Railways also formed a very large proportion of the total revenue of all the colonies, varying from an eleventh to more than a third of the whole. The Crown lands revenue varied in the different colonies from 8 to 28 per cent., and that from Post and Telegraphs from 6 to 10 per cent.

267. It will be remarked that the land revenue was nearly four times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone much more than accounts for the larger total revenue of the former colony. Indeed, if the land revenues be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria, notwithstanding the cross entries in the New South Wales returns already alluded to, would exceed the revenue of that colony by £747,000, the respective amounts for 1887 being £6,951,000 and £6,204,000. It also appears that the railway revenue of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by nearly half a million; in the former colony it forms much more than one-third, and in New South Wales over one-fourth, of the total revenue. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by about £406,000, the excess appearing chiefly under the head of Customs. Under other heads, the revenue in New South Wales from Post and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £40,000, and that from other sources by £76,000.

268. In 1887 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to £4,235,000. The following table shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1887. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.

Colony.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
	Alienation in Fee-simple and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation and Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	£	£	£	Per cent.
New South Wales ...	1,226,776	1,152,219	2,378,995	27·72
Western Australia ...	5,825	71,104	76,929	20·35
Queensland ...	245,460	335,443	580,903	19·16
Tasmania ...	47,317	18,569	65,886	11·07
South Australia ...	123,354	68,617	191,971	9·53
Victoria (1887-8) ...	549,149	107,118	656,267	8·63
New Zealand ...	80,252	204,104	284,356*	8·21
Total ...	2,278,133	1,957,174	4,235,307	16·49

* Inclusive of revenue from goldfields, etc., £13,588.

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

269. It will be noticed that a sixth of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1887 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to a little over a twelfth in Victoria, and a little less than that proportion in New Zealand; not quite a tenth in South Australia; about a ninth in Tasmania; about a fifth in Queensland and Western Australia; and over a fourth in New South Wales. It will also be remarked that in the colonies, as a whole, the greater proportion of the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

Land
revenue in
Austral-
asia,
1878-1887.

270. In 1887, as compared with 1886, an increase of £735,000 occurred in the land revenue of New South Wales, of £69,000 in that of Victoria, and of £3,400 in that of Tasmania; whilst the other colonies showed a decrease, viz.:—New Zealand of £54,000, South Australia of £35,000, Western Australia of £27,000, and Queensland of £16,000. Taking the colonies as a whole, considerable fluctuations will be observed in the land revenue during the ten years ended with 1887, as shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that it was larger in 1887 than in any previous years named, except 1878, 1881, and 1882.

LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1887.

Years.			Land Revenue.	
			Total Amount.	Proportion of Total Revenue.
			£	
1878	...	...	5,814,388	33·00
1879	...	...	3,565,349	22·33
1880	...	...	3,802,143	17·50
1881	...	...	5,744,306	27·00
1882	...	...	5,458,963	25·00
1883	...	...	4,042,722	18·75
1884	...	...	4,001,028	17·50
1885	...	...	3,879,236	16·19
1886	...	...	3,560,297	14·98
1887	...	...	4,235,307	16·49

NOTE.—Uniform dates have not always been adhered to in furnishing the above information which in some cases relates to the calendar and in others to the financial year.

Sources of
revenue in
Austral-
asia.

271. Of the 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1887 nearly 10 millions—or about two-fifths—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs; nearly 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions—or something less than one-third—was derived from Railways; over 4 millions from Crown lands; and about 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ millions

from Post and Telegraphs. The following are the exact figures, also the amounts per head, distinguishing those relating to Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian colonies taken as a whole:—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1887.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per cent.	Amount.	Proportions per cent.
Taxation—	£		£	
Customs	5,867,878	28·29	7,415,179	29·90
Other Taxes	1,712,699	8·26	2,417,134	9·75
Total	7,580,577	36·55	9,832,313	39·65
Crown Lands	3,815,889	18·40	4,166,131	16·80
Railways	6,165,162	29·73	7,208,631	29·07
Post and Telegraphs	1,354,095	6·52	1,641,913	6·62
Other Sources	1,825,382	8·80	1,950,588	7·86
Total	20,741,105	100·00	24,799,576	100·00

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1888, see Appendix A. *post*.

272. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts expended under a few of the principal heads in the respective colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available:—

Heads of expenditure of Australasian colonies.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria. (1887–8.)	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	1,574,786	1,457,761	534,381	409,128	47,712	80,752	653,363
Post and Tele- graphs	643,113	633,813	323,477	177,093	40,298	61,306	270,996
Interest and expenses of Public Debt, etc.†	1,385,121	1,693,926	942,815†	710,030	65,840	182,571	1,499,784
Immigration§	5	31,534	...	9,989	17,000	449	...
Other services	3,684,126	5,281,426	1,549,376	838,895	286,047	343,681	1,530,147
Total ...	7,287,151	9,098,460	3,350,049	2,145,135	456,897	668,759	3,954,290

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1888, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1887. For later figures see Appendix A. *post*.

† Interest only.

‡ Borrowed chiefly for the construction of Railways and other reproductive works.

§ Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow:—Queensland, £151,440; Tasmania, £2,231; New Zealand, £18,382. See Table VI. *Victorian Year-Book* 1887–8, Vol. III., page 127.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887*—
continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Proportions per Cent.						
	Victoria. (1887-8).	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Railways (working expenses)	21·61	16·02	15·95	19·07	10·44	12·07	16·52
Post and Tele- graphs	8·83	6·97	9·66	8·25	8·82	9·17	6·85
Interest and expenses of Public Debt, etc.	19·01	18·62	28·14	33·10	14·41	27·30	37·93
Immigration	...	·34	...	·47	3·72	·07	...
Other services	50·56	58·05	46·25	39·11	62·61	51·39	38·70
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Heads of ex-
penditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies
compared.

273. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was smaller by nearly £120,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to over 1½ million sterling, or more than a fifth of the total expenditure, but the interest payable on the Public debt was larger by £310,000 in the former than in the latter colony. In New Zealand also, which has little more than half the revenue of Victoria, the interest on the Public debt exceeded that in Victoria by over £110,000. Four of the colonies have now an annual charge for interest varying from something less than 1 to close on 1¾ million sterling. In Victoria and New South Wales the Postal and Telegraph expenditure exceeds £600,000, it being somewhat higher in the former than in the latter colony. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with that expended during the year from loans.†

Proportion
of expendi-
ture on
various
objects.

274. It will also be noticed that about half the total expenditure in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, and over three-fifths in South Australia and New Zealand, was devoted to the working of Railways and Post and Telegraphs, and the payment of interest on the Public debt. In Victoria, the Railway working expenses alone amounted to over one-fifth of the total, and the interest on the Public debt to nearly a similar proportion, the former being somewhat

* See footnote (*) on page 177.
† See also table following paragraph 278 post.

higher than in South Australia, and much higher than in the other colonies, whilst the latter was not nearly so high in Victoria as in Queensland or Tasmania, where it amounted to 27 or 28 per cent., or in South Australia, where it was 33 per cent., or in New Zealand, where it was as high as 38 per cent. The proportion expended on Post and Telegraph Services, it will be noticed, varied from nearly 7 per cent. in New Zealand and New South Wales to nearly 10 per cent. in Queensland and Tasmania. In Victoria it was not quite 9 per cent.

275. The following is a summary of the aggregate expenditure under the various heads referred to for Australia and Australasia :—

Heads of ex-
penditure
in Austral-
asia.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1887.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways (working expenses)...	3,812,569	17·64	4,546,684	17·34
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,760,671	8·15	2,092,973	7·98
Interest on Public Debt, etc. ...	4,683,420	21·67	6,365,775	24·26
Immigration * ...	58,523	·27	58,972	·22
Other services ...	11,296,609	52·27	13,170,437	50·20
Total ...	21,611,792	100·00	26,234,841	100·00

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1887, except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1887, have been taken. For later figures, see Appendix A. *post*.

276. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend large sums of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and water-works, but, also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbour works and lighthouses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings, and other public works, and on immigration. The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1887, also the amounts per head :—

Loan ex-
penditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies,
1887.

* For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 278 *post*.

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during 1887.		
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head.
	£	£	s. d.
Victoria	2,087,960	2	1 8
New South Wales	1,979,504	1	18 9
Queensland	1,895,607	5	6 10
South Australia	1,222,482	3	18 0
Western Australia	204,649	4	18 2
Total	7,390,202	2	14 0
Tasmania	379,586	2	14 3
New Zealand	1,980,650	3	6 5
Grand Total	9,750,438	2	16 2

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, 1887, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix A. *post*.

Loan ex-
penditure
of different
colonies
compared.

277. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies, in 1887, was about 9¼ millions sterling, Victoria spending rather over, and New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland rather less than £2,000,000. It will also be noticed that the loan expenditure per head of population was much lower in New South Wales and Victoria, but much higher in Queensland and Western Australia than in any other colonies.

Heads of
loan ex-
penditure
in Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

278. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1887, two-thirds was spent in the construction of railways; nearly one-eleventh on waterworks; 5 per cent. in connection with harbours, rivers, etc.; 3⅓ per cent. on roads and bridges; 1¾ per cent. on the introduction of immigrants; and the balance, (about 17 per cent.) for other services. The following are the total and proportionate amounts expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1887:—

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1887.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways	5,211,145	70·51	6,229,130	63·89
Water Supply	867,093	11·74	867,093	8·89
Roads and Bridges	98,076	1·33	328,705	3·37
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, etc.	264,205	3·58	491,210	5·04
Immigration	151,440	2·04	172,053	1·76
Other services	798,243	10·80	1,662,247	17·05
Total	7,390,202	100·00	9,750,438	100·00

279. The following table gives a statement of the public revenues of the United Kingdom and the various British possessions throughout the world, according to the latest official information available; also the average amount of revenue to each person in the population of the different countries and colonies named. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1887.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
EUROPE.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom (1887-8)	£ 89,802,254	2 7 8
Gibraltar	55,517	2 17 10
Malta	219,185	1 7 3
Heligoland	8,820	4 0 2
ASIA.		
India	77,337,134	0 7 4
Ceylon	1,064,134	0 7 1
Straits Settlements	689,372	1 5 8
Protected Malay States	485,591	1 12 4
British North Borneo	24,234	0 2 4
Sarawak	54,006	0 3 7
Labuan	4,168	0 13 11
Hong Kong	297,393	1 7 11
AFRICA.		
Mauritius	685,892	1 17 3
Natal	794,774	1 13 4
Cape of Good Hope	3,160,659	2 5 11
St. Helena	8,044	1 11 7
Lagos	51,347	0 10 3
Gold Coast	122,351	0 1 9
Sierra Leone	60,637	0 16 2
Gambia	13,453	0 17 11
AMERICA.		
Canada	7,346,916	1 9 10
Newfoundland	248,167	1 4 10
Bermuda	27,401	2 1 1
Honduras	43,187	1 8 9
British Guiana	463,871	1 13 6
West Indies—		
Bahamas	48,420	1 0 0
Turk's Island	6,203	1 4 10
Jamaica	605,998	0 19 11
St. Lucia	39,967	0 18 11
St. Vincent	29,398	0 13 1
Bardados	163,489	0 18 2
Grenada	47,170	0 19 6
Tobago	9,387	0 9 2

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 106 ante.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1887—continued.

Country or Colony.						Revenue.			
						Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*		
AMERICA—continued.						£	£	s.	d.
West Indies—									
Virgin Islands...	...	...	...	...	...	1,745	0	7	0
St. Christopher	}	...	...	...	...	38,702	0	17	2
Nevis									
Antigua	...	...	...	...	...	44,032	1	5	2
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	5,803	0	9	11
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	15,702	0	10	8
Trinidad	...	...	...	...	...	456,167	2	9	9
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.									
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand†						24,799,576	7	2	10
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	64,916	0	10	5
Falkland Islands	...	...	...	...	...	8,963	4	17	3
Total						209,454,145	0	15	8

NOTE.—The recently acquired Territory of British New Guinea has a revenue of £15,000, derived solely from contributions by the Australasian colonies and Fiji.

Aggregate
revenue of
British
dominions.

280. It may be ascertained from this table that, out of 209 millions sterling, which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 92 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 43 per cent., 37 per cent., and 12 per cent. Of the total amount, 43 per cent. is raised in Europe, 38 per cent. in Asia, 2½ per cent. in Africa, 4½ per cent. in America, and 12 per cent. in Australasia.

Large
revenues
per head
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

281. The very large amount of revenue in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian colonies, as compared with other British possessions, will be at once noticed.† It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also, that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands in fee-simple and from the working of the State railways.‡

Revenue per
head in
colonies
and United
Kingdom.

282. Besides the Australasian colonies, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Trinidad, and the Falkland Islands, were the only British possessions which raised larger amounts per head than the United Kingdom.

* See footnote (*) on page 181.
† For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 256 ante.
‡ For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 268 to 270 ante.

283. The following table shows the actual or estimated revenues of the principal Foreign countries at recent dates, according to the best information obtainable. In most cases sums raised by means of loans and other extraordinary receipts have been eliminated. The calculations in the last column have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year,	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	1887	73,569,†	1 15 9
Belgium	1887	12,478,	2 2 3
Denmark	1888-9	2,989,	1 8 6
France (including Algeria)	1888	130,143,	3 1 11
Germany	1886-8	126,000,‡	2 13 9
Greece	1887	2,958,	1 9 11
Holland	1886	9,845,	2 4 10
Italy	1887-8	61,752,	2 1 3
Portugal	1886-7	7,647,	1 15 6
Roumania... ..	1887	5,529,	1 0 1
Russia in Europe	1887	74,410,§	0 16 10
Spain	1885-6	34,590,	2 0 2
Sweden and Norway	1887-8	7,145,||	1 1 8
Switzerland	1888	2,243,	0 15 3
Turkey	1888-9	16,650,	0 15 2
ASIA.			
Japan	1886-7	15,561,	0 8 2
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1888	9,840,	1 8 11
Tunis	1887-8	864,	0 8 3
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1887	10,597,	3 1 8
Brazil	1888	11,874,	0 18 5
Mexico	1886-7	6,625,	0 12 8
Peru	1885	1,578,	0 10 6
United States	1888	79,792,	1 8 9

* The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 108 *ante*.

† This amount is made up of £41,395,000 revenue of Austria in 1887; £32,174,000, revenue of Hungary in the same year.

‡ This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1888-9, £30,467,100 (exclusive of contributions by the States and extraordinary receipts), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their Budget estimates, for the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £2,006,595 in 1887-8; Anhalt, £524,000 in 1887-8; Baden, £2,346,483 in 1888; Bavaria, £12,074,582 in 1887; Bremen, £684,055 in 1886; Brunswick, £637,050 in 1887; Hamburg, £1,995,226 in 1887; Hesse, £879,747 in 1887-8; Lippe, £50,872 in 1887; Lübeck, £149,795 in 1887; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £827,950 in 1887-8; Oldenburg, £503,867 in 1888; Prussia, £65,141,422 in 1886; Reuss-Greiz, £42,760 in 1887; Reuss-Schleiz, £72,668 in 1888; Saxe-Altenburg, £136,798 in 1888; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £329,146 in 1888-9; Saxe-Meiningen, £262,431 in 1888-9; Saxe-Weimar, £337,327 in 1888; Saxony, £3,743,277 in 1886-7; Schaumburg-Lippe, £31,346 in 1887-8; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £101,210 in 1887; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £112,475 in 1887; Waldeck, £54,187 in 1888; and Würtemberg, £2,487,120 in 1887-8.

§ Exclusive of loans and advances repaid amounting to £4,901,500.

|| This amount is made up of £4,705,388, revenue of Sweden in 1887-8, and £2,439,427 revenue of Norway in 1887-8.

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

284. According to this table and that following paragraph 279 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France; then Germany, and then the United Kingdom. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in the United States, British India, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain in the order named. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, Peru, or Mexico; and about the same as that of Portugal.

Countries
raising
largest
amounts
per head.

285. France, Germany, and the Argentine Confederation are the only countries named in the table which raise more per head than the United Kingdom, where the proportion is slightly larger than in Belgium or Holland. In Victoria, more than twice as much per head is raised as in France, and more than three times as much as in the United Kingdom.

Taxation.

286. The amounts whereof revenue is made up may be divided into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consists of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbour dues, business licences, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprises amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, from water supply, from post and telegraph offices, from the Mint, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the interest on the public account, from the labour of prisoners, etc. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle:—

TAXATION, 1887-8.

			£
Revenue raised by taxation ...	...	...	3,071,003
„ otherwise ...	...	...	4,536,595
Total	...	...	<u>7,607,598</u>

Taxation
per head.

287. In 1887-8 over 40 per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 1,038,130, an average will be obtained of £2 19s. 2d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1853:—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1887-8.*

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1853	800,577	4 1 11	24·74
1854	1,052,462	3 18 8	34·08
1855	1,193,309	3 10 6	43·73
1856	1,458,647	3 16 7	49·07
1857	1,331,362	3 1 10	40·00
1858	1,414,511	2 18 6	47·57
1859	1,414,760	2 14 8	43·38
1860	1,330,761	2 9 10	43·11
1861	1,244,389	2 6 1	42·15
1862	1,183,194	2 3 2	36·19
1863	1,158,219	2 1 2	41·74
1864	1,167,036	1 19 10	39·49
1865	1,214,479	1 19 9	39·47
1866	1,219,567	1 18 9	39·61
1867	1,516,231	2 7 1	47·14
1868	1,352,818	2 0 10	41·87
1869	1,539,495	2 4 10	45·49
1870	1,394,333	1 19 1	42·75
1871 (six months)	724,261	0 19 10	42·82
1871-2	1,612,034	2 3 2	43·17
1872-3	1,784,056	2 7 0	48·96
1873-4	1,896,842	2 9 2	46·19
1874-5	1,724,822	2 4 0	40·71
1875-6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
1876-7	1,770,685	2 4 2	37·48
1877-8	1,712,953	2 2 0	38·03
1878-9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
1879-80	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 10	41·60
1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 10	40·51
1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 3	40·65
1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 8	40·68
1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 2	40·37

NOTE.—An export duty on gold existed from May, 1855, to the end of 1867. The receipts from that source have not, for the purposes of this table, been considered as taxation.

288. It will be observed that, whilst an increase of over £330,000 took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1887-8, as compared with the preceding year, the taxation per head being also

Comparison of taxation 1887-8 with former years.

* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer in July, 1889, the taxation in 1888-9 amounted to about £3,733,660 or £3 8s. 9d. per head of the estimated mean population (1,085,630) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 230 *ante*.

higher by 4s. 6d., the latter was also higher in 1887-8 than in any previous year since 1857. The proportion of taxation to revenue was slightly lower in 1887-8 than in the three previous years; it was, however, higher than in any other previous year since 1875-6 except 1881-2 and 1882-3.

Heads of
taxation.

289. The following is a statement of the amounts received under the various heads of taxation during each of the last eight years:—

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1880-81 TO 1887-8.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties ..	1,450,137	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331
Wharfage rates† ..	24,641	27,346	28,537	28,055	31,821	35,820	38,005	41,719
Excise:—								
Spirits	52,232	52,620	52,522	53,638	68,930	67,250	56,556	65,603
Beer	62,557	98,955	11,256	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	21,872	64,972	70,933	70,016	72,295	70,459	64,145	62,766
Ports and Harbours‡	20,577	26,263	27,787	30,871	31,176	32,710	34,920	34,327
Licences (not territorial)	23,906	25,977	28,381	31,623	32,535	33,922	§ 18,898	21,002
Duties on estates of deceased persons ..	78,141	74,368	86,648	77,154	124,370	104,907	114,909	151,861
Duty on bank notes ..	23,807	27,324	28,685	28,575	27,529	28,769	28,104	27,879
Stamp duty || .. ..	115,844	131,020	133,433	133,651	143,382	165,313	165,000	230,000
Land tax	129,990	121,555	125,606	123,884	128,415	126,770	124,742	124,515
Total	2,003,704	2,317,706	2,334,255	2,318,520	2,548,171	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003

Heads of
taxation in
1887-8 and
previous
years
compared.

290. It will be observed that during the three years prior to 1884-5, the amounts received under the head of taxation were almost identical, but in that year there was an increase of £229,600, and further increases of £86,400 in 1885-6, of £105,000 in 1886-7, and of £331,000 in 1887-8, the total increase in the four years being thus £752,000. Only about £90,650 of this increase can be attributed to fresh taxation—viz., £113,000 imposed about the beginning of 1884-5 in the form of increased Customs and Excise duties on spirits, less £13,750 Customs duties remitted in 1886-7, and £8,600 in 1887-8;¶ whilst the balance (over £661,000) represents the natural growth of the interests by which the sources of taxation are affected. The main

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 241 ante.
† Consisting, chiefly, of one-fifth of the total amount of wharfage rates collected at the Port of Melbourne. Since the 30th June, 1877, the remaining portion of these rates has formed part of the revenue of the Melbourne Harbour Trust.
‡ Chiefly tonnage dues.
§ Decrease owing to proportion of revenue from publicans' licences, etc., now being paid into the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund."
|| Roughly estimated for 1884-5 and subsequent years. See footnote (†) on page 133 ante.
¶ For particulars see table following paragraph 298 post.

increase in 1887-8 took place under the head of Customs duties, which showed an increase of £217,000; besides which there was an increase of £3,700 under wharfage rates, £65,000 under stamp duty, £9,000 under excise on spirits, and £37,000 under duties on estates of deceased persons. Under all other heads, there was either a slight decrease or little or no increase. With the exception of a few alterations in the Customs duties on the 27th July, 1887, as detailed in a subsequent paragraph, there was no change made affecting the sources of taxation during the year 1887-8.

291. In all the years the greater portion of the taxation has been derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually decreased from 89 per cent. in 1874-5, and 87 per cent. in 1875-6, to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881-2, and between 74 and 76½ per cent. in the last six years. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1887-8 was equivalent to a charge of 10¼ per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year.*

292. The following is a comparative statement for the same eight financial years of the principal heads under which taxation was levied by means of Customs duties:—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,† 1880-81 TO 1887-8.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	430,909	443,431	468,746	472,259	518,370	545,170	566,134	611,256
Wine	43,171	45,112	44,100	39,096	42,101	41,086	41,335	44,688
Beer and cider ..	29,721	29,770	32,372	33,845	35,210	37,904	41,126	46,047
Tobacco and snuff	53,379	71,525	85,844	97,420	108,405	121,476	151,893	199,540
Cigars	21,691	24,927	29,453	31,311	34,299	33,583	37,848	46,896
Tea	76,540	81,706	80,298	73,970	88,093	87,544	90,660	98,955
Sugar‡ and molasses	94,312	103,466	108,087	119,248	118,031	115,796	128,526	134,861
Coffee, chicory, co- coa, and chocolate	13,882	14,491	14,883	15,665	16,930	16,990	16,788	17,596
Opium	21,645	21,359	20,897	21,389	19,517	15,266	15,043	15,679
Rice	23,136	20,169	20,576	16,607	18,824	19,710	20,279	23,246
Hops	7,805	14,948	8,318	4,416	4,326	4,455	8,955	9,733
Malt	3,371	4,272	1,750	3,301	2,302	3,633	4,655	2,346
Fruits and vege- tables, dried and preserved	34,312	47,510	48,418	43,973	53,348	47,806	54,641	64,376
Live stock ..	39,167	34,948	32,945	38,359	30,064	37,741	34,706	52,632
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	334,296	434,532	444,038	441,470	490,677	494,512	522,884	548,699
All other articles ..	222,800	275,140	299,742	288,724	307,221	345,968	358,883	394,781
Total ..	1,450,137	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331

* See also table following paragraph 328 *et seq. post.*

† Wharfage rates, which form part of the Customs revenue, are not included in this table.

‡ Including glucose.

Customs
duties,
1886-7 and
1887-8
compared.

293. The Customs revenue in 1887-8, it will be observed, exceeded that in 1886-7 by £217,000, which was by far the largest excess for many years past; whilst the total increase since 1879-80 amounted to close on one million sterling. The increase of £217,000 just referred to is made up chiefly of £53,400 under the head of spirits, wine and beer; £56,700 under tobacco and cigars; £17,900 under live stock; £9,700 under fruits, etc.; £8,300 under tea; £25,800 under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties; and £35,900 under miscellaneous articles not distinguished in the table; whilst the only decrease that occurred was one of £2,300 under the head of malt. This large increase under the various heads of Customs revenue is entirely due to the recent large expansion of the import trade of the colony, which rose from 19 millions in 1887 to close on 24 millions in 1888; for the only articles on the list affected by an alteration in the tariff in 1887-8 were sugar and "all other articles." Under the former item, the duty on raw cane sugar imported with a view of being manufactured in the colony, was reduced by one-third, but that on beet sugar was doubled; whilst under the latter, the timber duties were considerably increased.

Taxation on
chief
articles of
import.

294. The relative importance of the various heads of Imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which gives a statement of the total amount and the amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1887-8 from each of the principal groups of articles; also the proportionate amount received from the articles embraced in each group to the total amount received:—

TAXATION ON CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT, 1887-8.

Articles.	Duty received 1887-8:			Proportion to Total Duty received.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.			
	£	£	s.	d.	Per cent.
Spirits, wine, beer, and cider	701,991	0	13	6	30·37
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars	246,436	0	4	9	10·66
Hops and malt	12,079	0	0	3	·52
Sugar* and molasses	134,861	0	2	7	5·83
Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate ...	116,551	0	2	3	5·04
Rice	23,246	0	0	5	1·01
Fruits and vegetables	64,376	0	1	3	2·79
Opium	15,679	0	0	4	·68
Live stock	52,632	0	1	0	2·28
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ...	548,699	0	10	7	23·74
All other articles	394,781	0	7	7	17·08
Total	2,311,331	2	4	6	100·00

* Including glucose.

295. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1887-8, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer, and the amount actually received under each head:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1885-6 TO 1887-8.

Customs
revenue
estimated
and
received,
1886 to 1888.

Sources of Revenue.	1885-6.		1886-7.		1887-8.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits ...	526,000	545,481	540,900	566,059	565,000	610,974
Wine ...	41,000	41,077	41,400	41,335	41,000	44,699
Beer and cider ...	35,000	37,904	38,200	41,125	41,000	46,045
Tobacco and snuff ...	111,000	121,456	119,800	151,880	151,000	199,587
Cigars ...	35,500	33,603	34,200	37,828	36,500	46,906
Tea ...	85,000	88,107	88,500	89,915	92,000	99,519
Sugar and molasses ...	114,000	115,938	117,600	128,487	152,000	135,069
Coffee, chicory, cocoa and chocolate	16,000	16,881	16,900	16,758	18,000	17,594
Opium ...	20,000	15,262	15,300	15,043	13,000	15,679
Rice... ..	19,000	19,695	19,600	20,277	20,000	23,195
Hops ...	3,000	4,459	4,400	8,932	6,000	9,734
Malt ...	3,000	3,633	2,800	4,655	5,000	2,346
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	55,000	48,146	46,900	54,291	50,000	64,979
Live stock ...	26,000	37,989	37,000	34,497	35,000	52,458
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	484,000	495,232	513,200	521,977	545,500	547,570
All other articles ...	303,000	344,781	348,000	359,520	386,700	394,292
Export duty ...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Total ...	1,876,500	1,969,644	1,984,700	2,092,598	2,157,700	2,310,646
EXCISE.						
Spirits distilled in Victoria	72,000	67,126	68,600	56,556	55,000	65,603
Tobacco duty ...	73,000	70,459	69,800	64,145	62,000	62,766
Licences—						
Tobacco and cigars ...	1,200	1,213	1,150	1,225	1,150	1,225
Other ...	1,000	817	850	840	900	844
Total ...	147,200	139,615	140,400	122,766	119,050	130,438
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Wharfage rates ...	30,000	35,896	30,300	37,990	40,000	41,678
Tonnage ...	31,000	32,687	33,000	34,931	34,000	34,294
Fees ...	7,300	7,163	7,300	7,180	7,400	7,340
Fines ...	300	366	400	951	1,000	1,371
Miscellaneous ...	5,000	7,777	5,670	12,218	10,600	12,890
Total ...	73,600	83,889	76,670	93,270	93,000	97,573
Grand Total ...	2,097,300	2,193,148	2,201,770	2,308,634	2,369,750	2,538,657

NOTE.—The receipts, as shown in this and the two following tables, having been obtained from the Customs, will be found to differ somewhat from those shown in the previous table and other tables in this Part, which are based upon the Treasurer's statements. The reason of the difference is that the Treasury accounts are closed absolutely on the 30th June, whereas the Customs accounts are not closed until returns from all the ports in the colony are received in a complete state, so as to embrace transactions up to the last day of the financial year.

Customs
revenue
estimated
and
received,
1879 to 1888.

296. In six of the ten years ended with 1887-8, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in four of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the whole period the receipts exceeded the estimate by over £535,000, as is shown in the following table:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1878-9 TO 1887-8.

Year.			Customs Revenue.		
			Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (-) than Estimate
			£	£	£
1878-9	...	...	1,539,450	1,449,793	-89,657
1879-80	...	...	1,458,700	1,454,138	-4,562
1880-1	...	...	1,561,420	1,649,467	+88,047
1881-2	...	...	1,809,000	1,950,479	+141,479
1882-3	...	...	1,974,580	1,949,388	-25,192
1883-4	...	...	1,982,500	1,936,810	-45,690
1884-5	...	...	2,010,150	2,109,477	+99,327
1885-6	...	...	2,097,300	2,193,148	+95,848
1886-7	...	...	2,201,770	2,308,634	+106,864
1887-8	...	...	2,369,750	2,538,657	+168,907
Total		...	19,004,620	19,539,991	+535,371*

Cost of
collecting
Customs
revenue.

297. In the same ten years, the cost of collecting the Customs revenue ranged from £2 18s. 2d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1885-6 to £3 18s. 3d. per £100 in 1879-80, the cost per £100 over the whole period being £3 3s. 6d.:—

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1878-9 TO 1887-8.

Year			Customs Revenue.		
			Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
				Total.	Per £100 collected.
			£	£	£ s. d.
1878-9	...	...	1,449,793	54,150	3 14 8
1879-80	...	...	1,454,138	56,917	3 18 3
1880-1	...	...	1,649,467	56,004	3 7 10
1881-2	...	...	1,950,479	57,615	2 19 1
1882-3	...	...	1,949,388	60,688	3 2 3
1883-4	...	...	1,936,810	62,145	3 4 2
1884-5	...	...	2,109,477	64,242	3 0 11
1885-6	...	...	2,193,148	63,808	2 18 2
1886-7	...	...	2,308,634	70,137	3 0 9
1887-8	...	...	2,538,657	74,744	2 18 11
Total		...	19,539,991	620,450	3 3 6

* Net figures.

298. Difficulties lie in the way of estimating accurately the extent to which the various heads of revenue are affected by the imposition, increase, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to form such an estimate in the following table for the last thirteen years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the direction in which the contributions of the people towards the cost of Government have been added to or reduced, also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period:—

Taxes
repealed
and
imposed.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1887-8.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1876	Nil ...	...	...	Succession duties increased from 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000 ...	3,000	10,700
				Tax on bank notes imposed ...	7,200	27,000
1877	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Mel- bourne trans- ferred to Har- bour Trust ...	(85,000)*	(85,000)*	Land tax imposed	50,000	124,000
	Various altera- tions resulting in a net remis- sion of about	26,000	85,000†	Excise— Percentage of pub- licans' licence fees from municipal bodies ..	(4,600)*	(4,800)*
				Customs— Stock tax im- posed ...	28,300	37,000
1879	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...

* These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

† This amount has been arbitrarily assumed to be the difference in the average annual revenue from those items on which the duty has been altered during the two years preceding and following the date of the alteration in the tariff.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1887-8—*continued.*

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1880	... ..	...	...	Stamp duties imposed ...	83,005	120,000
	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	Customs— Duties Increased on —Wine, opium, rice, hops, and malt; several 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duties increased by 5 per cent. besides numerous other alterations, for the most part in the direction of in- creased duties, about	47,800	53,000*
1881	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased Cigars increased Excise— Tobacco duty imposed ... Beer „ „	Revenue decreased 2,300 21,872 62,557	† 3,500 65,000 100,000
1882	Customs — Duty on undressed rice reduced ...	3,000	3,500	Nil ... ..	...	...
1883	Excise—Beer duty remitted ...	88,000	100,000	Nil ... ..	...	...
1884	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1885	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs—Duty on spirits increased Excise—Duty on spirits increased	74,972† 12,653	94,500 18,400
1886	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...

* See footnote (†) on page 191.

† Of this item no satisfactory estimate can be given.

‡ This is the proportion actually received in 1884-5 at the increased rate of duty, but it does not correspond with the increased revenue from spirits, viz., £46,100, according to the table following paragraph 292 *ante*, owing to the quantity imported having fallen off by 6 per cent. The amount received from the increased duty was, moreover, much affected by an unusually large proportion—viz., 15 per cent. of the total quantity imported having passed through the Customs during the first seventeen days of the financial year, and consequently at the lower rate of duty.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1887-8—*continued.*

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1887	Customs — Duty on bags and sacks and wire netting reduced or remitted ...	19,100	19,300	Customs — Duty on woollen piecegoods and wearing apparel increased 5 per cent.		
	Licences — Proportion of receipts received on account of publican's licences transferred to Licensing Act 1885 Fund ...	(15,100)*	(16,450)*	Duty on twine increased 50 per cent. ...	20,700	22,200
1888	Customs — Sugar — Duty on cane (raw) reduced 33 per cent., but that on beet sugar doubled. Net amount ...	13,900	15,000	Customs — Timber duties increased ...	5,900	6,400

299. From the above table it would appear that although additional taxation was imposed in 1887-8 to the extent of £6,400 per annum, there was a remission of taxation under another head of £15,000, resulting in a net reduction in the taxation of £8,600; also that, during the last thirteen years, the taxation imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has resulted in an increased annual charge amounting to nearly half a million sterling,† thus—

Amount of taxation imposed in last thirteen years.

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased ...	£681,700
„ repealed or reduced ...	222,800
Net amount imposed, etc. ...	£458,900

* These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public Fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

† This result has been obtained by adding together the amounts estimated to be receivable in the first complete year of the operation of each tax, and deducting therefrom the sum of the amounts of the repealed taxes. In some instances the net amounts receivable would be less, and in others much more in subsequent years. Mere transfers of revenue (see preceding footnote) have been omitted.

Duty on
bank notes.

300. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year.

Land tax.

301. The Act for imposing a land tax (41 Vict. No. 575) came into operation on the 28th August, 1877. It provides that all estates over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles apart, shall be taxed at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. upon their capital value, after deducting therefrom the sum of £2,500—only one exemption, however, being allowed in the case of a proprietor holding more than one estate. For the purpose of ascertaining the capital value, the estates in question are divided into four classes, the value being estimated according to the number of sheep they are able to carry, as follows:—

			Value per acre.
Class I.,	carrying 2 sheep or more per acre	...	£4
Class II.,	„ 1½ sheep per acre	...	3
Class III.,	„ 1 sheep per acre	...	2
Class IV.,	„ under 1 sheep per acre	...	1

Extent of
land as-
sessed for
land tax.

302. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1888 to over 7,000,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, about a ninth in the second class, and not quite a twentieth in the first class.

Proportion
of land
assessed to
total avail-
able and
alienated
land.

303. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres of which 22,478,000 acres either had been alienated in fee-simple or were in process of alienation* when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to nearly 13 per cent. of the area of the colony, or to nearly 32 per cent of the area alienated or in process of alienation.

Number of
estates
assessed.

304. The number of estates assessed was 1,085 or 2 less than in 1887. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 859. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Average size
of estates
assessed.

305. The average size of all the estates assessed is about 6,500 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,600 and 3,500 acres respectively, and in Class IV., 10,000 acres.

* The land in process of alienation amounted to 7,334,000 acres, on which, on the average, more than half the purchase money had been paid.

306. The following table shows, for each class, the number and area of estates assessed for land tax, the number of proprietors of such estates, and the average number of acres to each estate and to each proprietor :—

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1889.*

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each.	
			Total	Percentage of Each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	107	124	320,767	4.56	2,998	2,587
II.	198	223	787,674	11.17	3,978	3,532
III.	307	393	2,491,544	35.35	8,116	6,340
IV.	247	345	3,448,792	48.92	13,963	9,996
Total ...	859	1,085	7,048,777	100.00	8,206	6,497

307. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is over twelve millions sterling; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed, viz., £2,500, from the value of the estate or estates of each proprietor, the net taxable value is reduced to less than ten millions sterling. It may be pointed out that, although it may perhaps have been necessary to fix arbitrarily a scale for valuing estates for purposes of taxation, yet there is no doubt that the taxable value so arrived at is, in most cases, very much below the actual value of the estates.

308. The capital value of the estates in each class, according to their estimated carrying capacity, the value of the exemptions, and the net taxable value after deducting these, and the proportion of the net taxable value to the capital value, are given in the following table :—

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1889.*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
I. ...	1,283,068	267,500	1,015,568	79.15
II. ...	2,363,022	495,000	1,868,022	79.05
III. ...	4,983,088	767,500	4,215,588	84.60
IV. ...	3,448,792	617,500	2,831,292	82.10
Total ...	12,077,970	2,147,500	9,930,470	82.22

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1889.

Amount of
land tax
payable.

309. The land tax payable varied from 9½d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4¼d. per acre ; the amount payable by each holder averaged £144, ranging from an average of £172 in Class III. to one of about £118 in Classes I. and II. ; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £114, averaging £134 in Class III., and between £102 and £105 in the other classes. Subjoined is a statement of the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class ; also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate :—

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1889.*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I. ...	12,695	9·50	118·6	102·4
II. ...	23,350	7·11	117·9	104·7
III. ...	52,695	5·08	171·6	134·1
IV. ...	35,391	2·46	143·3	102·6
Total ...	124,131	4·23	144·5	114·4

Difference in
payments
in each
class.

310. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked—the difference between each class and the succeeding one varying from 2d. to 2½d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is fully 30 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the former class is, as is shown in a previous table, one-third smaller than that in the latter.

Estates
assessed,
1880 and
1889.

311. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 41, and the area of the estates assessed by 154,000 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £95,400. Except a slight increase in the number of proprietors in the first and second classes, the increases have all taken place in the fourth class, the other classes showing decrease, as is shown in the subjoined table :—

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1889.

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1889.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
„ „ 1889	107	198	307	247	859
Increase ...	9	2	...	38	41
Decrease ...	...	...	8	...	...
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of estates, 1880 ...	339,303	816,505	2,525,221	3,213,717	6,894,747
„ „ 1889 ...	320,767	787,674	2,491,544	3,448,792	7,048,777
Increase ...	...	...	...	235,075	154,030
Decrease ...	18,536	28,831	33,677	...	...
	£	£	£	£	£
Net taxable value, 1880 ...	1,112,212	1,959,515	4,262,944	2,691,217	10,025,888
„ „ 1889 ...	1,015,568	1,868,022	4,215,588	2,831,292	9,930,470
Increase ...	...	...	...	140,075	...
Decrease ...	96,644	91,493	47,356	...	95,418

312. The cost of administering the *Land Tax Act* during the year 1887-8 amounted to £1,157, as against £1,071 in the previous year. Cost of administering
Land Tax Act.

313. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879-80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December, 1879. The following, in a condensed form, are the particulars of the duties levied thereunder, together with a list of the chief exemptions:— Stamp duties.

STAMP DUTIES.

I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES. £ s. d.

Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, etc., each ... 0 0 1

All other kinds (except bank notes)—

For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100 ... 0 0 6

For every additional £50 or fraction thereof ... 0 1 0

(The maximum duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note, whatever be its amount or value, to be £10.)

II.—RECEIPTS.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £5 or upwards, each ... 0 0 1

III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE.

For every £50 of consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50 ... 0 5 0

STAMP DUTIES—*continued*.

IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

Fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance company—
 For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence-
 fee per annum of 1 10 0

EXEMPTIONS.

Class I.—Cheques drawn on public accounts, or on those of a registered building or friendly society; drafts or instruments affecting the transmission of public moneys; drafts, orders, etc., of post office or other savings banks; and Government or municipal debentures.

Class II.—Receipts for moneys paid to or from public accounts for municipal rates, for deposits in banks in current account, or for moneys paid into a charitable institution, a registered friendly society, a fire, life, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance (or assurance) company, or into a post office or other savings bank.

Class III.—Crown grants; instruments for conveyance of property to the Crown or a public department, to a registered friendly society, or to a religious, charitable, or educational association; and marriage settlements.

Class IV.—Any private guarantee fidelity insurance scheme promoted amongst and sustained solely for the benefit of the officers and servants of any one particular public department, company, firm, or person, or of the officers or members of a registered friendly society.

Revenue
from
stamps.

314. The revenue from the "Sale of Stamps" amounted to £782,449 in 1887-8, as compared with £686,686 in the previous year. For reasons already explained,* there is no means of ascertaining accurately what proportion of this is derived from stamp duties; but after making due allowance for the value of stamps on telegrams, which has been ascertained, of those used for postage, which has been carefully estimated from the amount of correspondence transmitted, and of those used for fees, the balance representing the revenue from stamp duties may be fairly estimated to have amounted to £230,000 in 1887-8. The latest year for which exact information is available is 1882-3, in which the revenue from stamp duties amounted to £133,433. The cost of printing stamps of all kinds amounted to £5,527 in 1887-8.

Taxation in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

315. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue in Victoria during each of the last eight financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the seven years ended with 1887:—

* See footnote (†) on page 133 *ante*.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria * ...	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 10	41·60
	1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 10	40·51
	1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 3	40·65
	1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 8	40·68
	1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 2	40·37
New South Wales ...	1881	1,770,848	2 6 5	26·40
	1882	1,903,413	2 7 7	25·68
	1883	1,891,708	2 4 10	29·24
	1884	2,152,855	2 8 1	30·25
	1885	2,252,651	2 8 5	29·70
	1886	2,611,835	2 13 4	34·39
	1887	2,664,548	2 12 1	31·05
Queensland † ...	1880-81	657,753	3 1 2	32·50
	1881-2	806,719	3 11 1	38·38
	1883	929,430	3 9 5	35·98
	1884	1,090,445	3 13 0	40·79
	1885	1,200,111	3 17 9	42·24
	1886	1,196,651	3 12 0	42·59
	1887	1,338,838	3 15 6	44·15
South Australia ...	1881	557,188	1 18 7	25·65
	1882	653,864	2 5 1	31·33
	1883	637,751	2 2 8	30·96
	1884	563,841	1 16 7	27·84
	1885	749,447	2 7 11	32·45
	1886	585,123	1 17 5	29·62
	1887	648,645	2 1 5	32·21
Western Australia ...	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
	1882	134,658	4 8 7	53·78
	1883	126,131	4 0 9	39·82
	1884	127,338	3 18 9	43·86
	1885	145,835	4 5 8	45·11
	1886	184,999	4 19 6	47·61
	1887	188,911	4 10 7	50·00
Tasmania ...	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
	1882	370,856	3 1 5	67·28
	1883	388,406	3 2 6	69·09
	1884	344,192	2 13 7	62·66
	1885	366,118	2 15 5	64·07
	1886	371,544	2 14 10	65·29
	1887	375,501	2 13 8	63·12

* The financial year of Victoria ends on the 30th June.

† The financial year of Queensland ends on the 30th June. The figures furnished for the last five years, however, relate to the year ended 31st December.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
New Zealand ...	1881	1,881,024	3 16 3	50·66
	1882	1,999,000	3 18 6	51 03
	1883	2,080,084	3 18 7	53·73
	1884	1,869,496	3 7 8	50·42
	1885	1,995,012	3 10 6	51·68
	1886	1,962,162	3 7 5	53·20
	1887	1,876,235	3 2 11	54·17

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1888 see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume ; also Appendix A. *post*.

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

316. The amount of taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was not so low in Victoria as in Tasmania, New South Wales or South Australia, but lower than in the other colonies; whilst in Western Australia it was far higher than in any other colony. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and that with the lowest at the bottom, of the list :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF TAXATION PER HEAD.

1. Western Australia.

2. Queensland.

3. New Zealand.

4. Victoria.
5. Tasmania.

6. New South Wales.

7. South Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

317. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion that the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Tasmania raised nearly two-thirds of her revenue by taxation, New Zealand and Western Australia raised about one-half, Queensland and Victoria about two-fifths, and New South Wales and South Australia about a third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of revenue raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE RAISED BY TAXATION.

1. Tasmania.

2. New Zealand.

3. Western Australia.

4. Queensland.
5. Victoria.

6. South Australia.

7. New South Wales.

318. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1887,* of which particulars are given in the table, be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the continent of Australia amounted to over seven and a half millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly ten millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue :—

Taxation of
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1887.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	7,580,577	2 15 5	36·55
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	9,832,313	2 16 8	39·65

319. By comparing the above figures with those of this colony, it will be found that in Victoria the taxation per head of the population is somewhat higher than, but the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is about the same as, the corresponding item in the Australasian colonies as a whole.

Comparison
of Victoria
and Aus-
tralasia.

320. The taxation in the United Kingdom and the few British possessions respecting which particulars are at hand is given in the following table:—

Taxation in
British
possessions.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.				
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.			Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£	s.	d.	
United Kingdom	1887-8	75,660,000	2	0	3	84·25
ASIA.						
India	1886-7	31,056,000	0	2	11	40·16
Ceylon	1887	621,819	0	4	2	46 26
Straits Settlements	1886	512,036	1	0	3	85·23
AFRICA.						
Mauritius	1886	428,338	1	3	3	59·24
Natal	1887	346,717	0	14	6	43 62

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1886-7 have been taken.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—continued.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
AFRICA—continued.		£	£ s. d.	
Cape of Good Hope	1887	1,053,553	0 15 4	33·33
Lagos	1886	44,427	0 8 11	86·52
Gambia	1887	9,709	0 12 11	72·17
AMERICA.				
Canada	1887-8	5,870,295	1 3 7	78·47
Newfoundland	1886	197,647	0 19 9	79·64
Bermuda	1887	23,950	0 15 11	87·40
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1884	7,158	1 10 3	68·34
Jamaica	1885	494,729*	0 16 7	80·79
St. Lucia	1887	32,397	0 15 4	81·06
Barbados	1886	103,101	0 12 0	75·65
Grenada	"	28,390	0 11 9	60·19
Tobago	1884	10,294	0 10 0	72·62
Virgin Islands	1886	1,223	0 4 8	84·46
Antigua	1884	33,558	0 19 2	74·09
Montserrat	1883	5,415	0 10 0	92·36
Dominica	1885	12,526	0 8 8	79·07
Trinidad	1886	317,715	1 15 8	70·07
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand†	1887	9,832,313	2 16 8	39·65
Fiji	1887	41,616	0 6 8	64·11

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

321. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in Australasia is two-thirds more than that in Canada ; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is more than three times, and in the United Kingdom nearly eight times as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise barely 40 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named except the Cape of Good Hope—their average taxation per head exceeds by 16s. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 84 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its other dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

322. In Victoria the gross amount of taxation is three times that in the Cape of Good Hope, but is equal to little more than half that in

* Including local taxation.
† For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 315 ante.

Canada. The average per head is 19s. higher than in the United Kingdom; but, in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria, being about the same as the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

323. From the manner in which the statistical returns of Foreign countries are compiled, it is not always easy to separate the items of taxation from other sources of revenue. An endeavour, which it is believed is fairly successful, has, however, been made to do this in the case of the countries named in the following table:—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount (000's omitted)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.	
Austria-Hungary ...	1887-8	52,715,‡	1 5 8	76·24
Belgium ...	1887	6,782,	1 2 11	54·35
Denmark ...	1888	2,490,	1 3 9	83·31
France (including Algeria)	„	113,310,	2 13 11	87·07
Greece ...	1887	2,207,	1 2 4	74·65
Holland ...	1886	7,990,	1 16 5	81·16
Italy ...	1887-8	50,599,	1 13 10	81·94
Portugal ...	„	6,512,	1 10 3	85·03
Russia ...	1887	51,943,	0 11 9	69·81
Spain ...	1885-6	31,660,	1 16 9	91·56
Switzerland ...	1888	897,	0 6 1	39·99
Turkey ...	1883-4	12,712,	0 10 4	86·59
ASIA.				
Japan ...	1886-7	14,480,	0 7 7	93·05
AFRICA.				
Egypt ...	1886	6,904,	1 0 3	70·37
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	1887	6,584,	1 18 4	62·13
Brazil ...	1888	9,088,	0 15 2	76·45
Mexico ...	1887	6,042,	0 11 7	91·20
United States ...	1888	71,722,	1 5 10	89·89

324. It will be observed§ that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United Kingdom comes next in this respect; the United States follow; then Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Spain, and British India in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is half as large again as that levied

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 108 *ante*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 282 *ante*.

‡ This amount is made up of £33,172,000 taxation in Austria for the year 1887, and £19,543,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1888.

§ See also tables following paragraphs 315 and 320 *ante*.

in Belgium, Portugal, or the Argentine Confederation, and considerably larger than that in Egypt, Holland, or Brazil ; whilst the amount in Victoria is more than three times as large as that levied in Switzerland, and about one-third larger than that levied in Greece or Denmark; but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

Taxation per head in various countries.

325. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except France, and in this respect the Argentine Confederation, Spain, Holland and Italy stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian colonies is larger than in the United Kingdom ; and in all of those colonies, except South Australia, it is larger than in France.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

326. It will be observed that, with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation ; whilst the Australasian colonies as a whole raise only two-fifths from that source. The revenues of Spain, Japan, Mexico, and the United States appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation ; and although the United Kingdom raises over six-sevenths of its revenue from that source, as many as six of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Taxation by Customs in Australasian colonies.

327. In all the Australasian colonies the principal part of the taxation is raised through the Customs. In the following table the amount so raised in each of those colonies is given for a recent year, together with the proportion of such revenue to the total taxation and the total imports* :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.

Colony.	Revenue from Customs Duties.		
	Amount.	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria	2,311,331	75·26	10·75
New South Wales	2,011,947	75·51	10·70
Queensland	1,084,709	81·02	18·63
South Australia	467,889	72·13	9·18
Western Australia	170,972	90·50	25·66
Tasmania	274,065	72·99	17·16
New Zealand	1,273,236	67·86	20·39

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

328. It will be observed that in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania during 1887 about three-fourths of the taxation was raised through the Customs. The colony in which the proportion

* For particulars of taxation by Customs in other British and Foreign countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1886-7, paragraphs 329 and 330 ; also that for 1883-4, paragraph 291 *et seq.*

was highest was Western Australia, in which all but about 10 per cent. was levied through the Customs; and that in which it was lowest was New Zealand, where the proportion was a little more than two-thirds.

329. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of $10\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. *ad valorem*; which proportion was considerably lower than in any of the other Australasian colonies, except South Australia and New South Wales, in the former of which the rates of duty are not high, and in the latter the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports is probably owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in Western Australia, New Zealand, Queensland, and Tasmania, it being 26 and 20 per cent. respectively in the first two, and 19 and 17 per cent. in the last two colonies named.*

330. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1888, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires:—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1888.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	Endowment	...	...	33,135	274,487	307,622
	Other receipts	...	...	18,295	44,592	62,887
„	Rates—General and separate	...	...	343,523	271,172	614,695
„	„ Special	...	...	30,505	1,494	31,999
„	Licences	...	...	73,134	31,093	104,227†
„	Registration of dogs and goats	...	...	5,896	7,232	13,128
„	Market and weighbridge rents and dues	...	...	58,008	3,056	61,064
„	Other sources	...	...	190,410	40,914	231,324
Total				752,906	674,040	1,426,946
EXPENDITURE.‡						
Public works	...	...	...	421,627	506,238	927,865
Salaries, etc.	...	...	...	62,702	87,824	150,526
Other expenditure	...	...	...	314,133	110,768	424,901
Total				798,462	704,830	1,503,292

* For particulars of taxation by Customs in other British and Foreign countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1886-7, paragraphs 329 and 330; also that for 1883-4, paragraph 291 *et seq.*

† Including receipts from the “Licensing Act 1885 Fund.” In the financial year, 1886-7, the “equivalent” amounted to £92,115, and in 1887-8 to £108,493.

‡ Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see paragraph 404 *post.*

Endowment
of municipi-
palities.

331. Although the appropriation of the sum of £310,000 for the endowment of municipalities, under the *Local Government Act* 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), ceased by effluxion of time at the end of 1879, an equivalent amount has since been annually voted by Parliament.

Rate of en-
dowment.

332. According to the Act just mentioned, the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000; and if the rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bears to the rate levied.* Subject to these conditions, the endowment was paid to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs in the proportion of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected. This is also the basis on which the equivalent subsidy, voted after the appropriation terminated, was calculated. Where the rates levied in municipalities were in excess of one shilling in the pound, the amount of subsidy payable during 1888 was at the rate of 19s. 1d. to shires, and 9s. 6½d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 up to £2,000 of rates†; as compared with averages payable in the preceding year of £1 0s. 7d. and 10s. 3½d. respectively.

Municipal
expendi-
ture in
excess of
revenue.

333. In 1888, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 6 per cent., and in shires by 4½ per cent.; as compared with an excess of 8½ and 1½ per cent. respectively in the previous year.

Municipi-
palities in
which ex-
penditure
exceeded
revenue.

334. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 26 of the 59 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 61 of the 126 individual shires in 1887; and in 20 out of 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 64 out of 128 shires in 1888.

Salaries in
municipi-
palities.

335. Payments for salaries formed about 8 per cent. of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs, and about 13 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in each of the last four years.

Harbour
Trust
receipts
and ex-
penditure.

336. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust‡ during the eleven and a half years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue:—

* For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 168 *et seq. ante*.

† An exception to the rule was, however, made in the case of fourteen shires, which, in consequence of their being newly formed or of a mountainous character, received £3 for every £1 of rates.

‡ For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see Part "Interchange" *post*.

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1888.

	Four and a half years, 1877-1881.	Five years, 1882-1886.	Year 1887.	Year 1888.	Total 1877 to 1888.
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates ...	354,452	569,403	138,804	175,795	1,238,454
Leases ...	521	344	140	3,493	4,498
Licences ...	9,409	23,724	5,500	2,663	41,296
Interest ...	2,330	6,624	6,323	8,406	23,683
Spencer Street ferry fares ...	...	1,526	944	1,926	4,396
Sundries ...	888	3,059	2,072	2,301	8,320
Total ...	367,600	604,680*	153,783	194,584	1,320,647
EXPENDITURE.					
Plant ...	106,046	216,997	9,304	4,198	336,545
Harbour improvements and maintenance	28,225	169,309	27,272	28,554	253,360
Dredging, landing, and de- positing silt	129,712	340,323	76,585	84,885	631,505
Wharves and approaches, con- struction and maintenance	48,532	177,717	37,457	32,797	296,503
Special survey by Sir John Coode	7,640	318	...	...	7,958
Timber ...	13,463	96,906	32,839	50,905	194,113
General contingent expenses management	53,935	74,523	18,223	18,799	165,480
Commissioners' fees ...	7,480	8,142	1,700	1,700	19,022
Interest ...	1,061	68,722	36,250	36,250	142,283
Sundries ...	1,426	281	118	...	1,825
Total ...	397,520	1,153,238	239,748	258,088	2,048,594

337. In the eleven and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £1,320,647 and the expenditure to £2,048,594, or £727,947 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess loans† amounting to £1,000,000 have been raised. It will be observed that the revenue, which averaged only about £120,000 in the five years ended with 1886, rose to over £150,000 in 1887, and to over £190,000 in 1888; the revenue thus doubled itself in seven years. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £336,545 has been laid out, or less than a sixth of the whole expenditure; the second being the

Receipts and
expendi-
ture com-
pared.

* Exclusive of sums received as net premiums on loans raised, viz., £14,562 in 1884, and £10,459 in 1886.

† For account of Harbour Trust loans see paragraph 407 *post*

Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbour, together with the wharves and approaches, on which £1,385,264 has been laid out, or more than two-thirds of the whole expenditure; and the third being the Management and Interest on Loans, on which £326,785 has been expended, or about one-sixth of the whole amount. The balance on hand on the 31st December was £280,271; and the liabilities under contracts in progress, £76,630.

General and local revenue and expenditure.

338. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities and of the Melbourne Harbour Trust during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted. The expenditure of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the municipal expenditure:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1882 TO 1888.*

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	5,592,362	5,611,253	5,934,687	6,290,361	6,481,021	6,733,826	7,607,598
Municipalities	653,891	693,167	756,966	789,429	859,184	921,466	1,056,437
Melbourne Harbour Trust	110,849	103,935	113,141	127,276	149,479	153,783	194,584
Total ...	6,357,102	6,408,355	6,804,794	7,207,066	7,489,684	7,809,075	8,858,619
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	5,145,764	5,651,885	5,715,293	6,140,356	6,513,540	6,561,251	7,287,151
Municipalities	583,037	730,745	839,007	847,977	897,399	986,846	1,132,783
Melbourne Harbour Trust	121,580	189,573	303,280	267,194	271,611	239,748	258,088
Total ...	5,850,381	6,572,203	6,857,580	7,255,527	7,682,550	7,787,845	8,678,022

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

339. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the Municipal Bodies and that of the Harbour Trust, amounted to £1 4s. 1d. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £8 10s. 8d. per head:—

* The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne Harbour Trust on the 31st December.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1882 TO 1888.*

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.†																				
	1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.		
REVENUE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government ...	6	7	1	6	4	8	6	8	9	6	13	0	6	13	6	6	14	3	7	6	7
Municipalities	0	14	10	0	15	5	0	16	5	0	16	8	0	17	8	0	18	4	1	0	4
Melbourne Har- bour Trust	0	2	6	0	2	4	0	2	6	0	2	8	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	9
Total ...	7	4	5	7	2	5	7	7	8	7	12	4	7	14	3	7	15	8	8	10	8
EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government ...	5	16	11	6	5	7	6	4	0	6	9	10	6	14	2	6	10	10	7	0	5
Municipalities	0	13	3	0	16	3	0	18	3	0	17	11	0	18	6	0	19	8	1	1	10
Melbourne Har- bour Trust	0	2	8	0	4	2	0	6	7	0	5	7	0	5	7	0	4	9	0	5	0
Total ...	6	12	10	7	6	0	7	8	10	7	13	4	7	18	3	7	15	3	8	7	2

340. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Government is not included. If, however, it should be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, which, having been done, the result, together with the amount per head of the average population, is given in the following table for the ten years ended with 1888:—

General,
local, and
loan ex-
penditure,
1879-88.

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1888.

Year.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per Head.		
	General and Local.†	From Government Loans.	Total.	General and Local.	From Government Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879 ...	5,507,869	1,278,217	6,786,086	6 13 2	1 10 11	8 4 1
1880 ...	5,749,623	1,507,778	7,257,401	6 16 10	1 15 10	8 12 8
1881 ...	5,777,479	830,505	6,607,984	6 14 4	0 19 4	7 13 8
1882 ...	5,850,381	1,064,516	6,914,897	6 12 11	1 4 2	7 17 1
1883 ...	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7 6 0	2 19 0	10 5 0
1884 ...	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 8 10	1 14 9	9 3 7
1885 ...	7,255,527	1,141,126	8,396,653	7 13 4	1 4 5	8 17 9
1886 ...	7,682,550	1,729,768§	9,412,318§	7 18 3	1 15 7§	9 13 10§
1887 ...	7,787,845	2,068,282§	9,856,127§	7 15 3	2 1 3§	9 16 6§
1888 ...	8,678,022	2,389,944	11,067,966	8 7 2	2 6 1	10 13 3

* See footnote (*) on page 208.
† Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 230 ante) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies but slightly in so short a period, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.
‡ Including expenditure from Municipal and Harbour Trust loans.
§ Corrected since last publication.

Public money spent in 1883 and other years.

341. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £10 13s. 3d. in 1888; the proportion of which derived from Government loans varied from 19s. 4d. per head in 1881 to £2 19s. per head in 1883. It will further be remarked that the total amount per head in 1888 was larger than in any previous year.

General and local taxation.

342. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbour Trust, is given in the following table for each of the seven years ended with 1888, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.* The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, etc., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbour Trust consists only of wharfage rates :—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1882 TO 1888.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } ‡	£ 2,317,706	£ 2,334,255	£ 2,318,520	£ 2,548,171	£ 2,634,560	£ 2,739,635	£ 3,071,003
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates	422,033	445,961	473,412	503,474	546,830	592,235	646,694
Licences	94,731	92,610	87,925	92,204	90,495	102,313	104,227
Registration of dogs and goats	10,961	11,767	12,144	15,851	13,837	13,853	13,128
Market dues	38,088	43,795	47,392	51,697	55,258	56,881	61,064
Total	565,813	594,133	620,873	663,226	706,420	765,282	825,113
MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates	105,854	98,809	108,019	120,587	136,134	138,804	175,795
Total general and local taxation } §	2,989,373	3,027,197	3,047,412	3,331,984	3,477,114	3,643,721	4,071,911

General and local taxation per head.

343. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1882, a proportion of £3 7s. 11d. to each individual in the community; in 1883, £3 7s. 3d.; in 1884,

* See paragraph 286 ante.
† The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne Harbour Trust on the 31st December.
‡ For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 289 ante.

£3 6s. 1d.; in 1885, £3 10s. 5d.; in 1886, £3 11s. 7d.; in 1887, £3 12s. 8d.; in 1888, £3 18s. 5d.

344. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties * —the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Seventy-four per cent. of the Municipal taxation in the four years ended with 1882, 75 per cent. in 1883, 76 per cent. in 1884 and 1885, 77 per cent. in 1886, 76 per cent. in 1887, and 78 per cent. in 1888 was derived from rates.

345. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1888,† to £34,627,382, consisting of moneys—

				£
Borrowed in Victoria	...	...	...	1,529,482
„ England	...	...	...	33,097,900†
Total	...	...	...	£34,627,382†

346. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1888, was £44,547,702; but a total of £9,920,320 having been repaid, viz., £2,103,100 out of the general revenue, and £7,817,220 out of the proceeds of redemption loans—the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1888, was reduced to £34,627,382. The amount of public debt borrowed under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1888, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1888.§
	£	£	£
Railways ...	26,493,806	68,100	26,425,706 ||
Water supply—			
Melbourne ...	2,364,934	800,000	1,564,934
Country ...	3,780,216	...	3,780,216 ¶
Law courts and Parliament houses	600,713	...	600,713
Public offices ...	166,195	...	166,195
Defences ...	100,000	...	100,000

* See paragraph 291 *ante*. † On the 30th June, 1889, the public debt amounted to £37,627,382.

‡ This is exclusive of £119,354, being portion of a redemption loan of £130,000 to redeem debentures falling due 1st October, 1888; but is inclusive of a liability of £183,900 (originally £465,300) for debentures falling due between 1st July, 1892, and 1st January, 1897, which was taken over by the Government upon their purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's lines of railway. The interest on these debentures is 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. In the years prior to 1884–5 this liability was not included with the public debt.

§ For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 248 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" *post*.

|| Inclusive of £183,900 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co.'s debentures.

¶ Of this amount £663,973 was authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, and £743,088 to Water Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repaid by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue. For accumulation of Sinking Fund (Municipalities Redemption Account), see table following paragraph 411 *post*.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED—*continued.*

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1888.*
	£	£	£
State schools	1,105,557	...	1,105,557
Yarra Bridge	108,043	...	108,043
Harbours, etc.	275,554	...	275,554
Graving-dock	350,464	...	350,464
Tramways in country districts	150,000	...	150,000
Melbourne and Geelong im- provements	735,000†	735,000	...
Treasury bonds	500,000	500,000	...
	36,730,482	2,103,100	34,627,382
Redemption of loans ...	7,817,220	7,817,220	...
Total ‡	44,547,702	9,920,320	34,627,382

Public debt,
when
authorized.

347. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1888, a sum of about £200,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly 4 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and over 20 millions—of which over 7³/₄ millions, however, was for purposes of redemption—in the eight years ended with 1888, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorized and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given:—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.					Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1888.
Year.		Act.				
					Per cent.	£
1857	21 Vict. No. 36	...	6	182,780
1862	25 Vict. No. 150	...	6	300,000
1865	29 Vict. No. 287	...	6	850,000
1868	32 Vict. Nos. 331 and 332	...	5	2,717,000
1870	34 Vict. No. 371	...	4	100,000
1872	36 Vict. Nos. 428 and 439	...	4	1,113,000
1873	37 Vict. No. 468	...	4	1,500,000
1876	39 Vict. No. 531	...	4	2,500,000
1878	42 Vict. No. 608	...	4½	5,000,000
1881	45 Vict. No. 717	...	4	4,000,000
1882	46 Vict. No. 741	...	4	167,600
1882	46 Vict. No. 739	...	4	2,000,000
1883	47 Vict. No. 760	...	4	4,000,000
1884	48 Vict. No. 805	...	4	4,000,000
1885	49 Vict. No. 845	...	4	6,000,000
Increase of debt by conversion of 6 and 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock					4	13,102
Debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.					5	183,900
Total					...	34,627,382

* See footnote (§) on page 211.
† This amount was borrowed in 1854 by the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, the principal and interest being guaranteed out of the general revenue of the colony.
‡ See footnote (‡) on page 211.

348. The gross total of the public debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, and again to over £22,000,000 in 1880-81—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the eight years subsequent to 1880-1, a net amount of over £12,000,000 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 28 years was in a much greater ratio than the increase of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to £32 13s. in 1887-8. A considerable increase also took place as compared with the total revenue, for whilst in 1860, or three years after the colony commenced to borrow, the debt was equivalent to only $1\frac{2}{3}$ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to $3\frac{2}{3}$ years', and in 1887-8 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' revenue. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of 1860 and the two following decennial periods, and of the three years ended with 1887-8, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 to 1887-8.*

At end of the Financial Year.	Amount Outstanding.	Average per Head.			Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£	s.	d.	
1860	5,118,100	9	10	4	1.66
1870	11,924,800	16	8	5	3.66
1880-81	22,593,102	26	1	2	4.36
1885-6	30,110,935	30	10	2	4.69
1886-7	33,119,164	32	10	0	4.92
1887-8	34,627,382	32	13	1	4.55

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1889, the public debt was £37,627,382. At the same date the estimated population was about 1,104,288. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £34 1s. 6d.; and the multiple of the revenue was 4.34.

349. It will be noticed that in 1887-8 the public debt increased by £1,508,218. This was in consequence of a loan of £1,500,000 having been floated in London in January, 1888, and additional stock to the value of £8,218 having been sold at Melbourne. No loans were redeemed during the financial year, and the debt per head of population only slightly increased, whilst the ratio of debt to revenue fell from 5 years' of the latter in 1886-7 to a little over $4\frac{1}{2}$ in 1887-8.

350. The debt is composed of debentures—some of which are inscribable as stock—and a small amount of permanent stock, registered in Melbourne, which is liable to be paid off at any time

* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet to the second volume.

after the 28th November, 1897, by giving a year's notice in the *Government Gazette*. The following are the dates and places at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable :—

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.			Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
					In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>				£	£	£
36	1st October, 1888	...	6	130,000	...	130,000	||
150	" 1889	...	"	276,100	...	276,100	
287	1st January, 1891	...	"	...	850,000	850,000	
331-2	" 1894	...	5	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900	
468	1st July, 1899	...	4	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	
531	" 1901	...	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000	
608	" "	...	4½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000	
611	1st January, 1904	...	4	...	457,000	457,000	
717	1st July, 1907*	...	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000	
739	1st April, 1908*	...	"	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	
760	1st October, 1913*	...	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000	
	<i>Stock† (London Register).</i>						
805	1st October, 1919	...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000	
845	" 1920	...	"	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	
	<i>Stock (Melbourne Register).</i>						
428 } 439 } 741 }	Permanent debt‡	...	4	810,482	...	810,482	
617		<i>Debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.§</i>	5	...	183,900	183,900	
Total ...				...	1,529,482	33,097,900	34,627,382

Reduced rate of interest on loans.

351. Loans paid off on the 1st October, 1883, and the same date in 1884 and 1885, amounting together to £7,817,220, bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent.; and it will be noticed that a further amount of £130,000 was repayable on the 1st October, 1888, which was duly paid. By these repayments the portion of the debt bearing 6 per cent. interest has become reduced to £1,126,100 ; all of which will fall due on or

* Convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so inscribed, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1888, was £8,368,600.

† See also stock referred to in preceding footnote.

‡ But subject to be paid off in sums of not less than £5,000 at any one time after 28th November, 1897, after one year's notice.

§ Of which £30,000 is redeemable on 1st July, 1892 ; £22,000 on 1st July, 1895 ; £100,000 on 1st September, 1895 ; and £31,900 on 1st January, 1897.

|| Paid off at due date by a loan raised for the purpose.

before 1st January, 1891. The redemption loans bear only 4 per cent. interest, and the saving in the annual interest payable by the substitution of these for the 6 per cent. loans duly paid off amounts to over £158,600 per annum.

352. Victorian Government stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the *Public Works Loan Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,500,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, as being more readily negotiable by the Government in a case of emergency, which operation was counterbalanced to some extent by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became reduced on the 30th June, 1888, to £810,482.* In the case of the first three loans issued in London since the 1st January, 1883—amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London; whilst the subsequent loans raised up to the end of the financial year 1887-8—amounting to £10,000,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1888, had been availed of to the extent of £8,368,600, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £18,368,600. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £19,179,082. The whole of the stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

353. Over two-thirds of the public debt bears interest at 4 per cent., and the balance at higher rates up to 6 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the public debt of Victoria was composed on the 30th June, 1888:—

Rates of Interest.					Amount at each Rate.	
6 per cent.	...	...	...	...	£1,256,100	
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	2,603,800	
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	5,000,000	
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	25,767,482	
Total					£34,627,382	

354. More than two-thirds of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, Messrs. W. Westgarth and Co., of London, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, have pointed out that the greatest

* Exclusive of £119,354 raised to redeem a loan falling due in 1888-9. Of the amount outstanding, £463,961 is held by the public, and £346,521 by the Government on account of Trust Funds invested.

degree of negociability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all loans. About nineteen-twentieths of the interest is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts payable during the ensuing financial year at those times and places on the debt existing on the 30th June, 1888:—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Rate per Cent.	When Due.	Amount payable Annually—		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
6	July and January ...	...	51,000	51,000
5	„ „ ...	15,645	105,350	120,995
4½	„ „ ...	...	225,000	225,000
4	„ „ ...	...	598,280*	598,280
	Total ...	15,645	979,630	995,275
6	October and April ...	24,366	...	24,366
4	„ „ ...	32,419	400,000	432,419
	Total ...	56,785	400,000	456,785
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	72,430 1,460	1,379,630 7,735	1,452,060 9,195
	Grand Total ...	73,890	1,387,365	1,461,255

NOTE.—The figures in this table represent the amounts of interest payable in 1888-9 on the debt (viz., £34,627,382) as it stood at the commencement of that year. The fresh loan raised in January, 1889, will add £105,000 per annum to the interest payable, but the first half-yearly instalment does not accrue until 1889-90. On the other hand, a 4 per cent. redemption loan of £130,000, which will replace a 6 per cent. loan, falling due on 1st October, 1888, will reduce the annual interest by £2,600.

Interest on
loans for
different
works.

355. The annual interest payable on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1887-8, was equivalent to an average rate of about £4 4s. 7d. per £100, the rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works in most cases varying from 4 to 4½ per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 per cent. debentures for the 6 per cents. which had become due, have gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1887-8 it averaged less than 4¼ per cent. as just stated. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the

* Inclusive of £18,280 payable on debentures which are held by the Government on account of Trust Funds invested.

different works, and the amount and average rate of interest payable thereon annually :—

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1888.*	Interest Payable Annually.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways	26,425,706†	1,113,842	4·21
Tramways in Country Districts ...	150,000	6,000	4·00
Water Supply { Melbourne ...	1,564,934	63,860	4·08
{ Country ...	3,780,216	163,326	4·32
Law Courts and Parliament Houses ...	600,713	25,265	4·21
Public Offices	166,195	6,789	4·09
Defences	100,000	6,000	6·00
State Schools	1,105,557	45,222	4·09
Yarra Bridge	108,043	4,622	4·28
Harbours, etc.	275,554	11,022	4·00
Graving-dock	350,464	15,307	4·37
Total	34,627,382	1,461,255	4 22

356. By the last two tables it appears that the total sum payable annually as interest amounts to £1,461,255 ; but as interest (£18,280) on debentures held by the Government is not paid, and as a portion of the debt did not bear interest during the whole of the year, the amount actually paid in 1887-8 was only £1,365,773, viz., £1,291,755 in London and £74,018 in Melbourne. Interest payable and paid.

357. The payment of interest in Melbourne is not attended with any expense ; but in connexion with the payment of interest in London expenses are incurred, consisting chiefly of premium on the remittance of money and commission to the Banks. These charges amounted in 1887-8 to £19,347, which is equivalent to a proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,291,755, as just stated ; as compared with £20,557, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1886-7 ; and with only £14,420, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1884-5—three years previously. The reduction of the proportion, as compared with that in the previous year, was due to lower premiums on remittances, the rate of exchange having been exceptionally high in 1885-6 and 1886-7 ; but the increase as compared with the proportion in 1884-5 is mainly due to the Expenses of paying interest on debt.

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 346 *ante*.

† This is inclusive of £183,900, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £9,195 annually.

increase of stock (by conversion and new issues) on the London registers, the management of which is much more costly than that of debentures; for whereas the commission for the payment of debenture coupons is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of interest payable, the charge for the inscription and management of stock and payment of interest thereon is equivalent to between $1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last four years :—

EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS, 1884-5 TO 1887-8.

	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.
	£	£	£	£
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on debenture coupons payable ...	4,444	3,598	3,262	3,182
Commission of £500 or £450 per million* for inscription of stock and payment of interest ($1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on interest payable)	3,541	5,798	6,586	7,984 .
Premium on remittances ...	5,782	10,701	10,107	7,187
Stamps, advertising, etc. ...	653	649	602	994†
Total Expenses ...	14,420	20,746	20,557	19,347
Interest paid in London ...	1,150,684	1,165,523	1,176,976	1,291,755
Per centage of expenses thereon	1·25	1·78	1·75	1·50

Interest on debt per head.

358. Adding the interest paid in Melbourne—in connexion with which, as has been already stated, there are no expenses—to the interest and expenses in the last column of the table, it will be found that the total interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria in 1887-8 amounted to £1,385,121,‡ being in the proportion of £1 6s. 8d. per head of population, and equal to nearly a fifth of the total expenditure.

Interest and expenses of debt, 1860 to 1887-8.

359. The following is a statement of the total amount and amount per head paid as interest and expenses of the public debt in 1860, in each fifth year from that period to 1884-5, and in the year 1887-8; also, in each of the same years, the proportion of the total amount to the revenue of Victoria :—

* The sum of £500 is charged for the first 10 millions of stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.
† Including £153 arrears.
‡ See under head of "Public Debt," page 152 ante.

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1887-8.

Year.	Interest and Expenses of Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount Per Head of Population.	Percentage of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860	251,777	0 9 4	8·17
1865	517,081	0 16 8	16·81
1870	647,674	0 17 10	19·86
1874-5	719,282	0 18 3	17·25
1879-80	979,864	1 3 1	21·30
1884-5	1,271,907	1 6 6	20·22
1887-8	1,385,121	1 6 8	18·21

360. In the other Australasian colonies, in 1887, the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 13s. 2d. in Queensland and £2 10s. 3d. in New Zealand, to £2 5s. 4d. in South Australia, £1 13s. 2d. in New South Wales, £1 11s. 7d. in Western Australia, and £1 6s. 1d. in Tasmania; and the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 38 per cent. in New Zealand, 33 per cent. in South Australia, and 27 or 28 per cent. in Queensland and Tasmania, to 19 per cent. in New South Wales, and 14 per cent. in Western Australia.* In the Australasian colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the public debt in 1887 amounted to £6,365,775, or to nearly £1 16s. 6d. per head, and to over 24 per cent. of the total expenditure. In a former issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*† it was also shown that in only one of 29 of the principal countries in the world—viz., France—was the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt as high as in Victoria.

Interest on debt in Australasian colonies and elsewhere.

361. A loan of £4,600,000—to be floated in instalments as required—was authorized on the 17th December, 1888.‡ This includes a balance of £2,000,000 not floated under the previous Act, and is the first Victorian loan authorized since 1885. It is provided that this loan should have a currency of 35 years, and be issued either as debentures or as inscribed stock, interest to be payable half-yearly, the rate of which—not to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—is left to be determined by an order of the Governor in Council prior to the time of issue. The following are the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which the loan was to be raised:—

Loans authorized, 1888.

* See Australasian Statistics for 1887, Table V., Appendix A., Vol. III., *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8. For later information see Appendix A. *post*.

† See *Victorian Year-Book* 1879-80, paragraph 260 *et seq*.

‡ Under the *Railway Loan Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 989).

LOAN AUTHORIZED, 1888.

Purposes.						Amounts.
						£
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	4,100,000
Tramways in country districts	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
Water Supply—Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	125,000
Irrigation Works, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	325,000
Total						4,600,000
When due						1st Oct., 1923.

Loan
floated in
1889.

362. The first instalment—amounting to £3,000,000 *—of this loan was floated in London on the 22nd January, 1889, in the form of inscribed stock; the rate of interest being fixed—for the first time in the history of the colony—at as low a rate as 3½ per cent. Par was determined on as the minimum price for which tenders would be received, which, as interest had accrued from the 1st January, was equivalent to £99 8s. 10½d. *ex* accrued interest.† The number of tenders sent in was 401, amounting in the aggregate to £6,558,500, the prices offered ranging from par to £104. Of the tenders lodged, 233 were wholly or partly successful, and the average price obtained was £103 5s. 11½d., or £102 14s. 10d. *ex* accrued interest; whilst, if expenses of floating be also deducted, the net proceeds will be reduced to £101 11s. 11½d. per £100. As the loan has a currency of nearly 35 years, this last quoted price is equivalent to the money being obtained at the yearly rate of £3 8s. 5d. per £100, or 4s. 4d. less than the rate of interest at which the previous loan—nominally a 4 per cent. one—was obtained. The price, moreover, is the highest ever obtained for any Australasian loan, or, indeed, for the loan of any British possession, except India and Canada.‡ The lowest rate of interest at which any loan of New South Wales had been floated up to the end of 1888 was £3 9s. per £100, that being the rate actually payable on the nominal 3½ per cent. loan floated in April, 1888. §

* It was stated in the prospectus that no further borrowing would take place during the current year (1889).

† The proceeds were payable—5 per cent. on application, 10 per cent. on the 31st January, and 85 per cent on the 5th March.

‡ Canada, in June, 1888, succeeded in launching a 3 per cent. loan of £4,000,000 in London, the principal being repayable in 50 years; the average price obtained was £95 1s. per £100, or £94 14s. 10d. *ex* accrued interest. Allowing for expenses, as well as accrued interest, the net price would probably be reduced to about £93 12s., which is equivalent to an annual rate of £3 5s. 3d. per £100, or 3s. 2d. less than that paid by Victoria for her last loan. Canada, which was the first colony to lower the rate of interest to 3½ per cent—viz., in June, 1884—is again the first to lower it to 3 per cent. The equivalent at 3 per cent. interest of the price realized for the Victorian 3½ per cent. loan is about £93 2s. (gross). See also footnote to paragraph 371, *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8.

§ See table following paragraph 369 *post*.

363. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the last four loans floated in London, to which is added, in the last line, a statement of the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the time of floating each loan :—

PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED, 1886 TO 1889.

Particulars.	4 per cent.—Stock. (49 Vict. No. 845.)			£4,600,000, 3½ per cent.— Stock. (52 Vict. No. 989.)
	First issue, £1,500,000.	Second issue, £3,000,000.	Third issue, £1,500,000.	First issue, £3,000,000.
When floated ...	2nd Feb., 1886.	20th Jan., 1887.	10th Jan., 1888.	22nd Jan., 1889.
When repayable ...	1st Oct., 1920.	1st Oct., 1920.	1st Oct., 1920.	1st Oct., 1923.
Minimum price fixed per £100	£101 3 3	£101 6 3	£103 9 11¾	£99 8 10½
Number of tenders ...	643	817	273	401
Amount tendered ...	£10,834,250	£10,191,500	£3,466,800	£6,558,500
Number of successful tenders *	27	62	113	233
Highest tender per £100	£105 15 9	£102 18 9	£108 15 5¾	£103 11 4½
Lowest successful tender per £100	£105 11 9	£102 5 9	£107 17 5¾	£102 10 10½
Gross proceeds average per £100	£105 12 3¼	£102 5 6¾	£108 1 1¼	£102 14 10
Deduct expenses, do. ...	£1 3 3¼	£1 2 9¾	£1 3 0½	†£1 2 10½
Net proceeds, do. ...	£104 9 0	£101 2 9	£106 18 0¾	£101 11 11½
Bank of England mini- mum rate of discount per cent.	3	5	4‡	4§

NOTE —The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest.

364. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June, 1888, including bank charges, brokerage, advertizing, etc., have amounted to £458,833, which figures furnish a proportion of a fraction over 1 per cent. (1·061) on the gross amount (£43,245,700) borrowed to that date. On the loans recently floated, however, the expenses averaged 1·15 per cent. (equal to £1 3s. per £100), as will be seen by figures in the last table. These expenses are made up

* Wholly or partly successful.

† As against this a premium of ½ per cent. on portion of this loan was received on bills drawn on London at 30 days, being equivalent to about 1s. 10d. per £100 on the whole loan.

‡ Followed by a 3½ per cent. rate on the 11th, and a 3 per cent. rate on the 18th January.

§ Two days later it fell to 3½ per cent., and nine days later to 3 per cent. A 5 per cent. rate prevailed in the early part of the month, i.e., prior to the 10th.

Expenses of
floating and
redemption
of loans.

of 5s.* per £100 commission to the Banks for floating, 5s. brokerage, 12s. 6d. composition duty on inscription of stock, payable to the British Government; the balance, viz., 6d., defraying the cost of advertisements and other charges. It should be mentioned that there are other charges, which, as they do not come into operation until the debentures arrive at maturity, are not usually taken into account. These are the Banks' commission (including brokerage) of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for floating the earlier debenture loans, and $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. for the more recent inscribable loans, besides exchange on remittances for redemption of the debentures.

Prices fixed
and ob-
tained for
loans.

365. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture or stock have ranged from 2s. 7d. to as much as £4 11s. above the minimum fixed, the former being the result at the first, and the latter at the last but one of these loans, as is shown in the last column of the following table:—

VICTORIAN LOANS.—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1889.

When Raised.	Price per £100 <i>ex</i> Interest.						Amount above Minimum Obtained.
	Minimum Fixed.			Average Obtained.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1874 ...	90	0	0	90	2	7	0 2 7
1876 ...	93	0	0	94	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1879 ...	96	16	1	97	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880 ...	100	0	0	103	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883 ...	98	13	7	98	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ ...	96	13	3	97	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884 ...	98	2	8	98	5	7	0 2 11
1885 ...	97	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 9
1886 ...	101	3	3	105	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 9 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1887 ...	101	6	3	102	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 19 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1888 ...	103	9	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	108	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1889 ...	99	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	14	10	3 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—The rate of interest is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the loans of 1879 and 1880, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the loan of 1889, and 4 per cent. in all other cases.

Particulars
of loans
floated in
London.

366. Particulars respecting the amounts, due dates of, nominal rates of interest on, and average prices obtained for, the various loans forming part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1889, are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually

* It has been asserted that South Australia saves this commission by floating the loans through the medium of the Agent-General.

available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised ; to which is added, in the last column, the minimum rate of discount, with a view of indicating the state of the money market at the time of floating the respective loans :—

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 to 1889.

Act No.	When Raised.	Amount of Loan.*	When Due.	Nomi- nal Rate of In- terest.	Average price obtained per £100 Debenture.						Actual Rate of Interest per £100†	Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discount at time of Floating.
					Ex Accrued Interest.			Ex Interest and Expenses.† (Net proceeds.)				
		£		Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
36	1859	1,000,000	1883	6	105	1	11 ³ / ₄	104	1	11 ³ / ₄	5 13 9	2 ¹ / ₂
"	"	750,000	"	"	107	17	7 ¹ / ₄	106	17	7 ¹ / ₄	5 9 10	2 ¹ / ₂
"	1860	1,837,500	"	"	104	17	10 ¹ / ₂	103	17	10 ¹ / ₂	5 14 1	4 ¹ / ₂ -5
"	"	812,500	1884	"	103	1	6 ¹ / ₄	102	1	6 ¹ / ₄	5 16 10	6
"	1861	1,000,000	1885	"	102	19	7	101	19	7	5 16 11	2 ¹ / ₂
"	1862	1,600,000	"	"	100	8	11 ³ / ₄	99	8	11 ³ / ₄	6 0 10	4 ¹ / ₂
287	1866	850,000	1891	"	98	4	2 ³ / ₄	97	4	2 ³ / ₄	5 4 0	3
331	1869	588,600	1894	5	100	17	6 ¹ / ₂	99	17	6 ¹ / ₂	4 19 10	3
"	1870	1,518,400	"	"	90	2	7	89	2	7	4 15 3	3-4
468	1874	1,500,000	1899	4	94	16	10 ³ / ₄	93	18	11 ³ / ₄	4 8 1	2
531	1876	3,000,000	1901	"	97	17	5 ¹ / ₂	96	19	2 ¹ / ₂	4 14 0	2 ¹ / ₂
611	1878	457,000	1904	"	103	3	8 ¹ / ₂	102	5	11	4 6 11	2 ¹ / ₂
608	1879	3,000,000	"	4 ¹ / ₂	98	16	8 ¹ / ₂	97	13	7 ¹ / ₂	4 3 0	5-3
"	1880	2,000,000	"	"	97	14	1 ¹ / ₂	96	10	11 ¹ / ₂	4 4 6	4
717	1883	4,000,000	1907	4	98	5	7||	97	2	8 ¹ / ₄	4 3 3	3
739	"	2,000,000§	1908	"	98	18	6 ¹ / ₂ ¶	97	15	9 ¹ / ₂	4 2 5	3 ¹ / ₂
760	1884	{ 2,636,600\$ 1,363,400 }	1913	"	105	12	3 ¹ / ₄	104	9	0	3 15 5	3
805	1885	{ 3,180,620\$ 819,380 }	1919	"	102	5	6 ³ / ₄	101	2	9	3 18 9	5
845	1886	1,500,000	1920	"	108	1	1 ¹ / ₄	106	18	0 ³ / ₄	3 12 9	4
"	1887	3,000,000	"	"	102	14	10	101	11	11 ¹ / ₂	3 8 5	4
"	1888	1,500,000	"	"								
989	1889	3,000,000	1923	3 ¹ / ₂								
	Total	42,914,000**										

NOTE.—All Victorian loans floated prior to 1884 have originally a currency of 25 years ; the loan of 1884 has a currency of 30 years, and the subsequent loans a currency of from 33 to 35 years.

367. It will be noticed that the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent. for all loans floated prior to 1869, when it was reduced to 5 per cent. ; it was further reduced to 4 per cent. in 1874, which rate has, with exceptions in 1879 and 1880, prevailed until 1889, when

Terms upon which loans have been obtained.

* The loans referred to in the first six lines have been paid off by means of more recent loans.
† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1 per cent. See paragraph 364 ante.
‡ Based on the prices given in the previous column. § Redemption loans.
|| It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.
¶ Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia and the supposed probability of war with that country.
** Including redemption loans amounting to £7,817,220, of which £7,000,000 was for loans falling due in London. This being deducted, the net amount borrowed there is reduced to £35,914,000.

a 3½ per cent. loan was floated. It will be seen that the first 4 per cent. loan was floated at a heavy discount, viz., 10 per cent., but the credit of the colony has improved so considerably of recent years, especially since 1885, that a 3½ per cent. loan, floated at the beginning of 1889, brought a premium of nearly £3 per £100 debenture. It should be stated, however, that after the Victorian loan of 1888 was floated, a large advance took place in the value of Australian securities, owing probably for the most part, as will be hereafter shown, to the conversion of British 3 per cents., and the possibility that English trustees might sooner or later be allowed to invest in colonial securites, in consequence of which no less than five of the Australasian colonies—viz., New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, in the order named—have already been able to float 3½ per cent. loans, either at a premium or at a small discount.

Actual rate
of interest
on loans.

368. By the last column but one of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier Victorian loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about 5¾ per cent., the lowest rate being 5½ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. Since that year, however, the credit of the colony has been gradually improving, for the money was secured in 1870—or four years later—for a little less than 5 per cent.; in the early part of 1883 for 4¾ per cent.; in 1885 for 4⅛ per cent.; in 1888 for about 3⅝ per cent., and in 1889 for even less than that rate, which was the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian—or, in fact, any Australasian—loan had yet been raised.

New South
Wales
loans.

369. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales, is taken in substance, as regards the earlier portion, from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, but in the case of the last nine lines the figures were compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents:—

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1888.

Date of Loan.	Years' Currency.	Amount of Loan.	Gross Amount raised.	Average price per £100 less charges etc.*	Nominal Interest per cent.	Actual Interest per £100.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.
1858	30	130,400	125,888	90·59	5	5 13 3
1859	30	818,100	916,778	99·09	5	5 1 3
1860	30	560,900	560,654	99·20	5	5 1 0

* The quotations respecting New South Wales for 1881 and subsequent years were carefully computed in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and are exclusive of accrued interest as well as expenses; but, for the loans prior to 1881, it is believed no allowance has been made for accrued interest or—what amounts to the same thing—for discount on deferred instalments. This is often considerable, and, in the case of the last six loans, varied from something less than £1 to nearly £2 per £100.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1888*—continued.

Date of Loan.	Years' Currency.	Amount of Loan.	Gross Amount raised.	Average price per £100 less charges etc.†	Nominal Interest per cent.	Actual Interest per £100.
		£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1861	30	206,960	205,887	98·85	5	5 1 7
1862	30	495,500	485,391	97·22	5	5 3 10
1863	30	610,000	613,247	99·78	5	5 0 3
1864	30	288,300	287,609	90·01	5	5 1 5
1865	30	292,800	269,974	91·49	5	5 11 6
1866	30	1,001,900	899,216	88·49	5	5 16 4
1867	30	312,800	267,448	84·32	5	5 2 1
1868	30	1,500,000	1,430,204	88·52	5	5 16 4
1869	...	1,000,000	981,655	96·85	5	5 4 2
1870	30	985,100	973,696	97·91	5	5 2 11
1871						
1872	30	406,800	422,666	103·90	5	4 15 0
1873	Inter.	222,284	217,270	97·74	4	4 2 0
1874	Inter.	282,955	268,808	95·00	4	4 5 11
1875	30	1,000,000	900,581	89·12	4	4 13 0
1876	30	901,500	837,180	92·22	4	4 9 4
1879	30	3,249,500	3,099,443	97·81	4	4 2 8
1881	30	2,050,000	2,120,697	101·67†	4	3 18 1†
1882§	{ 30 50	{ 813,700 1,186,300 }	2,042,916	100·10†	4	3 19 11†
1883						
"	50	3,000,000	3,001,067	97·68	4	4 2 3
1884	40	5,500,000	5,152,386	91·17	3½	3 18 11
1885	40	5,500,000	5,042,041	89·01	3½	4 1 3
1886	38	5,500,000	5,247,690	91·99	3½	3 18 0
1888	30	3,500,000	3,626,300	100·86	3½	3 9 0

370. By this table it appears that during the five years ended with 1888, New South Wales has floated six loans amounting in the aggregate to £26,000,000. The loan of 1882 was issued in the form of debentures, but with right of inscription as stock. All previous loans, it is believed, were issued as debentures only, whilst all subsequent loans were issued either as inscribed stock or debentures inscribable as stock. It would appear that as early as 1881 and 1882 New South Wales was able to borrow, allowing for all charges, for less than 4 per cent.—the loan floated in 1881 being set down as costing only £3 18s. 1d. per £100 per annum, although, strange to say, the next two 4 per cent. loans floated in 1883 could only be raised at a discount. The last four loans, it will be observed, were launched nominally at 3½ per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian, and the second British colony || to issue loans bearing a lower

Success of recent New South Wales loans.

* A loan of 3½ millions, having a currency of 29 years, was raised by New South Wales in 1889. The average price realized was £102·4, or, less interest and estimated expenses, £99·82. The actual interest payable would probably be £3 10s. 2d. per £100. See next table.

† See footnote on page 224.

‡ Figures revised and corrected since last publication.

§ The loan of 1882 was issued first as debentures; but, subsequently, power was given to convert into inscribed stock. The debentures unconverted are shown in the upper line.

|| The first one was Canada. See footnote (†) to paragraph 362 ante.

nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate of interest payable on the first three of these, however, was nearer 4 than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., per £100 borrowed; but a considerable improvement took place in the last one, which was floated slightly above par. This was, at the time, the most successful Australian loan floated, its great success being no doubt attributable to the extraordinary demand for Colonial securities in the London money market, owing to a great extent to the proposed, and now accomplished, compulsory conversion of the greater portion of the British 3 per cent. debt, first into $2\frac{3}{4}$, and eventually into $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.; but this has been since, in its turn, eclipsed by the Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1889.

Loans of Australasian colonies, 1888 and 1889.

371. New South Wales issued its first $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan as early as 1884, and it was not until 1888 that nearly all the other Australian colonies followed suit. Victoria and New South Wales, however, have secured the best prices, and each successive loan of those colonies was floated at a higher price than the previous one; whilst the lowest real rate of interest secured—based on the price realized, *ex* interest,—is £3 7s. 4d. per £100 for the Victorian loan of January, 1889. The following are the particulars of the Australasian loans floated during the years 1888 and 1889, up to the end of July of the latter year:—

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN 1888 AND 1889.

Colony.	Date.	Amount.	Currency of Loans.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price obtained per £100 Debenture		Comparative Rates of Interest per £100.*
					Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	
	1888.	£	Years.	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	Jan.	1,500,000	33	4	108 11 $1\frac{1}{2}$	108 1 $1\frac{1}{4}$	3 11 11
New South Wales	April	3,500,000	30	$3\frac{1}{2}$	103 12 2	102 4 3	3 8 1
New Zealand ...	June	2,000,000	41	4	95 15 7	96 11 5	4 3 7
Queensland ...	July	2,500,000	36	$3\frac{1}{2}$	95 2 9	94 6 11	3 15 10
	1889.						
Victoria ...	Jan.	3,000,000	35	$3\frac{1}{2}$	103 6 0	102 14 10	3 7 4
South Australia	,,	1,317,800†	40	$3\frac{1}{2}$	100 1 10	99 4 6	3 10 9
Tasmania ...	April	1,000,000	30 to 50‡	$3\frac{1}{2}$	98 5 8	97 15 0	3 12 5
New South Wales	July	3,500,000	29	$3\frac{1}{2}$	102 8 0	101 4 5	3 8 8§
Western Australia	July	100,000	45	4	108 15 3	108 1 11	3 12 9

NOTE.—Amongst other British Colonies the most remarkable recent loans are as follow:—Canada, in June, 1888, a 3 per cent. loan for £4,000,000 of 50 years' currency, realized £94 14s. 10d. *ex* interest, equivalent to interest at rate of £3 4s. 3d. per £100. Cape of Good Hope, in January, 1889, a 4 per cent. loan for £520,000 of 45 years' currency, but redeemable after 27 years at option of Government, realized £108 13s., *ex* interest, equivalent to interest at the rate of £3 12s. 4d.

* These calculations are based on the prices *ex* accrued interest shown in the previous column, but not *ex* expenses also, as it was impossible to obtain a statement of these from some of the colonies; the rates for Victoria and New South Wales are, therefore, somewhat lower than those given in previous tables.

† At first only £553,700 was taken up at an average price of £100 4s. 5d., but the balance of the loan was, it is believed, subsequently disposed of on the terms of the original prospectus.

‡ Repayable at the option of the Government at any time after 30 years on giving 12 months' notice.

§ Less estimated expenses, the rate would be £3 10s. 2d. per £100.

372. The expense of floating the loans of New South Wales has lately been much greater than that of floating the loans of Victoria. Thus, the expense of floating Victorian loans averages £1 3s. per £100 debenture, but it varies from £1 2s. to over £1 14s. in the case of New South Wales—the average being £1 9s. 7d. The following table contains a statement of the average expense of floating loans in the two colonies during the eight years ended with 1889:—

Cost of float-
ing loans
of Victoria
and New
South
Wales com-
pared.

EXPENSES OF FLOATING LOANS OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1882 TO 1889.*

Year.	Amount of Loan.		Expenses per £100 Debenture or Stock in—			
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.		New South Wales.	
	£	£	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1882		2,000,000		...		1 1 9
1883 (1st loan)	4,000,000	3,000,000	1	3	1	1 1 10
„ (2nd loan)	2,000,000	3,000,000	1	3	2	1 6 5
1884	4,000,000	5,500,000	1	2	11	1 11 2
1885	4,000,000	5,500,000	1	2	9	1 14 5
1886	1,500,000	5,500,000	1	3	3	1 13 0
1887	3,000,000	..	1	2	10	...
1888	1,500,000	3,500,000	1	3	1	1 7 11
1889	3,000,000	...	1	2	11	...
Total	23,000,000	28,000,000	1	3	0	1 9 7

373. The annual charge per million made by the Bank of England for the inscription and management of the stock of New South Wales is £600 for the first ten millions, and £500 for the second ten millions; whereas the annual charge per million made by the London and Westminster Bank for the same services rendered to the Government of Victoria is only £500 for the first ten millions, £450 for the second ten millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.

Annual cost
of manag-
ing stock of
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

374. As there can be no doubt that the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. G. J. Goschen) to reduce the interest on the National Debt of the United Kingdom,† has had a marked effect in raising the values of Colonial Government Securities, a short account of the details of Mr. Goschen's scheme will be given. At the end of March, 1888, the National Debt stood in round numbers at 706 millions sterling, the various denominations of which will be found in the following table:—

National
Debt of the
United
Kingdom.

* See also table following paragraph 364 ante.
† The details of this proposal were laid before the House of Commons on the 9th March, 1888.

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1888.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments (included in previous column).
	£	£
FUNDED DEBT—		
3 per Cents. (Consols)	322,681,033	40,325,271
New 3 per Cents.	166,399,043	28,526,007
Reduced 3 per Cents.	68,912,433	15,552,694
New 3½ per Cents.	225,746	5,935
2¾ per Cents.	4,647,799*	615,393
2½ per Cents.	33,228,820	12,666,522
Debt to Banks of England and Ireland	13,645,869	...
Terminable Annuities	78,449,230	67,862,837
Exchequer Bills.	5,150,200)	4,943,100
Exchequer Bonds	3,589,900)	
Treasury Bills	8,645,000	...
Deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Accounts	570,170	...
Total Debt	706,145,243†	170,497,759

NOTE.—The information in this table has been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1889, page 65.

Mr. Gos-
chen's
scheme
reducing
interest on
British
National
Debt.

375. The stocks affected by the reduction are those in the first three lines of the table, amounting in all to 558 millions sterling,‡ all bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent., viz., Consols, 322½ millions; New Three per Cents., 166½ millions; and Reduced Three per Cents., 69 millions. The holders of these stocks were asked to consent to their conversion into new stock, bearing interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent. for fourteen years, and after that period at the rate of 2½ per cent.; and those holders who declined or neglected to signify such consent were paid off at par. The New Threes could have been paid off at any time, without notice, but the holders of Consols and of Reduced Threes were entitled to receive twelve months' notice,§ in consideration of their foregoing which they were paid a premium of ¼ per cent. The new stock is guaranteed against redemption for a period of 35 years, viz., until the 5th April, 1923. It may be remarked that in 1887 the price of Consols ranged from 99⅞

* Created in 1884-5.
† Exclusive of £26,558,959 raised for local reproductive works. Formerly this was included.
‡ The whole of this amount, with the exception of £41,250,000 had been voluntarily converted by the bondholders up to the 21st March, 1889.
§ This notice, which was duly given, was to expire on the 6th July, 1889.

to $103\frac{3}{4}$. The following interesting account of the scheme is taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence**:—

“In March, 1888, Mr. Goschen brought forward in the House of Commons his scheme for the conversion of the National Debt. The then amounts of the funds were as follows:—New Three per Cents., £166,000,000; Reduced, £69,000,000; and Consols, £357,000,000. The Consols and Reduced could only be paid off after a year's notice, and in sums of £500,000. The New Threes, the same which endured conversion in 1844 and 1854, could be paid off without notice in any amount. But by the terms of their creation they were liable and subject to redemption after the year 1874, but there was nothing to imply that they must be paid off all at one time. The New Threes were to be dealt with almost precisely as Mr. Goulburn did with the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. in 1844.

“The Government agreed that no alternatives should be offered, but that an attempt should be made to secure ‘one great stock in the interests of all,’ going ‘automatically down’ from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rejecting the proposal to convert into $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at one bound, the Government determined, in the interests of the annuitants, to give the holders of Consols, Reduced, and New Threes, a term of one year at 3 per cent., and 14 years at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., descending automatically to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 20 years. With the view of inducing the holders of Consols and Reduced Threes, who were entitled to one year's notice before redemption, to convert at once, it was proposed, in consideration of their foregoing such right, to pay them a bonus of five shillings upon every £100 worth of stock which they might bring in for conversion. In the case of New Threes, assent to conversion was assumed unless dissent was expressed. In the case of Consols and Reduced Threes, assent to conversion was required.

“The Banks of England and Ireland were empowered to pay to recognized agents a brokerage of one shilling and sixpence per cent. on Consols and Reduced Threes brought in by them for conversion.

“In the case of the dividends on Consols, which were payable on the 5th of January and the 5th of July, a payment of fifteen shillings for interest was made on the 5th of April, and provision was made for the payment of future dividends quarterly at the new rate.

“Mr. Goschen estimated the advantages which would arise to the Revenue from this conversion, as follows:—

By the conversion of New Threes:

- (a) Immediately, *i.e.*, in 1889—£410,000 per annum.
- (b) Subsequently, *i.e.*, in 1903—£820,000 „

By the conversion of Consols, New Threes, and Reduced:

- (a) Immediately, *i.e.*, in 1889—£1,400,000 per annum.
- (b) Subsequently, *i.e.*, in 1903—£2,800,000 „

“Mr. Goschen's courageous and statesmanlike proposals were held by all classes to be irresistible, and by the exercise of great tact and discrimination in dealing with the few objections which were raised to his plan, most holders were brought to believe that conversion was now inevitable. So soon as this consensus of opinion in favour of conversion made itself felt no further serious resistance was offered, and without delay or difficulty the policy of the Government proved successful, and ‘one great stock in the interests of all’ has thus been created. The new $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. consolidated stock is now known as ‘Goschen's,’ a just tribute to one of the most notable financial operations of modern times.”

376. The following table shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of each of the seven years ended

Debts of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* See that work for 1889; page 8.

with 1887 ; also the number of years' revenue the debt was equal to in each year :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.				
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.			Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£	s.	d.	
Victoria ...	1881	22,426,502	25	9	7	4·32
	1882	22,103,202	24	11	1	3·95
	1883	24,308,175	26	7	5	4·33
	1884	27,526,667	29	1	11	4·64
	1885	28,628,588	29	9	7	4·55
	1886	30,114,203	30	0	5	4·65
	1887	33,127,382	31	19	5	4·92
New South Wales ...	1881	16,924,019	21	14	8	2·52
	1882	18,721,219	23	1	9	2·53
	1883	21,632,459	25	4	5	3·34
	1884	30,101,959	33	6	0	4·23
	1885	35,564,259	37	2	8	4·69
	1886	41,034,249	40	19	1	5·43
	1887	40,995,350	39	6	2	4·78
Queensland ...	1881	13,245,150	58	7	1	6·55
	1882	13,125,350	52	17	5	6·24
	1883	14,907,850	51	17	2	5·77
	1884	16,419,850	52	19	6	6·14
	1885	19,320,850	61	4	10	6·80
	1886	20,820,850	60	15	5	7·41
	1887	23,320,850	63	11	1	7·69
South Australia ...	1881	11,196,800	38	3	6	5·16
	1882	12,472,600	42	9	10	5·98
	1883	13,891,900	45	12	5	6·74
	1884	15,473,800	49	9	5	7·64
	1885	17,020,900	54	6	2	7·37
	1886	18,340,200	58	12	10	9·28
	1887	19,168,500	60	7	8	9·52
Western Australia ...	1881	511,000	17	0	6	2·01
	1882	511,000	16	12	2	2·04
	1883	611,000	19	5	6	1·93
	1884	765,000	23	4	3	2·64
	1885	1,288,100	36	12	4	3·99
	1886	1,286,000	32	9	9	3·31
	1887	1,280,700	30	2	10	3·39
Tasmania ...	1881	2,003,000	16	16	10	3·96
	1882	2,050,600	16	14	10	3·72
	1883	2,385,600	18	18	0	4·24
	1884	3,202,300	24	10	7	5·83
	1885	3,357,000	25	1	10	5·88
	1886	4,026,720	29	6	11	7·08
	1887	4,109,370	28	16	10	6·91

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
New Zealand*	1881	29,659,111	59 4 2	7·89
	1882	30,235,711	58 8 1	7·72
	1883	31,385,411	58 0 6	8·11
	1884	32,860,982	58 4 8	8·86
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 3	8·74
	1886	37,587,776	63 15 6	10·20
	1887	38,225,537	63 7 1	11·04

NOTE.—The following colonies have floated loans in London since the 31st December, 1887:—Victoria, £1,500,000 in January, 1888, and £3,000,000 in January, 1889; New South Wales, £3,500,000 in April, 1888, and £3,500,000 in July, 1889; Queensland, £2,500,000 in July, 1888; South Australia, £1,317,800 early in 1889; Western Australia, £100,000 in July, 1889; Tasmania, £1,000,000 in April, 1889; New Zealand, £2,000,000 in June, 1888. For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1888, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet at the commencement of the second volume), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the sixteen years 1873 to 1888; also table following paragraph 371 *ante*, and Appendix A. *post*.

377. In 1887, as compared with the previous year, New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand show a decrease of indebtedness per head, but an increase amounting to from £2 to £3 per head occurred in the other colonies. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily-indebted colonies in proportion to population were Queensland, which now stands first, and New Zealand, both with over £63; and next South Australia, with over £60 per head. Victoria, in proportion to population, was only half as heavily indebted as any of these, and was, moreover, less heavily indebted than any other of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia and Tasmania. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily indebted colony being placed first:—

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Queensland. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. New Zealand. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 3. South Australia. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. New South Wales. | |

* New Zealand, as a set-off against the debt, has an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1887, to £3,271,502. The net liability was thus £34,954,035, or £57 18s. 8d. per head, and was equal to 10·09 times the revenue. The sinking funds in the other colonies are of no great importance.

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of revenue to debt.

378. The public debts of the different colonies varied, in 1887, from an amount equal to 11 years' revenue in New Zealand, and 9½ years' revenue in South Australia, to a sum equal to 3½ years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favourable, position in this respect than any of the colonies, except New South Wales and Western Australia, her debt being equal to her revenue for not quite 5 years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE TO PUBLIC DEBT.

1. New Zealand.

2. South Australia.

3. Queensland.

4. Tasmania.
5. Victoria.

6. New South Wales.

7. Western Australia.

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

379. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the continent of Australia was nearly 118 millions, being 6½ millions more than in 1886; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was over 160 millions sterling, being 7 millions more than in 1886. The following are the exact figures for 1887, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits:—

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1887.*

	PUBLIC DEBT.				
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£	s.	d.	Per cent.
Continent of Australia	117,892,782	42	0	4	5·68
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	160,227,689	45	2	3	6·46

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

380. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by £3 2s. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that, although in proportion to population, Tasmania is the most lightly, New Zealand is, next to Queensland, the most heavily, indebted colony of the group.

* For later figures, see Appendix A. *post*.

381. During the year 1887, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by 7 millions—or nearly 5 per cent., but the amount per head of population increased by only 8s. During the fourteen years ended with 1887, the public debt increased by one hundred and seventeen and a half millions—or nearly fourfold—whilst the proportion per head was much more than doubled. The debt also, in the same fourteen years, increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1873 it was equal to the income of the colonies for only about three and a half years, in 1887 it was equal to their income for six and a half years. This is shown by the following figures :—

Increase of debt in Australasia in thirteen years.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1887.

Year.					Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
					£	£ s. d.	
1873	...	...	...	...	42,672,423	20 7 1	3·46
1885	...	...	...	...	140,970,119	42 13 10	5·87
1886	...	...	...	...	153,209,998	44 14 3	6·52
1887	...	...	...	...	160,227,689	45 2 3	6·46
Increase 1873-87	...	...	...	...	117,555,266	24 15 2	3·00
„ 1887	...	...	...	...	7,017,691	0 8 0	- 0·06†

382. The purposes for which the public debts of the Australasian colonies were incurred may be classified under three heads—(1.) Works yielding direct revenue, including all immediately reproductive works, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, harbour and river improvements, etc.; (2.) Other works of a permanent character not returning direct revenue—including roads and bridges, defence works, school buildings, and other public works and buildings; (3.) Miscellaneous—including introduction of immigrants, war debts, amounts borrowed to cover deficiencies in revenue, and amounts unapportioned to their proper heads. In the following table the debt of each colony is classified under these three heads :—

Classification of debts of Australasian colonies.

* In 1873, the population was 2,096,560; in 1885, 3,302,174; in 1886, 3,426,562; and in 1887, 3,551,751.
† Decrease.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES WERE INCURRED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1887)

Purposes for which Incurred.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.*
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways ..	25,413,206	29,989,750	13,127,799	10,891,728	816,147	1,771,928	13,362,424
Electric Telegraphs ..	..	693,509	745,207	826,030	170,156	90,971	561,963
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	5,007,650	3,472,882	472,115	2,729,500	..	..	559,941
Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses and Docks	626,019	1,650,942	1,430,193	1,364,313	..	1,079,338	822,125†
Total	31,046,875	35,807,083	15,775,314	15,811,571	986,303	2,942,237	15,306,453
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.							
Roads and Bridges ..	108,042	556,414	731,885	1,323,284	48,822	..	3,363,551
Defence Works ..	100,000	528,867	137,390	187,220	..	97,073	429,719†
School Buildings ..	1,105,557	50,000	..‡	674,000§	..	110,428	..
Other Public Works and Buildings	766,908	1,021,317	1,332,685	471,425	125,478	506,577	2,006,867
Total	2,080,507	2,156,598	2,251,960	2,655,929	174,300	714,078	5,800,137
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
Immigration ..	..	569,930	2,379,447	..	..	235,714	2,133,669
Deficiencies in Revenue (including Treasury Bonds)	..	..	397,440	100,000	..	146,871	218,500
Balance { Other Services ..	..	1,385,086||	633,618	601,000¶	..	70,470**	1,185,703††
Unapportioned‡‡ ..	..	1,076,653	1,883,071	..	120,097	..	13,581,070
Total .. ..	..	3,031,669	5,293,576	701,000	120,097	453,055	17,118,947
Grand Total ..	33,127,382	40,995,350	23,320,850	19,168,500	1,280,700	4,109,370	38,225,537

Purposes for which debts of Australasian colonies were contracted.

383. The major portion of the public debt of each of the Australasian colonies was contracted for the purpose of railway construction, but smaller amounts were borrowed for water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbour and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1887, New South Wales had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any other colony, the amount being nearly £30,000,000, as against

* The figures for New Zealand represent not the whole, but the bulk of the expenditure out of loans (i.e., the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870, the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan); it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamps duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1887, which comprises the old provincial loans, of which particulars are not available, has been entered as "Unapportioned."

† In New Zealand, portions of the expenditure on "Defence Works" are included under the head of "Harbours, etc.," and "Unapportioned."

‡ Included with "Other Public Works."

§ Including other buildings.

|| Consisting of "Repayment of Loans," £1,335,230, and Public Works in Queensland when it formed part of New South Wales, £49,856. The former amount should properly have been distributed under the purposes for which the original loan was raised.

¶ Consisting of General Public Works for Northern Territory.

** Debentures redeemed, amounting to £74,000, have been deducted from the amount returned for "Other Services," since the purposes were not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised.

†† Including £1,141,283 land purchases (presumably from the Maoris).

‡‡ Consisting chiefly of unexpended balances, except in the case of New Zealand. See first footnote *supra*.

£25,400,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Victoria, over £13,000,000 by Queensland, and nearly £11,000,000 by South Australia. The amount set down as having been borrowed by New Zealand for railway construction is nearly £13,400,000, but the purposes for which £13,600,000* of the debt—consisting chiefly of old provincial debts—(about a third of the whole New Zealand debt)—were contracted are not accurately known, and possibly some portion of this may have been devoted to railways, although not a large amount, as the total cost of railways in New Zealand, up to the end of 1887 is returned as £13,353,000, or about the same as the amount known to have been borrowed for railway construction. Victoria has borrowed more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being £5,000,000, as against nearly £3,500,000 borrowed by New South Wales, and £2,700,000 borrowed by South Australia for the same object. No portion of the public debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration, but up to the end of 1887, Queensland and New Zealand had each borrowed over two millions for immigration purposes, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania had borrowed smaller sums.

384. Ninety-four per cent. of the Victorian public debt was incurred for the purpose of being expended upon revenue-producing public works, which is a larger proportion than in any of the other colonies. This is shown by the following figures, which give the proportion so incurred in each colony:—

Order of colonies in respect to borrowings for reproductive works.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEBT INCURRED FOR REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Victoria ...	93·72	5. Tasmania ...	71·60
2. New South Wales ...	87·34	6. Queensland ...	67·64
3. South Australia ...	82·49	7. New Zealand ...	40·04†
4. Western Australia ...	77·01		

385. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1887, over four-fifths was for railways and other reproductive works, nearly 8 per cent. was for other works of a permanent character, and, with the exception of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which was unapportioned, the balance was spent on immigration and other services. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

* Including unspent balances of loan moneys at the end of the year, and the old provincial debts of New Zealand taken over by the Central Government amounting to over 11 millions. It is now impossible to determine accurately the purposes for which the latter amount was contracted; it is probable that a considerable portion of it was spent in carrying on wars with the Maoris.

† The purposes for which a large portion of the New Zealand debt was incurred cannot now be determined. See last footnote and paragraph to which it relates.

colonies combined, the proportion for reproductive works is considerably less, but the proportions for immigration and other purposes are considerably more than those for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA
WERE CONTRACTED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1887.)

Purposes for which debt was contracted.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.				
Railways and Tramways ...	80,238,630	68·06	95,372,982	59·52
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,434,902	2·06	3,087,836	1·93
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	11,682,147	9·91	12,242,088	7·64
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, and Docks	5,071,467	4·31	6,972,930	4·35
Total ...	99,427,146	84·34	117,675,836	73·44
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Roads and Bridges ...	2,768,447	2·35	6,131,998	3·83
Defence Works ...	953,477	·81	1,480,269	·92
School Buildings ...	1,829,557	1·55	1,939,985	1·21
Other Public Works and Buildings	3,767,813	3·20	6,281,257	3·92
Total ...	9,319,294	7·91	15,833,509	9·88
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Immigration ...	2,949,377	2·50	5,318,760	3·32
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury Bonds)	497,440	·42	862,811	·54
Balance { Other Services ...	2,619,704	2·22	3,875,882	2·42
Unapportioned ...	3,079,821	2·61	16,660,891	10·40
Total ...	9,146,342	7·75	26,718,344	16·68
Grand Total...	117,892,782	100·00	160,227,689	100·00

Public debts
of British
dominions.

386. The next table shows the amounts of public debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony, also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied by in order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1887.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom ...	£ 705,575,073‡	£ s. d. 18 14 7	7·86
Malta ...	78,368	0 9 9	·36
ASIA.			
India ...	185,671,156	0 17 7	2·41
Ceylon ...	2,250,114	0 15 0	2·11
Straits Settlements ...	32,600	0 1 3	·05
Protected Malay States ...	94,297	0 6 3	·19
Hong Kong ...	200,000	0 18 9	·67
AFRICA.			
Mauritius ...	740,600	2 0 3	1·08
Natal ...	4,035,126	8 9 2	5·08
Cape of Good Hope ...	22,518,002	16 7 0	7·12
St. Helena ...	4,250	0 16 8	·53
Lagos ...	Nil	...	...
Sierra Leone ...	36,486	0 9 9	·60
AMERICA.			
Canada ...	46,708,515§	9 9 9	6·36
Newfoundland ...	626,050	3 2 7	2·52
Bermuda ...	10,114	0 15 2	·37
British Guiana ...	446,700	1 12 3	·96
Honduras ...	23,451	0 15 8	·54
West Indies—			
Bahamas ...	83,126	1 14 4	1·72
Jamaica ...	1,567,851	2 11 7	2·59
St. Lucia ...	113,700	2 13 9	2·84
St. Vincent ...	15,720	0 7 0	·53
Barbados ...	30,100	0 3 4	·18
Grenada ...	23,975	0 9 11	·51
Tobago ...	800	0 0 9	·09
St. Christopher)			
Nevis ...)	12,100	0 5 5	·31
Antigua ...	21,271	0 12 2	·48
Montserrat ...	3,900	0 6 8	·67
Dominica ...	13,400	0 9 1	·85
Trinidad ...	562,440	3 1 4	1·23
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand||	160,227,689	45 2 3	6·46
Fiji ...	265,389	2 2 7	4·09
Total ...	1,131,992,363	4 5 3	5·41

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 103 *ante*.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 279 *ante*.

‡ For particulars as to the rates of interest on various portions of the British Debt, see paragraph 374 *ante*.

§ “Net liabilities of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, after deducting the assets.” This expression is not exactly understood. If the Australasian colonies were to deduct the assets (reproductive works constructed) the debt would probably be wiped out altogether.

|| For public debts and amounts per head and proportion of debt to revenue in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 376 *ante*.

Indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

387. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,132 millions sterling; that $705\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or nearly two-thirds, of this amount is owing by Great Britain herself; 185½ millions by India; 160 millions, or one-seventh of the whole, by the Australasian colonies; and the remainder, 81 millions, by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies.

Indebted-
ness per
head of
British
dominions.

388. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is about two and a half times as large as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of New Zealand, Queensland, or South Australia is more than three times as large as the indebtedness per head of the United Kingdom; whilst that of New South Wales is twice as large, and that of Victoria is larger by more than one-half. The two first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily-indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada—which moreover includes its provincial debts—is considerably less than one-third of that of Australasia. It is stated, however, that the figures given for the former represent the net debt, after deducting assets, so that the gross debt may be much larger.

Proportion
of debts to
revenues
of British
dominions.

389. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is much larger than that of any of her dependencies, of which the Cape of Good Hope stands first in this respect; but, with this exception, there is no possession in which the debt is so high a multiple of its revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues. The proportion in Canada, however, does not fall far short of that in Australasia.

Increased
indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

390. During the year 1887 the public indebtedness of the British dominions fell off by £10,800,000, there having been a reduction of $30\frac{3}{4}$ millions* in the debt of the United Kingdom; but, on the other hand, an increased amount of eleven millions was borrowed by India, seven millions by Australasia, and one million by Canada.

British
National
Debt, 1857
to 1887.

391. A gradual but continuous diminution has taken place in the national indebtedness of the United Kingdom; this reduction in the last 30 years has amounted to 126 millions sterling. The decrease

* Of this decrease, however, about $26\frac{1}{2}$ millions is accounted for by now deducting from the debt the amount borrowed for local reproductive works, which was formerly included.

from period to period is shown by the following figures, which indicate the amount of the debt at the end of various financial years:—

PUBLIC DEBT* OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1857 TO 1887.

Debt at the end of each Financial Year.†			Debt at the end of each Financial Year.†		
£			£		
1857-8	...	831,532,535	1877-8	...	772,151,725
1862-3	...	821,992,158	1882-3	...	754,455,270
1867-8	...	799,839,663	1887-8	...	705,575,073
1872-3	...	779,222,110			

392. The public debts of Foreign countries at the latest dates are next shown, so far as the information is available. The calculations as to the amount of indebtedness per head and the multiple of the revenue of each country have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.†	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.	
Austria-Hungary ...	1887	406,689,§	9 17 8	5·53
Belgium ...	1887-8	78,217,	13 4 8	6·27
Denmark ...	1887-8	10,723,||	5 2 3	3·59
France	1888	949,124,	24 16 8	7·29
Germany ...	1887-8	407,968,¶	8 14 2	3·24
Greece	1887	23,649,	11 19 0	8·00
Holland ...	1887	91,263,	20 10 1	9·27
Italy	1885-6	454,959,	15 3 11	7·65
Portugal ...	1886-7	115,384,	26 15 11	15·09
Roumania ...	1887	30,337,	5 10 4	5·49

* Funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and capital value of terminable annuities in 3 per cent. stock, at par.

† Financial Year ends on the 31st March.

‡ For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 108 *ante*.

§ This amount is made up of £240,941,000, general debt of the whole empire; £53,883,000, special debt of Austria proper; and £111,865,000, special debt of Hungary.

|| Denmark has State investments amounting to £4,800,000, or nearly half the total debt; it has also a Reserve Fund of £990,000 to meet sudden emergencies.

¶ This amount is made up of the debt of the Empire, £35,761,023 (including Treasury Bills) in 1888-9, together with the debts of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,334,175 in 1887; Anhalt, £243,770 in 1887; Baden, £17,222,470 in 1886; Bavaria, £2,268,125 in 1886; Brunswick, £3,659,530 in 1886; Hamburg, £9,708,350 in 1886; Hesse, £1,805,539 in 1887; Lippe, £48,645 in 1887; Lübeck, £729,750 in 1887; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £1,178,500 in 1887; Oldenburg, £1,871,570 in 1886; Prussia, £209,095,650 in 1887-8; Reuss-Greiz, £22,527 in 1887; Reuss-Schleiz, £72,778 in 1887; Saxe-Altenburg, £52,538 in 1887; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £384,920 in 1887; Saxe-Meiningen, £609,750 in 1886; Saxe-Weimar, £292,838 in 1886; Saxony, £32,203,070 in 1887; Schaumburg-Lippe, £25,500 in 1887; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £230,350 in 1887; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £190,937 in 1887; Waldeck, £116,280 in 1887; and Würtemberg, £21,202,576 in 1887. A large proportion of the debts of the German States was contracted for the construction of railways. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire," there exist various invested funds amounting to £35,968,828. Deductions have been made where possible, so as to prevent sums being included twice over, thus appearing in both the Imperial and the State revenues.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE— <i>continued.</i>		£	£ s. d.	
Russia	1886	518,919,†	4 19 7	6·25
Spain	1886-7	260,000,	15 1 10	7·52
Sweden and Norway ...	1886-7	19,443,‡	2 19 3	2·73
Switzerland	1887	1,467,§	0 12 0	·70
Turkey... ..	1878	292,830,||	13 6 8	19·95
ASIA.				
Japan	1887	49,085,	1 5 9	3·15
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1887	102,779,	15 2 0	10·45
Tunis	1884	5,000,¶	0 8 5	6·60
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1887	32,758,	9 10 9	3·09
Brazil	1885	93,666,	1 0 7	7·05
Mexico	1886	42,079,	4 0 5	6·35
Peru	1884	50,000,**	16 13 11	31·69
United States	1887	258,371,	4 13 0	3·24

Gross
amount
of debt in
different
countries.

393. The public debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any other country in the world except France, which is the larger by £244,000,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Spain, the United States, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.††

Amount of
debt per
head in
different
countries.

394. In proportion to population, the most heavily-indebted independent countries are Portugal and France, which are, however, in this respect, far behind all the Australasian colonies.‡‡ The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Portugal and France, also less than Holland, but larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

* See footnote (†) on page 239.

† Including the debt bearing no interest, consisting of bank note circulation amounting to £69,496,000; also Treasury bonds to the amount of £24,000,000; also the Railway debt (guaranteed by the State), amounting to £125,295,000. According to the *London Statist*, the debt of Russia was increased by nearly £200,000,000 during a recent decade.

‡ This amount is made up of £13,656,012, debt of Sweden; and £5,786,883, debt of Norway.

§ The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £12,000,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £2,200,000.

|| Consisting of foreign debt, £217,830,000, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

¶ Exclusive of a floating debt of at least £702,000.

** Exclusive of £14,000,000 Government paper in circulation.

†† See table following paragraph 386 *ante*.

‡‡ See table following paragraph 376 *ante*.

395. According to the table, Peru is very much more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debt of that country, and the debts of Turkey, Portugal, Egypt, Holland and Greece, are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom* is to its revenue. The united debts of the Australasian colonies* are much smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of Italy, Spain, France, or Brazil, as well as those of the countries previously so mentioned, are to their respective revenues; whilst such proportion in Australasia closely approximates to that in Russia, Belgium or Mexico.

Proportion
of debt to
revenue in
different
countries.

396. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian colonies with that of other countries, it cannot be borne in mind too distinctly that whereas the latter was mainly incurred for war purposes, the former was, as already pointed out, almost entirely contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works of a reproductive character.

Objects of
Austral-
asian and
other debts.

397. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the *Local Government Act* (38 Vict. No. 506) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed—except in the case of cities, which have additional powers†—is not to exceed ten times their average annual net income during the three years prior to the raising of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1888, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £663,973, towards the redemption of which £78,570 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony‡ :—

Municipal
debt.

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1888.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Number of Districts which had Loans outstanding.	Total amount of outstanding Loans.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	41	£ 1,787,763
Shires	35	274,564
Total	76	2,062,327

* See table following paragraph 386 *ante*.

† Under the *Local Government Act Amendment Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), section 26.

‡ See table following paragraph 346 *ante*, also footnote (||) to that table.

Increase in
municipal
borrowings.

398. In 1888, as compared with 1887, the number of municipalities which had outstanding loans increased by 3, made up of 4 shires, less 1 borough. The total increase in the amount outstanding was £354,075; of which £276,580 was due to the borrowings of cities, towns or boroughs, and £77,495 to those of shires. The municipal debt has nearly trebled itself in the last five years.

Rates of
interest
paid by
municipalities.

399. The interest payable by municipalities amounts to £103,952 per annum, the rates ranging from 4 to 8 per cent. The average rate paid by cities, towns, and boroughs is 4·99 per cent., that by shires 5·39 per cent. The following are the amounts borrowed by the two classes of municipalities at each rate of interest:—

RATES OF INTEREST ON MUNICIPAL LOANS, 1888.

Rate of Interest.	Loans outstanding in—		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
4	150,000	...	150,000
4½	325,000	...	325,000
5	1,039,462	195,550	1,235,012
5¼	...	1,000	1,000
6	248,426	50,000	298,426
6½	19,950	6,800	26,750
7	3,775	16,834	20,609
7½	...	1,200	1,200
8	1,150	3,180	4,330
Total ...	1,787,763	274,564	2,062,327

Harbour
Trust
loans.

400. The borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbour Trust were limited prior to 1888 (under Act 47 Vict. No. 763) to £1,000,000, but by an Act (52 Vict. No. 994) passed in December, 1888, these powers were increased to £2,000,000.* Up to the end of 1888 the loans raised amounted to £1,000,000, of which one half bore interest at the rate of 5 per cent., one fourth at 4½ per cent., and the remaining fourth at 4 per cent. The last instalment amounting to £250,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and having a currency of 30 years, was offered in London in the form of debentures on the 7th November, 1888. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £101; the amount tendered was £436,100, ranging from the minimum to £105 ls., and the average price realized was £101 16s.,

* For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, see paragraph 336 ante.

which includes £1 15s 5d. interest which had accrued from the 1st July, 1888. The price *ex* interest was thus £100 0s. 7d., or slightly above par. The leading particulars of the various loans floated are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST LOANS.

When raised.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual Rate of Interest per £100.
				Gross.	<i>Ex</i> Accrued Interest.	<i>Ex</i> Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883	250,000	1908	5	101 6 6	100 6 9	98 19 8	5 1 5
1884	250,000	1909	5	106 13 2	105 10 0	105 0 11	4 13 1
1886	250,000	1915	4½	105 7 8	103 5 6	102 1 7*	4 7 6
1888	250,000	1918	4	101 16 0	100 0 7	98 17 2	4 1 4
Total	1,000,000†						

401. The tramways in Melbourne and its principal suburbs are constructed by a Trust, consisting of delegates elected annually by the municipalities interested, called The Melbourne Tramways Trust. By the original Act creating this corporation, the Trust was authorized to raise all money required for the construction of tramways, as well as for the expenses of the Trust, by means of debentures secured on the lines constructed, also on the resources of the municipalities represented, in the proportion of the length and cost of the tramways within their respective limits. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, to which the lines when completed were to be leased for a period of 30 years (subsequently increased to 32 years), are required to pay to the Trust the annual interest, also a yearly percentage to form a sinking fund calculated to extinguish the loan by the end of the lease. Owing to objections raised by the London Stock Exchange, however, further Acts‡ were passed limiting the borrowing powers of the Trust—first to £1,200,000, and subsequently to £1,500,000; securing the debentures on the property as well as on the revenues of the municipalities interested; and making the latter jointly and severally liable for the amount borrowed. Although the security offered was thus of the very best character, it was some time apparently before its true value was appreciated in London, as is evident by the low price obtained for

Tramways
Trust
loans.

* The stamp duty payable to the British Government was raised between the floating of this and the previous loan from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; otherwise the net price for this and each of the succeeding loans would have been 7s. 6d. higher than the amount stated.

† Whilst these pages were passing through the press, viz., on the 2nd July, 1889, a further 4 per cent. loan of £500,000, due in 1919, was floated in London at a gross average price of £102 7s. 7d. per £100, or £101 12s. 1d. *ex* accrued interest.

‡ 48 Vict. No. 783; 49 Vict. No. 836; and 51 Vict. No. 952.

the first issue as compared with the higher price for the later issues. The last instalment, viz., £50,000, was raised early in July, 1889, the borrowing of the full amount authorized, viz., £1,500,000, all bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being thus completed. The particulars of the various loans, together with the prices realized, are given in the following table* :—

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST LOANS— $4\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT.

Year.	Amount of Interest.	When due.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual rate of Interest.
			Gross.	Ex Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	500,000	1914	100 2 10	98 2 7	97 6 6	4 13 5
1886	500,000	„	...	...	101 15 0†	4 7 10
1887	200,000	„	106 6 8	105 16 8	104 13 3	4 4 1
1888	250,000	1916	109 15 11	109 5 4	108 2 1	4 0 4
1889	50,000	„	110 4 8	109 14 2	108 8 8	3 19 8
	1,500,000					

Sinking Fund for Tramways Trustloans.

402. The following particulars relating to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Tramways Trust loans has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. J. Hamilton, Secretary to the Trust:—

Sinking Fund.—Act No. 765 provides that the Company shall pay to the Trust as sinking fund $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first ten years, 2 per cent. for the second ten years, and 3 per cent. for the last ten years on the total amount borrowed, these terms to run from the date on which the first loan was floated. The total amount, as already stated, borrowed under this Act and its subsidiary one was £1,200,000, the sinking fund on which had to be paid by the Company from the 1st July, 1884. It was calculated that, capitalised at 4 per cent., these contributions would give an excess over the Trust's debt of £129,000. When Act 952 was passed, increasing the Trust's borrowing powers to £1,500,000, the Tramway and Omnibus Company consented on condition that the liability to pay sinking fund on the new loan should not commence until the 1st July, 1889. It was also agreed by the corporations that these percentages should cease to be paid by the Company if at any time before the end of the extended lease (1st July, 1916) the amounts so contributed should be sufficient to repay the loan with all expenses; and that the Company should, on the other hand, be liable for any deficiency. Power was also given to the Trust to invest the sinking fund contributions in first mortgages of freehold land in Victoria, instead of restricting them to municipal and Government debentures and bank deposits. The total amount of sinking fund invested to date is £76,000, all in 5 per cent. Victorian municipal debentures, which have cost the Trust a small fraction above par.

General and municipal debt.

403. If the municipal debts, together with the debts of the Harbour and Tramways Trusts, be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1888, viz., £34,627,382,‡ it will appear that the total gross

* For further particulars relating to the Tramways Trust, see latter part of "Interchange" post.
† It should be stated that, in the first instance, the debentures for this loan were disposed of in Melbourne at a premium of 35s., to two of the Banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d, or about £107 *ex* accrued interest.
‡ On the 30th June, 1889, the debt of the General Government had increased to £37,627,382.

liability of the colony was £39,139,709, or a proportion of £36 18s. 1d. per head of population.

404. At the end of June, 1888, there was a total balance of nearly £2,189,000 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit balance of £1,810,000 at the end of the previous year, the principal increase being under the head of Post Office Savings Banks. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of those periods:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1887 AND 1888.

Accounts.	Credit Balances on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887.	1888.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance fund*	43,513	53,886	10,373	...
Suitors' fund	35,954	88,649	52,695	...
Police Superannuation fund	78,093	79,615	1,522	...
Intestate estates	120,692	115,110	...	5,582
Municipal Investments account	61,465	78,570	17,105	...
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	12,018	12,498	480	...
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Com- panies, and Insurance Companies	35,000	55,000†	20,000	...
Defences— <i>Discipline Act</i> 1883—Am- munition and Deferred Pay fund, etc.	19,644	9,929	...	9,715
Post Office Savings Banks	1,240,578	1,537,197	296,619	...
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends)	3,974	4,006	32	...
Customs Goods overtime	599	574	...	25
Municipalities Sinking fund and Re- demption account	52,393	53,117	724	...
Survey Fees account	27,076	18,406	...	8,670
Security account	3,781	4,755	974	...
<i>Licensing Act</i> 1885	29,649	26,817	...	2,832
Sundries	45,258	50,600	5,342	...
Total ‡	1,809,687	2,188,729	379,042§	...

405. The trust funds at the end of 1888 exceeded 2 millions sterling, whereas eighteen years previously they amounted to less than half a million. Thirty-eight per cent. of the total is invested in debentures or inscribed stock and 60 per cent. is deposited in banks. The following table shows the amounts, and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last nineteen financial years:—

* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this fund has been reduced in the last two years by £75,073, advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance Fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

† This amount represents 4 Trustees and 3 Insurance Companies.

‡ Exclusive of the amount of £75,073 referred to in the preceding footnote, but including £5,315 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account.

§ Net increase.

Trust funds,
1870 to 1888

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1888.

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881 ...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
1885 ...	766,095	904,073	7,133	1,677,301
1886 ...	787,439	976,528	43,996	1,807,963†
1887 ...	782,820	985,178	41,689	1,809,687
1888 ...	829,735	1,315,508	43,486	2,188,729

Pensions.

406. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are of two kinds, pensions and superannuation allowances. Of the former there were in 1887-8 six in all, embracing allowances to four former Ministers released from office on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £4,700.

Super-annuation allowances under Acts of Parliament.

407. The persons entitled under Act of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 572, and consisted of two ex-Supreme Court Judges, seven former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Master-in-Equity, two late Commissioners of Audit, 510 ex-officers of the Public Service, 21 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 19 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 9 of the Defence Forces. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £64,883, or an average of £113 8s. 8d. to each recipient.

Pensions, etc., under Acts, 1887 and 1888.

408. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 578, or 70 more than in the previous year, and the sum paid

* In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of *Stock Act* in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; "deficiency met," "charges on account finance of succeeding year," etc.

† Amount chargeable under advances included in this and subsequent years.

amounted to £69,583, or £6,739 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £120 7s. 9d., or £3 6s. 5d. less than in 1886-7. It may be mentioned that the increase in the number and amount of these allowances is more apparent than real, it being due chiefly to the circumstance that a large proportion of allowances which were formerly voted annually are now paid under Special Appropriations.

409. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the individuals to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances not subject to annual votes paid during 1887-8, will be found in the following table:—

Pensions,
etc., 1887-8.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,* 1887-8.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Paid.	
			Total.	Average to each Recipient.
	PENSIONS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (<i>Constitution Act</i> , Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	4	3,599 19 4	899 19 10
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100 0 0	100 0 0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Governor of Victoria	1	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.			
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Supreme Court Judges ...	2†	3,500 0 0	1,750 0 0
33 " Vict. " No. 345	Clerk of Parliaments ...	1	500 0 0	500 0 0
(<i>County Court Statute</i>)	County Court Judges ...	7	4,500 0 0‡	642 17 2
36 Vict. No. 435 ...	Master-in-Equity ...	1	750 0 0	750 0 0
49 Vict. No. 870 ...	Commissioner of Audit ...	2	1,116 13 3	558 6 7
25 Vict. No. 160(<i>Civil Service Act</i>)	Officers in the Public Service	296	38,597 16 1	130 8 0
47 Vict. No. 773(<i>Public Service Act</i>)	Ditto ...	214	12,544 10 8	58 12 5
31 Vict. No. 309(<i>Lunacy Statute</i>)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	21	463 12 1	22 1 6
47 Vict. No. 767(<i>Victorian Railways Act</i>)	Officers in the Railway Department	19	2,079 4 3	109 8 8
47 Vict. No. 777(<i>Discipline Act</i>)	Officers of the Defence Force	9	831 0 3	92 6 8
Total ...	...	578	69,582 15 11	120 7 9

* Not including £2,000 paid to the Police Superannuation Fund, and allowances voted annually, for which see paragraph 410 *post*.

† One of these—since dead—also drew a pension as a former Minister of the Crown, *supra*.

‡ One pension of £900 not paid, as it only commenced near the end of the financial year.

Police pensions, how, granted.

410. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the *Police Regulations Statute* (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by Courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes (£7,269 in 1887-8); and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1887-8.

411. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1887-8 was 242,* on which the annual amount payable was £24,290, or an average of £100 7s. 5d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1887-8 was only £22,006, in consequence of some amounts not having been drawn. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 18 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £5,303, or an average of nearly £295 to each recipient

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid.

412. In the year under review, for the eleventh time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction made was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realised £4,762. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts have proved insufficient, and the large balance which existed in the earlier years of the fund's existence having gradually become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, of £10,000 in each of the four years 1883-4 to 1886-7, and of £7,000 in 1887-8. The balance to the credit of the fund at the beginning of 1887-8 was £13,100,† but at the end of the year this had decreased to £9,615.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

413. Except in cases of infirmity of mind or body, the ordinary minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years, and to members of the police force fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 37 per

* Of these 4 lapsed during the year, so that the number at the end of the year was 238.

† The actual balance was only £8,100, but £5,000 of the Government grant due on account of the year was paid soon afterwards.

cent. of those granted to public servants, and as many as 47 per cent. of those granted to the police,* were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

414. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to three persons—two being the widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1887-8, the gross amount paid, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY
PARLIAMENT, 1887-8.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances voted.			
		Total Amount Paid.	Average to each Recipient.		
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.		£	£	s.	d.
Chief Secretary	12	643†	53	11	8
Minister of Public Instruction ...	65	4,770	73	7	8
Attorney-General	1	240	240	0	0
Treasurer	1	69	69	0	0
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	1	75	75	0	0
Commissioner of Public Works ...	15	1,467	97	16	0
Commissioner of Trade and Customs ...	3	567	189	0	0
Postmaster-General... ..	4	180	45	0	0
Commissioner of Railways	11	1,750	159	1	10
PENSIONS.					
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	88	44	0	0
Pioneer ‡ of overland route to India and Australia	1	52	52	0	0
Total... ..	116	9,901	85	7	1

415. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, paid out of the general

Pensions, gratuities, etc.

* Including pensions granted under the *Civil Service* and *Public Service Acts*.

† Five of these pensions, amounting to £140, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

‡ Pension granted to sister.

revenue during the year 1887-8, distinguishing those paid from special appropriations from annual votes or otherwise:—

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES PAID 1887-8.

Pensions, Compensations, etc.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>			
<i>Constitution Act</i>	7,600	...	7,600
County Court Judges	4,500	...	4,500
Master-in-Equity	750	...	750
Commissioners of Audit	1,117	...	1,117
Railway Department	2,079	12,681	14,760
Public Service*	52,437	6,941	59,378
Others (Lady Darling, Mrs. Petrie, and Hon. Peter Lalor)	1,100	4,000	5,100
Total	69,583	23,622	93,205
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>			
Railway Department	1,750	10,486	12,236
Public Service	8,011	9,221	17,232
Others	140	...	140
Total	9,901	19,707	29,608
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	79,484	43,329	122,813
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £9,000† } From Police Superannuation Fund 18,309 }	22,006	5,303	27,309
Grand total	101,490	48,632	150,122
Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund	13,006	5,303	18,309
Amount paid by State	88,484	43,329	131,813‡

Retiring allowances, etc., 1886-7 and 1887-8.

416. Taking into account pensions, retiring allowances, compensations, and gratuities of all kinds, whether specially appropriated or voted, the amount paid by the State was greater by £6,417 in 1887-8 than in the previous year.

Abolition of retiring allowances.

417. Since the passing of the *Pensions Abolition Act* (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881, no persons entering the Public Service, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts and officers and members of the police force, are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatever.

* Including allowances to officers under the *Civil Service* and *Public Service Acts*, the *Lunacy Statute*, and the *Discipline Act*.
† These figures represent the amount paid from the general revenue, which consists of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £7,000 voted by Parliament.
‡ See table following paragraph 242 ante.

PART III.—INTERCHANGE.

418. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

419. In converting the weights and measures of foreign countries into their English equivalents, which is often necessary in the progress of this work, the operation is performed by using the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is as follows:— Foreign weights and measures.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland	Kilomètre ...	·621 of a mile
	Square kilomètre ...	·386 of a square mile
	Are ...	·0247 of an acre
	Hectare ...	2·47 acres
	Cubic mètre ...	1·308 cubic yard
	Mètre ...	1·094 yard, or 3·28 feet
	Kilogramme ...	2·204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal métrique ...	220·4 lbs. avoirdupois
	Tonneau (coal) ...	2,204 lbs. avoirdupois
Austria ...	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imperial gallons
	„ (cereals, etc.) ..	2·75 Imperial bushels
	Zoll. Centner ...	110 lbs. avoirdupois
	Ts'un ...	1·41 inch
	Ch'ih ...	1·175 foot
	Chang ...	11·75 feet
	Li ...	2,115 feet
	Tael ...	12 ounces
	Catty... ..	1·33 lb. avoirdupois
China and Japan	Picul	133½ lbs. avoirdupois
	Dansk mil	4·68 miles
	Geo. mil	4·61 miles
	Geo. sq. mil	21·195 square miles
	Töndeland	1·36 acre
	Tönde (corn)	3·8 Imperial bushels
	„ (coal)	4·6775 bushels
	Pund	1·102 lb. avoirdupois
	Ocque	2·84 lbs. avoirdupois
Denmark ...	Quintal	123·2 lbs. avoirdupois
	Livre... ..	1·1 lb. avoirdupois
	Drachme	$\frac{1}{9}$ ounce
Greece ...		

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS—continued.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.			English Equivalents.
Russia	{	Verste	...	·663 mile
		Sq. verste	...	·44 square mile
		Desiatine	...	2·7 acres
		Pood	...	36 lbs. avoirdupois
		Berkovet	...	360 lbs. avoirdupois
		Tchetvert	...	5·77 Imperial bushels
		Vedro	...	2·7 Imperial gallons
Sweden	{	Tunnland	...	1·22 acre
		Centner	...	93·7 lbs. avoirdupois
		Kubikfot	...	·72 of an Imperial bushel
		Tunna	...	4·5 Imperial bushels

Imports and exports classified.

420. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means thus being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the eleventh in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Mode of valuing imports and exports.

421. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value at the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with

* See report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper, No. 11; Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16; page 9, resolution 6; and page 12, Appendix A.; also *Victorian Year-Book* 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99 and footnotes.

10 per centum added.* Valuations of other goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the valuations are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. In the case of both imports and exports, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

422. In the following table, the rate of import duty† is given, and the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values, and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article. Table of imports and exports.

423. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article:— Classification and index of imports and exports.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Order | 1. Books, etc. |
| „ | 2. Musical instruments |
| „ | 3. Prints, pictures, etc. |
| „ | 4. Carving, figures, etc. |
| „ | 5. Tackle for sports and games |
| „ | 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, etc. |
| „ | 7. Surgical instruments |
| „ | 8. Arms, ammunition, etc. |
| „ | 9. Machines, tools, and implements |
| „ | 10. Carriages, harness, etc. |
| „ | 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith |
| „ | 12. Building materials |
| „ | 13. Furniture |
| „ | 14. Chemicals. |

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

- | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Order | 15. Wool and worsted manufactures |
| „ | 16. Silk manufactures |
| „ | 17. Cotton and flax manufactures |
| „ | 18. Drapery and haberdashery |
| „ | 19. Dress |
| „ | 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials |

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

- | | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| Order | 21. Animal food |
| „ | 22. Vegetable food |
| „ | 23. Drinks and stimulants. |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- | | |
|-------|-----------------------|
| Order | 24. Animal substances |
| „ | 25. Vegetable „ |
| „ | 26. Oils.‡ |

* This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

† At the time of going to press, important changes in the rates of import duty were under the consideration of Parliament. The amended tariff, also reference to amendments in the tariffs of the other Australasian colonies, will be given in an Appendix to the second volume.

‡ It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND
EXPORTED—*continued*.

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.	
Order 27. Articles connected with mining	
„ 28. Coal, etc.	
„ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	
„ 30. Water	
„ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones	
„ 32. Metals other than gold and silver.	

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.	
Order 33. Animals and Birds	
„ 34. Plants.	

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.	
Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, etc.	
„ 36. Indefinite articles.	

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Aërated waters ...	23	Black oil ...	26	Carbolic acid ...	14
Agricultural — Imple-		„ sand ...	32	Cards, playing ...	1
ments, machinery ...	9	Blankets ...	15	Carpeting ...	15
Air-bricks ...	12	Blasting powder ...	8	Carriages, carriage ma-	
Ale and porter ...	23	Blue ...	25	terials ...	10
Alkali ...	14	Boats ...	11	Cartridges, cartridge	
Almond oil ...	26	Boilers, steam ...	9	cases ...	8
Almonds ...	22	Bolts and nuts ...	32	Carts, waggon, etc. ...	10
Alum ...	14	Bone-dust ...	24	Carving, figures, etc. ...	4
Anchors ...	11	Bones ...	24	Casks ...	25
Animal food ...	21	Bonnets ...	19	Castor oil ...	26
„ substances ...	24	Books, printed ...	1	Cattle ...	33
Animals and birds ...	33	Boots ...	19	Cement ...	12
Antimony—crude, ore,		Boot-webbing ...	20	Chaff ...	25
regulus ...	32	Borax ...	14	Chain cables ...	11
Apparel ...	19	Bottled fruit ...	22	Chandeliers & gasaliers	13
Arms and ammunition ...	8	Bottles ...	29	Cheese ...	21
Arrowroot ...	22	Bran ...	25	Chemicals ...	14
Arsenic ...	14	„ bags ...	20	Chicory ...	23
Artificial flowers ...	19	Brandy ...	23	China matting ...	20
Asphalte ...	14	Brassware ...	32	„ ware ...	29
Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Chinese oil ...	26
Axles ...	10	„ bath ...	29	Chocolate ...	23
		Bristles ...	24	Cider ...	23
Bacon ...	21	Broadcloths, etc. ...	15	Cigars, cigarettes ...	23
Bagging ...	20	Broom corn ...	25	Clay tobacco pipes ...	4
Bags, sacks ...	20	Brooms—hair, brush-		Clocks ...	6
„ paper ...	25	ware ...	35	Clover seed ...	25
Bark ...	25	Brownware ...	29	Coal ...	23
Barley ...	22	Brushware, brooms ...	35	Cocoa beans ...	23
Basket and wicker ware	25	Buckets and tubs, iron	32	Cocoanut fibre ...	25
Bass ...	25	Building materials ...	12	„ oil ...	26
Bath bricks ...	29	Butter, butterine ...	21	Cocoanuts ...	22
Beans ...	22			Cod, cod-liver oil ...	26
Bêche de mer ...	21	Canary seed ...	25	Coffee ...	23
Beef—salted ...	21	Candles ...	24	Coir and other matting	20
Beer ...	23	Canes ...	25	Coke ...	28
Beeswax ...	24	Cannons ...	8	Colours ...	14
Benzine ...	26	Canvas ...	20	Colza oil ...	26
Birds ...	33	Caps and hats — felt,		Combs ...	24
Biscuits ...	22	silk, straw, etc. ...	19	Confectionery ...	22

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Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
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wire ...	32	Flock ...	24	Harmoniums ...	2
„ specie ...	31	Floorcloth ...	20	Harness ...	10
Copra ...	25	Flour ...	22	Hats and caps—felt,	
Cordage ...	20	„ sacks ...	20	silk, straw, etc. ...	19
„ iron, steel ...	32	Flowers, artificial ...	19	Hatters' materials ...	19
Cordials ...	23	Food, animal ...	21	Hay ...	25
Cork and corks cut ...	25	„ vegetable ...	22	Hemp ...	25
Cornsacks ...	20	Fresh fish, meat ...	21	Hides ...	24
Cotton and flax manu-		Fruit — bottled, dried,		Holloware ...	35
factures ...	17	green, currants, rai-		Honey ...	21
Cotton seed oil ...	26	sins ...	22	Hoofs ...	24
Cotton — piece goods,		Fuel ...	28	Hops ...	23
waste, wick ...	17	Furniture, furniture		Horned cattle ...	33
„ raw ...	25	springs ...	13	Horns ...	24
Curiosities ...	36	Furs ...	19	Horses ...	33
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		Galvanized iron—cord-		Implements, agricul-	
Dogs ...	33	age, buckets, tubs,		tural ...	9
Doors ...	12	guttering, sheet,		Indefinite articles ...	36
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Drapery ...	18	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13	Ink—printing, coloured	
Dress ...	19	Gasoline oil ...	26	and writing ...	14
Dried fruit ...	22	Gelatine, blasting ...	8	Instruments, musical ...	2
Drinks and stimulants	23	Gin ...	23	„ optical ...	6
Druggeting ...	15	Ginger, ground ...	23	„ scientific ...	6
Drugs ...	14	Glass—bottles, plate,		„ surgical ...	7
Dyes ...	14	window, ware ...	29	Iron—bar, castings, gal-	
Dynamite ...	8	Gloves ...	19	vanized, hoop, ores,	
		Glucose ...	22	pig, pipes, plate, rod,	
Earthenware ...	29	Glue, glue pieces ...	24	scrap, sheet, ware,	
Eggs ...	21	Glycerine ...	14	wire, etc. ...	32
Electro-plated ware ...	32	Goat skins ...	24	Ironmongery ...	35
Emus ...	33	Goats ...	33	„ saddlers' ...	10
Engine-packing ...	20	Gold—leaf, plate, specie	31	Isinglass ...	21
Engines, steam ...	9	Goods manufactured,		Ivory ...	24
Engravings ...	3	unenumerated ...	36		
Essences and essential		Grain ...	22	Jaconet frilling and	
oils ...	14	Gram ...	22	ruffling, etc. ...	19
Explosives ...	8	Grass seeds ...	25	Jams and preserves ...	22
		Grates and stoves ...	32	Jewellery ...	31
Fancy goods ...	35	Grease ...	24	Jute ...	25
Feathers ...	24	Greasy wool ...	24	„ piece goods ...	20
„ ornamental ...	19	Grindery ...	35		
Felt—sheathing, etc. ...	20	Grindstones ...	29	Kangaroo skins ...	24
„ hoods ...	19	Guano ...	14	Kerosene oil ...	26
Fencing wire ...	32	Gum ...	25	„ shale ...	28
Fibre ...	25	Gun caps ...	8		
Firearms ...	8	Gun cotton ...	8	Lamps and lampware	13
Firebricks ...	12	Gunny bags ...	20	Lard ...	21
Fireworks ...	5	Gunpowder ...	8	„ oil ...	26
Firewood ...	25	Gutta-percha goods ...	25	Lead — ore, pig, pipe,	
Fish—fresh, preserved,				sheet ...	32
salted shell ...	21	Haberdashery ...	18	Leather, leatherware ...	24
„ ova ...	33	Hair—curled, seating	24	Leeches ...	33
Flannels—piece ...	15	Hams ...	21	Lime ...	12

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Limejuice ...	23	Mustard ...	23	Pianofortes ...	2
Linen piece goods ...	17	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Pickles ...	23
Linseed meal ...	25			Picric acid ...	14
„ oil ...	26	Nails ...	32	Pigs ...	33
Liquorice ...	22	Naphtha ...	14	Pine oil ...	26
Lithofracteur ...	8	Natural history, speci-		Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
Live animals ...	33	mens of ...	36	„ tobacco ...	4
Lubricating oil ...	26	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	Pistols ...	8
		Nets and netting ...	20	Pitch ...	25
Macaroni ...	22	Nut oil ...	26	Plants ...	34
Machinery—agricultu-		Nuts ...	22	Plaster of paris ...	29
ral, weaving				Platedware ...	32
and spinning	9	Oakum ...	25	Plumbago ...	32
Machines, tools, and		Oars ...	11	Pollard ...	25
implements ...	9	Oatmeal ...	22	Porcelain ...	29
Maize ...	22	Oats ...	22	Pork, salted ...	21
Maizena and corn flour	22	Oilcake ...	25	Potatoes ...	22
Malt ...	22	Oilcloth ...	20	Poultry ...	33
Manufactured articles		Oilmen's stores ...	35	Powder — blasting,	
of cotton, woollens,		Oils of all kinds ...	26	sporting ...	8
silks, etc. ...	18	„ in bottles ...	26	Precious stones ...	31
Manufactures of fibrous		Olive oil ...	26	Preserved fish, meats ...	21
materials ...	20	Onions ...	22	„ milk ...	23
Manufactures of mixed		Opium ...	14	„ vegetables ...	22
metals ...	32	Opossum skins ...	24	Preserves ...	22
Manures ...	14	Optical instruments ...	6	Printing ink ...	14
Marble ...	29	Ordnance stores ...	35	„ materials ...	35
Matches ...	14	Ore—antimony, copper,		„ paper ...	25
Materials, building ...	12	iron, lead, tin ...	32	Prints, pictures, etc. ...	3
„ carriage ...	10	„ bags ...	20	Provisions, preserved	
„ hatters' ...	19	Ores, mineral earths,		and salted ...	21
„ printing ...	35	clays, etc. ...	32	Pulse ...	22
„ telegraphic ...	35	Organs ...	2	Pulu ...	25
„ watchmakers' ...	6	Ornamental feathers ...	19	Pumice stone ...	29
Mats. ...	20	Ova ...	33	Putty ...	29
Matting—China, coir ...	20	Oxalic acid ...	14		
Meal, linseed ...	25			Quartz ...	31
„ oat ...	22	Paintings ...	3	Quicksilver ...	32
Meats—fresh, preserved	21	Paints ...	14		
Medicinal oil ...	26	Palm oil ...	26	Rabbit skins ...	24
„ roots ...	14	Paper—bags, hangings,		Rags ...	25
Medicines, patent ...	14	patterns, printing,		Railway rails, chairs,	
Meerscham pipes ...	4	wrapping, writing ...	25	etc. ...	32
Metals, other than gold		Parasols ...	19	Raisins ...	22
and silver ...	32	Patent leather ...	24	Rape oil ...	26
Methylated spirits ...	14	„ medicines ...	14	Rattans ...	25
Milk, preserved ...	23	Peanuts ...	22	Raw cotton ...	25
Millet ...	25	Pearl barley ...	22	„ sugar ...	22
Millinery ...	19	„ shell ...	24	Refined sugar ...	22
Millstones ...	29	Pease ...	22	Regulus ...	32
Mineral earths, clays, etc.	32	Peel, drained ...	22	Resin ...	25
„ oil, undefined ...	26	Pepper ...	23	Ribbons ...	16
Miscellaneous articles of		„ ground ...	23	Rice ...	22
trade ...	35	Perfumed spirits ...	23	Rock salt ...	23
Molasses ...	22	Perfumery ...	23	Roots, medicinal ...	14
Mouldings ...	4	Personal effects ...	36	Rope ...	20
Musical instruments ...	2	Phormium, N.Z. ...	25	Rugs ...	15
Muslins ...	17	Photographic goods ...	35		

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Rum ...	23	Sperm oil ...	26	Turpentine ...	14
Rye ...	22	Spices ...	23	Turtles ...	33
Saccharum ...	22	Spinning and weaving		Tweeds ...	15
Sacks, bags ...	20	machinery ...	9	Twine ...	20
Saddlery ...	10	Spirits, methylated ...	14	Umbrellas ...	19
Saddler's ironmongery	10	„ other ...	23	Unserviceable cordage	20
Saddle-trees ...	10	Split pease ...	22	Upholstery ...	13
Sago ...	22	Sponges ...	24	Utensils ...	9
Salad oil ...	26	Starch ...	25	Varnish ...	25
Salt ...	23	Stationery ...	1	Vegetable food ...	22
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	Steam boilers, engines	9	„ oil ...	26
Saltpetre ...	23	Stearine ...	24	„ substances	25
Sashes ...	12	Steel, cordage ...	32	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
Sauces ...	23	Stimulants ...	23	served ...	22
Sausage skins ...	24	Stone, clay, earthen-		Vermicelli ...	22
Scientific instruments	6	ware, and glass	29	Vestas ...	14
Scoured wool ...	24	„ grind, mill, ware,		Vinegar ...	23
Screws ...	32	etc....	29	Waggons ...	10
Seal oil ...	26	Stoves ...	32	Walnuts ...	22
„ skins ...	24	Straw ...	25	Washed wool ...	24
Seeds—canary, clover,		„ hats ...	19	Watches ...	6
grass ...	25	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Watchmaker's materials	6
Seed oil ...	26	fined ...	22	Weaving and spinning	
Sewing machines ...	9	Sulphur ...	14	machinery ...	9
Shale ...	28	Surgical instruments...	2	Whalebone ...	24
Sheep ...	33	Tackle for sports and		Wheat ...	22
„ skins ...	24	games ...	5	Whiskey ...	23
Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Tallow ...	24	Whiting ...	29
Shellfish ...	21	„ oil ...	26	Wicker and basketware	25
Ships, boats, etc. ...	11	Tanks, iron... ..	32	Wine ...	23
Shoes ...	19	Tapioca ...	22	„ spirits of ...	23
Shot ...	8	Tar ...	25	Wire netting ...	32
Silk—manufactures,		Tares ...	25	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
mixtures; silks ...	16	Tarpaulins, linen	17	Woodenware ...	25
Silver—plate, specie ...	31	Tea ...	23	Wool ...	24
Skins ...	24	Telegraphic materials	35	„ and worsted manu-	
Slate slabs ...	29	„ wire ...	32	factures ...	15
Slates, roofing ...	12	Tents, linen... ..	17	Woollen piece goods ...	15
Slops ...	19	Timber, all kinds ...	25	Woolpacks ...	20
Snuff ...	23	Tin—block, foil, ore,		Works of art ...	3
Soap ...	24	plates, ware ...	32	Writing paper ...	25
Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Tobacco ...	23	Yarn ...	15
caustic, crystals, ni-		„ pipes ...	4	Zinc—ingots, sheet, per-	
trate, silicate ...	14	Tools ...	9	forated ...	32
Specie ...	31	Tortoise shell ...	24		
Specimens of natural		Toys ...	5		
history ...	36	Travellers' samples ...	35		
Spelter ...	32	Turnery ...	4		

IMPORTS, 1888.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

		Order 1.—Books, etc.				
Free ...	...	Books, printed ...	...	...	...	245,752
3s. per doz. packs	1,432	Cards, playing ...	doz. packs	11,743		2,633
20 per cent. and free	14,308	Stationery*	...	...		123,628
		Order 2.—Musical Instruments.				
25 per cent.	337	Harmoniums ...	No.	171		1,521
" ...	3,145	Organs ...	"	1,176		12,797
" ...	21,788	Pianofortes ...	"	3,173		73,414
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed ...	...	...		16,113
		Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.				
Free ...	...	Paintings and engravings ...	...	...		50,913
" ...	...	Works of art ...	...	...		8,754
		Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.				
25 per cent.	16	Mouldings, gilt ...	...	...		65
Free ...	...	" picture frame ...	...	...		9,878
25 per cent.	147	Pipes, tobacco—clay ...	gross	9,117		572
" ...	513	" " meerscham ...	...	...		1,832
12s. $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	6,539	" " wooden ...	gross	12,101		35,054
25 per cent.	117	Turnery ...	...	...		467
		Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
20 per cent.	149	Fireworks ...	...	...		894
Free ...	...	Toys ...	...	...		13,263
		Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.				
20 per cent.	4,175	Clocks ...	...	...		20,724
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ...	...	...		13,407
" ...	...	" scientific ...	...	...		18,426
20 per cent.	14,608	Watches ...	...	...		76,466
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	...		4,405
		Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.				
Free ...	...	Instruments, surgical ...	...	...		15,662

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

EXPORTS, 1888.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
Order 1.—Books, etc.				
...	58,044	Books printed ...	...	+ 187,708
2,413	587	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+ 9,330	+ 2,046
...	27,863	Stationery* ...	...	+ 95,765
Order 2.—Musical Instruments.				
11	130	Harmoniums ... No.	+ 160	+ 1,391
94	1,591	Organs ...	+ 1,082	+ 11,206
352	11,727	Pianofortes ...	+ 2,821	+ 61,687
...	2,126	Others, undescribed ...	...	+ 13,987
Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.				
...	10,623	Paintings and engravings ...	...	+ 40,290
...	176	Works of art ...	...	+ 8,578
Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.				
...	676	Mouldings, gilt ...	...	- 611
...	...	" picture frame ...	...	+ 9,878
2,059	330	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	+ 7,058	+ 242
...	477	" " meerschaum ...	...	+ 1,355
1,718	6,919	" " wooden ... gross	+ 10,383	+ 28,135
...	290	Turnery ...	...	+ 177
Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
...	990	Fireworks ...	...	- 96
...	606	Toys ...	...	+ 12,657
Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.				
...	1,515	Clocks ...	...	+ 19,209
...	949	Instruments, optical ...	...	+ 12,458
...	2,223	" scientific ...	...	+ 16,203
...	16,179	Watches ...	...	+ 60,287
...	...	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	+ 4,405
Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.				
...	154	Instruments, surgical ...	...	+ 15,508

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.				
Free	...	Arms, pistols, etc.	...	No.	916	664
"	...	" sporting	...	"	8,663	18,662
5d. per lb.	4	Ammunition, etc., bellit	...	lbs.	200	12
Free	...	" caps	...	...	...	688
"	...	" cartridges	...	...	...	4,681
"	...	" cartridge cases	...	...	...	3,409
4d. per lb.	5,903	" dynamite	...	lbs.	487,200	36,192
1½d. per coil	858	" fuse	...	coils	136,536	4,101
5d. per lb.	366	" gelatine, blasting	...	lbs.	17,550	1,755
"	...	" gun cotton	...	"	1	1
1d. per lb.	...	" lithofracteur	...	"	...	...
"	6,167	" powder, blasting	...	"	1,271,316	27,353
3d. per lb.	1,467	" " sporting	...	"	114,668	11,522
Free	...	" " fine	...	"	67,580	2,863
1d. per lb.	406	" shot	...	"	127,244	990
5d. per lb.	153	" tonite	...	"	10,050	543
		Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple- ments.				
25 per cent.	522	Boilers, steam	...	No.	36	1,981
Free	...	Cutlery	...	...	...	33,865
25 per cent.	7,767	Engines, steam	...	No.	135	30,003
20 per cent.	2,853	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	...	...	16,806
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	...	...	64,486
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	...	...	5,909
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	...	45,966
25 per cent.	35,811	" " "	...	...	...	162,442
Free	...	Sewing machines	...	No.	11,135	33,931
"	...	Tools and utensils	...	...	...	46,140
"	...	Cream separators	...	...	...	4,311
		Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.				
10s. per arm	1,070	Axles and arms	...	No.	2,109	1,662
7s. per arm	807	" "	...	"	2,225	1,388
4s. 6d. p. arm	819	" mail patent	...	"	3,639	1,612
4s. 6d. p. arm	161	" common nut	...	"	690	249
3s. per arm	2,012	" " "	...	"	14,618	2,591
25 per cent.	1,700	" common dray	...	"	10,034	6,543
"	99	Axle-boxes	...	"	4,664	399
£50 each	612	Carriages and carts— Barouches, broughams, mail phae- tons, drags, etc.	...	"	40	3,562
20 per cent.	169	" " "	...	"	...	778
£40 each	...	Omnibuses and coaches	...	"	...	...
£20 to £10 each	805	All other kinds	...	"	54	2,524

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued*.*Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.*

...	...	Arms, pistols, etc....	No.	+ 916	+ 664
480	1,097	„ sporting	„	+ 8,183	+ 17,565
...	...	Ammunition, etc., bellit	lbs.	+ 200	+ 12
...	44	„ caps	...	...	+ 644
...	342	„ cartridges	...	...	+ 4,339
...	8	„ cartridge cases	...	...	+ 3,401
132,340	10,218	„ dynamite	lbs.	+ 354,860	+ 25,974
76,509	2,183	„ fuse	coils	+ 60,027	+ 1,918
...	...	„ gelatine, blasting	lbs.	+ 17,550	+ 1,755
...	...	„ gun cotton	„	+ 1	+ 1
1,500	130	„ lithofracteur	„	– 1,500	– 130
16,400	462	„ powder, blasting	„	+ 1,254,916	+ 26,891
6,399	829	„ „ sporting	„	+ 108,269	+ 10,693
...	...	„ „ fine	„	+ 67,580	+ 2,863
24,884	364	„ shot	„	+ 102,360	+ 626
1,550	95	„ tonite	„	+ 8,500	+ 448

*Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple-
ments.*

13	1,194	Boilers, steam	No.	+ 23	+ 787
...	1,768	Cutlery	...	...	+ 32,097
73	12,735	Engines, steam	No.	+ 62	+ 17,268
...	23,603	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	...	– 6,797
...	17,763	Machinery, agricultural	...	...	+ 46,723
...	...	„ spinning and weaving	...	...	+ 5,909
...	67,580	„ undescribed	...	...	+ 140,828
3,172	12,577	Sewing machines	...	+ 7,963	+ 21,354
...	2,436	Tools and utensils	...	...	+ 43,704
...	...	Cream separators	...	...	+ 4,311

Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.

...	...	Axles and arms	No.	...	...
1,292	743	„ „ mail patent	„	+ 32,023	+ 13,302
...	...	„ common nut	„	...	...
...	...	„ „ common dray	„	...	...
...	...	Axle-boxes	„	+ 4,664	+ 399
120	4,937	Carriages and carts— Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, etc.	„	...	+ 1,927
...	...	„ „ „	„
...	...	Omnibuses and coaches	...	...	...
...	...	All other kinds	„	...	...

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.—continued.				
25 per cent.	546	Carriage materials ... ..	...	2,209
Various ...	1,103	„ wheels, poles, shafts, and bars, undergear	...	2,422
25 per cent.	1,044	Saddlery and harness...	...	4,311
Free ...	...	Saddlers' ironmongery ... ..	...	13,726
10s. per doz.	19	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	37	80
20s. per doz.	147	„ (riding)	147	526
Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.				
Free ...	...	Anchors No.	97	80
„ ...	...	Boats	18	694
„ ...	...	Chain cables tons	22	460
„ ...	...	Oars, ash No.	3,292	640
Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post).				
25 per cent.	40	Bricks, air No.	10,331	162
Free ...	...	„ clay	398,497	708
20s. per 1,000	560	„ fire	558,467	3,113
Free ...	...	„ ornamental	23,000	615
„ ...	...	Cement cwt.	791,162	146,135
5s. to 10s. each	2,728	Doors No.	9,507	7,633
Free ...	...	Lime tons	155	470
2s. per pair	30	Sashes, window pairs	565	247
Free ...	...	Slates, roofing No.	8,986,521	71,359
Order 13.—Furniture.				
25 per cent.	23,277	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	89,196
10 per cent.	85	Furniture springs ... ..	...	936
25 per cent.	381	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	...	1,525
„ ...	377	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	1,985
Order 14.—Chemicals.				
3d. per lb....	681	Acid, acetic lbs.	80,833	2,279
6d. per gal.	71	„ carbolic galls.	2,867	572
6d. per lb....	147	„ „ pure lbs.	7,092	746
2d. per lb....	183	„ oxalic... ..	20,661	398
3d. per lb....	12	„ picric	972	78
5s. per cwt.	51	„ undescribed cwt.	205	267
Free ...	...	„ „ ... .. lbs.	532,482	34,374
Free ...	...	Alkali, soda ash cwt.	25,452	8,640
„ ...	...	„ „ bicarbonate	14,179	5,133
„ ...	...	„ „ caustic	28,153	14,700

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.</i> — <i>continued.</i>				
...	1,966	Carriage materials ...	...	+ 2,665
...	10,990	„ wheels, poles, shafts, and bars	...	— 6,679
...	690	Saddlery and harness ...	...	+ 13,036
2	3	Saddlers' ironmongery ...	+ 35	+ 77
74	143	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	+ 73	+ 383
		„ (riding) ... „		
<i>Order 11.—Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>				
7	150	Anchors ... No.	+ 90	— 70
30	1,058	Boats ... „	— 12	— 364
8	159	Chain cables ... tons	+ 14	+ 301
...	...	Oars, ash ... No.	+ 3,292	+ 640
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials.</i> (See also Order 29, <i>post.</i>)				
...	...	Bricks, air ... No.	+ 10,331	+ 162
179,500	361	„ clay ... „	+ 218,997	+ 347
25,932	219	„ fire ... „	+ 532,535	+ 2,894
...	...	„ ornamental ... „	+ 23,000	+ 615
6,564	1,676	Cement ... cwt.	+ 784,598	+ 144,459
447	435	Doors ... No.	+ 9,060	+ 7,198
153	443	Lime ... tons	+ 2	+ 27
810	396	Sashes, window ... pairs	— 245	— 149
10,130	109	Slates, roofing ... No.	+ 8,976,391	+ 71,250
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>				
...	30,751	Furniture and upholstery ...	...	+ 58,445
...	...	Furniture springs ...	...	+ 936
...	...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ...	...	+ 1,525
...	788	Lamps and lampware ...	...	+ 1,197
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>				
17,581	433	Acid, acetic ... lbs.	+ 63,252	+ 1,846
174,493	3,189	„ carbolic ...	+ 435,477	+ 33,246
		„ „ pure ...		
		„ oxalic ...		
		„ picric ...		
		„ undescribed ...		
2,035	906	Alkali, soda ash ... cwt.	+ 23,417	+ 7,734
327	211	„ „ bicarbonate ... „	+ 13,852	+ 4,922
2,127	1,135	„ „ caustic ... „	+ 26,026	+ 13,565

IMPORTS, 1888—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued*.

		Order 14.— <i>Chemicals</i> — <i>continued</i> .			
40s. per ton	16	Alkali, soda crystals ...	tons	29	97
Free ...	...	Alum ...	cwt.	3,602	1,187
" ...	...	Arsenic ...	"	913	745
" ...	...	Asphalte ...	"	5,474	1,889
" ...	...	Borax ...	"	381	670
Various & free	1,181	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous ...	...	...	106,744
Free ...	...	Nitrate of soda ...	cwt.	4,776	2,650
" ...	...	Silicate of soda ...	"	10,112	3,140
" ...	...	Dyes ...	...	...	23,443
" ...	...	Essences and essential oils ...	...	...	7,746
3d. per lb....	178	Glycerine, pure ...	lbs.	43,481	1,647
1d. per lb....	261	" crude ...	"	50,093	1,082
Free ...	...	Guano ...	tons	1,543	7,616
" ...	...	Ink, printing ...	lbs.	246,226	4,935
6d. per lb....	280	" " coloured ...	"	13,169	1,432
Free ...	...	" writing ...	...	...	3,423
" ...	...	Manures, undescribed ...	tons	404	1,722
1s. & 1s. 3d.	12,528	Matches and vestas (wax) ...	gross	254,255	39,317
per gross		" wooden ...	"	96,965	8,332
6d. per gross	2,395	Medicines, patent ...	...	...	43,728
25 per cent.	9,977	Medicinal roots ...	...	...	981
Free ...	...	Naphtha ...	galls.	1,464	419
" ...	...	Opium, prepared ...	lbs.	18,012	36,364
20s. per lb.	17,832	Paints and colours ...	cwt.	14,577	19,755
Free ...	...	" " mixed for use ...	"	2,176	4,342
80s. per ton	435	" " ground in oil ...	"	47,083	59,473
40s. per ton	4,780	Spirits, methylated ...	galls.	8,365	1,390
1s. per gal.	454	Sulphur ...	cwt.	40,733	11,912
Free ...	...	Turpentine ...	galls.	147,475	17,902

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

		Order 15— <i>Wool and Worsted Manufactures</i> .			
20 per cent.	11,187	Blankets ...	pairs	86,805	44,567
" ...	25,145	Carpeting and druggeting ...	"	...	125,925
" ...	9,770	Flannels, piece ...	"	...	45,813
" ...	2,382	Rugs, woollen ...	"	...	12,089
		Woollen piece goods—			
20 per cent.	99,135	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, etc.	...	...	474,893
7½ per cent.	24,662	Dress goods, containing wool ...	...	...	325,384
" ...	...	" women's, all wool ...	...	...	...
20 per cent.	747	Shirtings ...	...	...	3,835
Free ...	...	Undescribed ...	...	...	13,740

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.**Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.*

38	233	Alkali, soda crystals ... tons	–9	–136
41	32	Alum ... cwt.	+ 3,561	+ 1,155
30	41	Arsenic ... "	+ 883	+ 704
200	65	Asphalte ... "	+ 5,274	+ 1,824
85	123	Borax ... "	+ 296	+ 547
...	25,038	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous ...	...	+ 81,706
449	380	Nitrate of soda ... cwt.	+ 4,327	+ 2,270
541	244	Silicate of soda ... "	+ 9,571	+ 2,896
...	2,951	Dyes ...	...	+ 20,492
...	2,015	Essences and essential oils ...	...	+ 5,731
5,855	173	Glycerine, pure ... lbs.	+ 87,719	+ 2,556
...	...	" crude ... "		
754	4,217	Guano ... tons	+ 789	+ 3,399
40,606	1,491	Ink, printing ... lbs.	+ 205,620	+ 3,444
...	...	" " coloured ... "	+ 13,169	+ 1,432
...	19	" writing ...	...	+ 3,404
2,245	24,033	Manures, undescribed ... tons	–1,841	–22,311
38,839	5,621	Matches and vestas (wax) ... gross	+ 312,381	+ 42,028
...	...	" wooden ... "		
...	8,483	Medicines, patent ...	...	+ 35,245
...	47	Medicinal roots ...	...	+ 934
100	25	Naphtha ... galls.	+ 1,364	+ 394
1,752	2,871	Opium, prepared ... lbs.	+ 16,260	+ 33,493
3,369	5,654	Paints and colours ... cwt.	+ 60,467	+ 77,916
...	...	" " mixed for use ... "		
...	...	" " ground in oil ... "	+ 7,917	+ 1,315
448	75	Spirits, methylated ... galls.		
951	592	Sulphur ... cwt.	+ 39,782	+ 11,320
3,077	451	Turpentine ... galls.	+ 144,398	+ 17,451

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

*Order 15.—Wool and Worsted
Manufactures.*

13,574	7,211	Blankets ... pairs	+ 73,231	+ 37,356
...	3,693	Carpeting and druggetting ...	...	+ 122,232
...	2,568	Flannels, piece ...	...	+ 43,245
...	2,209	Rugs, woollen ...	...	+ 9,880
...	...	Woollen piece goods—		
..	41,898	Broad and narrow cloths, tweed, etc.	...	+ 432,995
...	...	Dress goods, containing wool ...	...	+ 325,384
...	35,195	" women's, all wool ...	...	–35,195
...	...	Shirtings ...	...	+ 3,835
...	...	Undescribed ...	...	+ 13,740

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures—continued.</i>		
Free	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	3,228
"	...	Yarn	538,605 lbs.	8,349
		<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>		
20 per cent.	62,523	Silks and satins, dress	...	317,685
"	1,688	" dress goods, mixed with other material	...	8,624
10 per cent.	620	" pongees	...	2,950
20 per cent.	5,771	" ribbons	...	26,378
"	430	" velvets and crapes	...	3,132
Free	...	" other manufactures of	...	27,168
20 per cent.	6,589	" " "	...	30,283
		<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>		
Free	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	...	1,053,323
"	...	" manufactures, such as counterpanes, etc.	...	76,011
"	...	" waste	1,035,634 lbs.	11,656
"	...	" wick	66,148	3,820
"	...	Linen piece goods	...	52,526
"	...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	6,411
20 per cent.	31	" tents and tarpaulins	...	167
		<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>		
Free	...	Haberdashery	...	470,673
		<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>		
25 per cent.	92,769	Apparel and slops	...	378,291
30 per cent.	17,239	" "	...	58,310
Free	...	" "	...	25,205
25 per cent.	1,101	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed	...	4,344
4s. to 33s. p. doz. pairs and free	29,503	Boots and shoes	719,699 pairs	135,702
Free	...	Feathers, ornamental	...	10,850
"	...	Flowers, artificial	...	13,813
25 per cent.	1,824	Frillings and ruffings	...	6,296
"	115	Furs, dressed	...	462
Free	...	" undressed	...	5,348
20 per cent.	24,208	Gloves	...	121,584

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures—continued.</i>				
...	263	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	+ 2,965
964	25	Yarn lbs.	+537,641	+ 8,324
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
...	43,927	Silks and satins, dress ... ..	...	+ 273,758
...	...	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	...	+ 8,624
...	70	„ pongees ... ..	...	+ 2,880
...	26	„ ribbons ... ..	...	+ 26,352
...	...	„ velvets and crapes ... ..	...	+ 3,132
...	274	„ other manufactures of ... ..	...	+ 57,177
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
...	72,907	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ... ..	...	+ 980,416
...	8,514	„ manufactures, such as counterpanes, etc.	...	+ 67,497
46,410	790	„ waste lbs.	+ 989,224	+ 10,866
7,915	532	„ wick „	+ 58,233	+ 3,288
...	3,353	Linen piece goods ... ..	...	+ 49,173
...	240	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	+ 6,171
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins ... ..	...	+ 167
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
...	56,969	Haberdashery ... ..	...	+ 413,704
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
...	171,816	Apparel and slops	}	+ 289,990
...	...	„ „		
...	...	„ „		
...	438	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ... ..	...	+ 3,906
174,290	44,201	Boots and shoes pairs	+ 545,409	+ 91,501
...	712	Feathers, ornamental ... ..	...	+ 10,138
...	521	Flowers, artificial ... ..	...	+ 13,292
...	1,299	Frillings and rufflings ... ..	...	+ 4,997
...	1,115	Furs, dressed ... ..	...	– 653
...	...	„ undressed ... ..	...	+ 5,348
...	20,166	Gloves ... ..	...	+ 101,418

IMPORTS, 1888—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.*

		Order 19.— <i>Dress</i> — <i>continued.</i>				
		Hat and caps—				
48s. per doz.	1,340	Dress	No.	6,591	3,539	}
30s. per doz.	87	Boys' and youths', etc.	"	703	200	
15s. per doz.	14,124	Mens' felt, etc.	"	251,038	41,425	
8s. per doz.	627	Boys' and youths', etc.	"	16,529	1,892	
5s. per doz.	641	Felt hoods	"	68,880	4,082	
Free ...	...	Straw, untrimmed ...	"	1,202,171	69,702
25 per cent.	3,972	Others unenumerated	"	182,293	16,243	}
	20,791	Total hats and caps ...	"	1,728,205	137,083	
Free	Hatters' materials	9,675	}
" ...	...	Hosiery ...		...	86,771
20 per cent.	17,102	" ...		...	87,694
...	...	Millinery	}
6d. & 1s. each	93	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton...	No.	2,028	390	
2s. 6d. each	1,791	" " silk ...	"	14,060	7,770	
1s. each ...	109	" " fancy ...	"	2,188	476	
		Order 20.— <i>Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
Free	Bagging ...	yards	}
" ...	...	Bags and sacks, bran bags	No.	1,463,120	28,167
" ...	...	" " corn and flour sacks	"	7,722,272	208,185
" ...	...	" " gunny bags	"	1,479,220	30,109
3s. per doz.	2,121	" " woolpacks	"	567,630	59,055	
6d. per doz.	8	" " undescribed	"	2,513	38	
Free ...	...	" " "	"	203,761	3,338
" ...	...	Boot webbing		...	7,091
" ...	...	Canvas ...		...	22,601
5s. per cwt.	35	Cordage, coir	cwt.	201	333	
11s. 3d. p. cwt.	736	" hempen	"	1,363	3,796	}
28s. per cwt.	614	" white lines ...	"	477	3,587	
Free ...	...	" unserviceable	tons	120	581
11s. 3d. p. cwt.	46	Engine packing	cwt.	81	272	}
Free ...	...	Felt, sheathing		...	2,058
¼d. & ½d. per yard	4,035	Jute piece goods	yards	2,492,004	29,019	
25 per cent.	797	Mats	3,057	}
20 per cent.	766	{ Matting, China		...	3,890	
Free ...	...	{ " coir and other		...	3,890
20 per cent.	15,275	Nets and netting	cwt.	164	2,593	}
2¼d. per lb.	1,443	Oil and other floor cloths		...	79,476	
Free ...	...	Twine and lines	lbs.	134,412	5,392
		" sewing or seaming	"	708,669	21,820	}

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.*

		<i>Order 19.—Dress—continued.</i>			
147,844	18,167	Hats and caps—			
		Dress	No.	+ 1,580,361	+ 118,916
		Boys' and youths', etc.	"		
		Men's felt, etc.	"		
		Boys' and youths', etc.	"		
		Felt hoods	"		
		Straw, untrimmed	"		
Other unenumerated	"				
...	2,397	Hatters' materials... ..	...	...	+ 7,278
...	9,665	Hosiery ... ..	...	...	+ 164,800
	509	Millinery ... ..	...	...	- 509
9,633	2,836	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton	No.	+ 8,643	+ 5,800
		" " silk	"		
		" " fancy	"		
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>					
25,260	493	Bagging... ..	yards	- 25,260	- 493
88,411	1,734	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	No.	+ 1,374,709	+ 26,433
565,415	14,864	" " corn and flour sacks	"	+ 7,156,857	+ 193,321
54,250	1,189	" " gunny bags	"	+ 1,424,970	+ 28,920
183,094	19,665	" " woolpacks...	"	+ 384,536	+ 39,390
66,295	912	" " undescribed	"	+ 139,979	+ 2,464
	467	Boot webbing ... ..	...	...	+ 6,624
...	1,331	Canvas ... ..	...	...	+ 21,270
2,274	6,039	Cordage, coir	cwt.	- 233	+ 1,677
		" hempen	"		
		" white lines	"		
...	...	" unserviceable	tons	+ 120	+ 581
12	36	Engine packing	cwt.	+ 69	+ 236
...	131	Felt, sheathing ... ..	...	...	+ 1,927
...	8,939	Jute piece goods	yards	...	+ 20,080
	679	Mats ... ..	...	...	+ 2,378
...	348	Matting, China ... ..	...	...	+ 3,542
...		" coir and other ... ..	...	...
...	32	Nets and netting	cwt.	...	+ 2,561
...	2,042	Oil and other floor cloths ...	...	...	+ 77,434
127,692	4,533	Twine and lines	lbs.	+ 715,389	+ 22,679
		" sewing or seaming	"		

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.				
Order 21.—Animal Food.				
Free ...	...	Bêche de mer ... cwt.	...	1
2d. per lb.	441	Butter ... lbs.	55,412	2,580
...	...	Butterine ... "	...	...
2d. per lb.	419	Cheese ... "	48,955	1,781
Free ...	...	Eggs ... No.	10,287,640	35,376
" ...	...	Fish, fresh ...	...	1,680
2d. per lb.	26,465	" preserved ... lbs.	3,370,730	107,958
Free ...	...	" salted ... cwt.	27,369	41,335
" ...	...	" shell ...	...	29,973
2d. per lb.	20	Honey ... lbs.	2,304	90
10 per cent.	115	Isinglass ... "	4,086	1,060
Free ...	...	" ... "	16,916	2,453
" ...	...	Lard ... "	6,729	100
" ...	...	Meats, fresh ... cwt.	1,304	1,423
2d. per lb.	1,805	" preserved ... lbs.	349,641	13,622
" ...	115	" bacon ... "	17,995	719
5s. per cwt.	96	" beef, salted ... cwt.	528	942
2d. per lb.	1,561	" hams ... lbs.	201,047	9,301
5s. per cwt.	111	" pork, salted ... cwt.	519	1,050
Order 22.—Vegetable Food.				
2d. per lb.	1,008	Arrowroot ... lbs.	104,407	2,406
" ...	64	Biscuit, fancy ... "	10,978	304
Free ...	...	" old ... "	12,032	41
" ...	...	Cocoanuts ... No.	558,842	2,411
2d. per lb.	4,628	Confectionery ... lbs.	636,634	29,695
" ...	12	" sugar candy ... "	1,400	27
" ...	990	Fruit, bottled ... "	179,300	4,826
" ...	8,554	" dried ... "	1,298,562	24,987
" ...	42,284	" " currants ... "	5,605,603	69,729
" ...	19,839	" " raisins ... "	2,548,990	38,400
9d. per bush.	13,973	" fresh ... bushels	372,640	125,388
2d. per lb.	338	" pulp ... lbs.	40,522	541
2s. p. cental	7,989	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	81,092	30,336
" ...	92	" " beans and pease ... "	1,101	760
" ...	...	" " gram ... "	448	100
1s. p. cental	1,633	" " maize ... "	34,984	12,188
3s. per bush.	2,606	" " malt ... bushels	56,143	17,820
2s. p. cental	39,527	" " oats ... centals	460,805	153,540
" ...	191	" " peanuts ... "	1,906	1,615
6s. p. cental	13,099	" " rice ... "	89,929	50,803
4s. p. cental	10,191	" " " dressed in bond ... "	59,409	31,039
2s. p. cental	8s.	" " " paddy ... "	4	1
" ...	27	" " rye ... "	269	84
" ...	49	" " wheat ... "	65,397	18,837

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.				
Order 21.—Animal Food.				
...	...	Bêche de mer ... cwt.	...	+ 1
1,202,649	54,369	Butter ... lbs.	- 1,147,237	- 51,789
33,855	981	Butterine ... "	- 33,855	- 981
535,970	14,564	Cheese ... "	- 487,015	- 12,783
126,974	631	Eggs ... No.	+ 10,160,666	+ 34,745
...	117	Fish, fresh ...	...	+ 1,563
345,088	12,817	" preserved ... lbs.	+ 3,025,642	+ 95,141
1,172	2,296	" salted ... cwt.	+ 26,197	+ 39,039
...	27	" shell ...	...	+ 29,946
24,461	545	Honey ... lbs.	- 22,157	- 455
6,902	1,253	Isinglass ... "	+ 14,100	+ 2,260
30,358	731	Lard ... "	- 23,629	- 631
3,288	3,710	Meats, fresh ... cwt.	- 1,984	- 2,287
732,235	16,756	" preserved ... lbs.	- 382,594	- 3,134
166,693	6,862	" bacon ... "	- 148,698	- 6,143
1,884	2,058	" beef, salted ... cwt.	- 1,356	- 1,116
13,928	641	" hams ... lbs.	+ 187,119	+ 8,660
933	2,950	" pork, salted ... cwt.	- 414	- 1,900
Order 22.—Vegetable Food.				
26,200	534	Arrowroot ... lbs.	+ 78,207	+ 1,872
981,037	20,962	Biscuit, fancy ... "	- 970,059	- 20,658
...	...	" old ... "	+ 12,032	+ 41
...	...	Cocoanuts ... No.	+ 558,842	+ 2,411
124,089	4,564	Confectionery ... lbs.	+ 512,545	+ 25,131
38	1	" sugar candy ... "	+ 1,362	+ 26
37,974	1,302	Fruit, bottled ... "	+ 141,326	+ 3,524
251,485	5,204	" dried ... "	+ 1,047,077	+ 19,783
794,199	13,195	" " currants ... "	+ 4,811,404	+ 56,534
600,671	12,486	" " raisins ... "	+ 1,948,319	+ 25,914
47,287	18,275	" fresh ... bushels	+ 325,353	+ 107,113
...	...	" pulp ... lbs.	+ 40,522	+ 541
4,938	1,522	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	+ 76,154	+ 28,814
4,835	2,303	" " beans and pease ... "	- 3,734	- 1,543
430	213	" " gram ... "	+ 18	- 113
6,698	2,070	" " maize ... "	+ 28,286	+ 10,118
28,377	10,255	" " malt ... bushels	+ 27,766	+ 7,565
17,186	5,551	" " oats ... centals	+ 443,619	+ 147,989
...	...	" " peanuts ... "	+ 1,906	+ 1,615
26,711	18,954	" " rice ... "	+ 122,627	+ 62,888
...	...	" " " paddy ... "	+ 4	+ 1
12	7	" " rye ... "	+ 257	+ 77
1,588,173	515,016	" " wheat ... "	- 1,522,776	- 496,179

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.

Grain prepared—				
5s. p. cental	69	Barley, pearl centals	582	484
2s. p. cental	54	Flour "	29,340	12,050
6s. p. cental	36	Oatmeal "	666	423
2s. p. cental	383	Peas, split "	7,467	2,124
"	15	Semolina "	149	212
2d. per lb ..	2,341	Jams and preserves lbs.	311,151	8,079 }
Free ...	...	" " peel drained "	299,193	6,197 }
2d. per lb...	478	Liquorice "	78,650	3,220
"	954	Macaroni and vermicelli "	115,594	2,608
"	4,221	Maizena and corn flour "	456,544	10,760
Free ...	...	Molasses cwt.	34,794	4,864 }
3s. per cwt.	301	" refined "	2,317	1,779 }
2s. per cwt.	672	" Victorian refined ... .. "	...	...
"	...	" saccharum ... .. "	...	...
2d. per lb...	770	Nuts lbs.	96,909	1,606
"	1,624	" almonds "	210,111	7,825
"	248	" walnuts "	29,779	467
20s. per ton	7	Onions tons	8	66
10s. per ton	86	Potatoes "	168	669
Free ...	...	Sago lbs.	175,903	1,251
Sugar—				
3s. per cwt.	55,339	Cane, raw cwt.	473,785	482,018
2s. per cwt.	30,183	Cane, raw, refined in Victoria ..	227,729	179,010
3s. per cwt.	37,665	Cane, refined "	242,393	266,832
6s. per cwt.	906	Beet "	3,739	4,683
3s. per cwt.	1,172	Glucose "	8,581	6,765
	125,265	Total Sugar "	956,227	939,308
Free ...	...	Tapioca lbs.	2,101,199	21,062
"	...	Vegetables, fresh cwt.	2,881	2,132
2d. per lb...	334	" preserved lbs.	44,495	1,738
5s. per cwt.	54	" salted cwt.	215	289
Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
10 per cent.	132	Aërated and mineral waters ... doz.	7,514	1,342
9d. per gal.	52,622	Beer (ale and porter)... .. galls.	1,410,173	298,032
3d. per lb...	...	Chicory lbs.	53,091	375
"	...	" root... .. tons.	...	...
3d. per lb...	6,090	Chocolate and cocoa lbs.	492,642	39,559
9d. per gal.	78	Cider and perry galls.	2,876	749
Free ...	...	Cocoa beans cwt.	1,406	5,225
3d. per lb ..	14,088	Coffee lbs.	1,412,452	60,504
2d. per lb...	1s.	Ginger, ground "	136	5 }
Free ...	...	" other "	202,747	3,840 }
6d. per lb...	12,746	Hops "	496,965	30,491

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>				
Grain prepared—				
168	150	Barley, pearl ... centals	+ 414	+ 334
845,959	402,030	Flour	— 816,619	— 389,980
39,254	27,159	Oatmeal	— 38,588	— 26,736
217	166	Peas, split	+ 7,250	+ 1,958
...	...	Semolina	+ 149	+ 212
444,399	8,712	Jams and preserves ... lbs.	+ 165,945	+ 5,564
5,246	186	Liquorice	+ 73,404	+ 3,034
12,505	337	Macaroni and vermicelli	+ 103,089	+ 2,271
72,292	1,959	Maizena and corn flour	+ 384,252	+ 8,801
2,417	2,250	Molasses... .. cwt.	+ 34,694	+ 4,393
...	...	„ Victorian, refined ... ..	...	...
68	56	„ saccharum	— 68	— 56
7,145	151	Nuts lbs.	+ 89,764	+ 1,455
17,782	774	„ almonds	+ 192,329	+ 7,051
...	...	„ walnuts	+ 29,779	+ 467
8,312	40,678	Onions tons	— 8,304	— 40,612
29,902	94,301	Potatoes	— 29,734	— 93,632
89,148	990	Sago lbs.	+ 86,755	+ 261
Sugar—				
...	...	Cane, raw cwt.	+ 473,785	+ 482,018
...	...	Cane, Victorian refined	+ 227,729	+ 179,010
138,368	139,194	Cane, refined	+ 104,025	+ 127,638
804	881	Beet	+ 2,935	+ 3,802
337	333	Glucose	+ 8,244	+ 6,432
139,509	140,408	Total Sugar	+ 816,718	+ 798,900
264,911	2,766	Tapioca lbs.	+ 1,836,288	+ 18,296
19,580	4,694	Vegetables, fresh cwt.	— 16,699	— 2,562
21,790	675	„ preserved lbs.	+ 22,705	+ 1,063
...	...	„ salted... .. cwt.	+ 215	+ 289
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
20,788	2,522	Aërated and mineral waters... doz.	— 13,274	— 1,180
128,116	19,374	Beer (ale and porter) ... galls.	+ 1,282,057	+ 278,658
124,481	1,853	Chicory lbs.	— 71,390	— 1,478
10	36	„ root tons.	— 10	— 36
48,138	3,485	Chocolate and cocoa ... lbs.	+ 444,504	+ 36,074
187	51	Cider and perry galls.	+ 2,689	+ 698
5	30	Cocoa beans cwt.	+ 1,401	+ 5,195
335,264	16,273	Coffee lbs.	+ 1,077,188	+ 44,231
22,579	781	Ginger	+ 180,304	+ 3,064
276,068	11,934	Hops	+ 220,897	+ 18,557

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.			
20 per cent.	17	Limejuice	galls.	1,043	138 }
Free ... ..	...	" ... ..	"	13,728	1,112 }
" ... ..	...	Milk, preserved	lbs.	1,641,620	41,050
2d. per lb.	2,586	Mustard	"	311,692	17,999
Free ... ..	...	Pepper	"	641,553	26,741 }
2d. per lb.	15	" ground	"	2,299	116 }
10 per cent.	1,030	Perfumery*... ..	...	...	8,966
2s. 9d. p. doz.	20	Pickles (quarts)	doz.	1,604	536
1s. 9d. p. doz.	2,264	" (pints)	"	26,504	9,088
1s. per doz.	1	" (half-pints)	"	19	8
20s. per ton.	9,040	Salt	tons	6,924	26,226
Free ... ..	...	" rock	"	783	2,479
" ... ..	...	Saltpetre	cwt.	4,262	4,887
20 per cent.	1,841	Sauces	doz. qts.	16,825	12,566
Free ... ..	...	Spices unenumerated... ..	lbs.	284,398	12,448
2d. per lb.	34	" ground	"	5,009	262
12s. per gal.	156,481	Spirits, brandy	galls.	354,353	167,695
"	2,010	" cordials and bitters	"	5,478	5,850
"	73,548	" gin	"	98,475	19,246
"	530	" of wine	"	2,105	259
24s. per gal.	2,916	" perfumed	"	2,699	11,164
12s. per gal.	71,792	" rum	"	106,137	18,443
"	320,622	" whisky	"	609,013	216,676
"	31,939	" other, undescribed	"	64,303	42,135
3d. per lb.	131,141	Tea	lbs.	16,246,037	777,243
3s. per lb....	205,430	Tobacco (manufactured)	"	2,492,887	190,631
1s. per lb....	21,427	" (unmanufactured)	"	486,659	33,128
6s. per lb....	45,532	" cigars	"	226,285	94,355
"	10,687	" cigarettes	"	52,670	23,698
3s. per lb....	873	" snuff	"	5,488	1,059
6d. per gal.	2,673	Vinegar	galls.	135,858	13,870
6s. per gal.	36,469	Wine, in wood and bottled	"	194,996	85,191
8s. per gal.	16,778	" sparkling	"	55,340	99,430

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		Order 24.—Animal Substances.			
Free ... ..	...	Beeswax	cwt.	23	110
" ... ..	...	Bones	tons	110	185
" ... ..	...	Bonedust ... ..	"	...	...
" ... ..	...	Bristles	lbs.	29,861	4,491
2d. per lb.	9,844	Candles	"	1,287,517	38,706
10 per cent.	1,026	Combs ... ..	...	...	10,250
Free ... ..	...	Flock	tons	...	93
2d. per lb.	871	Glue	lbs.	101,527	3,699

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued*.

		<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i>			
8,591	1,331	Limejuice ...	galls.	+ 6,180	- 81
125,603	2,840	Milk, preserved ...	lbs.	+ 1,516,017	+ 38,210
42,890	1,839	Mustard ...	"	+ 268,802	+ 16,160
79,521	3,565	Pepper ...	"	+ 564,331	+ 23,292
...	783	Perfumery *	...	...	+ 8,183
3,049	2,627	Pickles (quarts) ...	doz.	- 1,445	- 2,091
...	...	" (pints) ...	"	+ 26,504	+ 9,088
...	...	" (half-pints) ...	"	+ 19	+ 8
352	1,294	Salt ...	tons	+ 6,572	+ 24,932
75	245	" rock ...	"	+ 708	+ 2,234
94	127	Saltpetre ...	cwt.	+ 4,168	+ 4,760
4,693	3,739	Sauces ...	doz. qts.	+ 12,132	+ 8,827
56,770	3,262	Spices, unenumerated ...	lbs.	+ 227,628	+ 9,186
...	...	" ground ...	"	+ 5,009	+ 262
56,607	22,862	Spirits, brandy ...	galls.	+ 297,746	+ 144,833
30,956	23,969	" cordials and bitters ...	"	- 25,478	- 18,119
14,165	4,410	" gin ...	"	+ 84,310	+ 14,836
2,974	455	" of wine ...	"	- 869	- 196
477	1,370	" perfumed ...	"	+ 2,222	+ 9,794
16,779	4,014	" rum ...	"	+ 89,358	+ 14,429
77,750	28,438	" whisky ...	"	+ 531,263	+ 188,238
2,939	3,326	" other, undescribed ...	"	+ 61,364	+ 38,809
6,455,041	355,652	Tea ...	lbs.	+ 9,790,996	+ 421,591
894,470	69,342	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	"	+ 1,598,417	+ 121,289
84,762	4,113	" (unmanufactured) ...	"	+ 401,897	+ 29,015
84,741	31,893	" cigars ...	"	+ 141,544	+ 62,462
9,493	4,276	" cigarettes ...	"	+ 43,177	+ 19,422
226	26	" snuff ...	"	+ 5,262	+ 1,033
14,653	1,663	Vinegar ...	galls.	+ 121,205	+ 12,207
222,967	54,241	Wine, in wood and bottled ...	"	- 27,971	+ 30,950
3,745	6,878	" sparkling ...	"	+ 51,595	+ 92,552

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
36	181	Beeswax ...	cwt.	- 13	- 71
68	559	Bones ...	tons	+ 42	- 374
1,810	11,328	Bonedust ...	"	- 1,810	- 11,328
1,306	295	Bristles ...	lbs.	+ 28,555	+ 4,196
434,424	11,115	Candles ...	"	+ 853,093	+ 27,591
...	450	Combs ...	...	...	+ 9,800
20	432	Flock ...	tons	- 14	- 339
39,479	1,175	Glue ...	lbs.	+ 62,048	+ 2,524

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 24.—Animal Substances—contd.					
Free	...	Glue, pieces	...	...	tons	...	...
10 per cent.	192	Grease	...	...	"	158	1,879
Free	...	Hair	...	...	lbs.	63,871	2,413
2d. per lb.	1,639	" curled	...	...	"	163,694	5,514
Free	...	" seating	...	...	...	...	3,258
"	...	Hides	...	...	No.	107,983	103,995
"	...	Horns and hoofs	...	...	cwt.	238	112
"	...	Ivory	...	...	"	5	1,945
"	...	Leather	...	...	...	...	2,605 }
20 per cent.	5,546	"	...	...	cwt.	2,190	30,783 }
7½ per cent.	8,469	" calf and kid	...	...	"	4,811	114,954
20 per cent.	541	" cut into shapes	...	...	...	...	3,029
10 per cent.	4,256	" fancy, patent, etc.	...	...	...	...	42,182
Free	...	" imitation	...	...	...	...	6,970
25 per cent.	13,462	Leatherware	...	...	...	...	53,569
...	...	Pearl shell	...	...	tons	...	...
Free	...	Sausage skins	...	...	lbs.	282,645	14,860
"	...	Skins, kangaroo	...	...	No.	245,000	46,500
"	...	" opossum	...	...	"	84,262	1,859
"	...	" rabbit	...	...	"	3,157,644	13,510
"	...	" sheep, with wool	...	...	"	137,162	13,068
"	...	" " without wool	...	...	"	13,875	282
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	"	95,458	9,027
2d. per lb.	186	Soap, common	...	...	lbs.	24,025	550
4d. per lb.	3,700	" fancy, perfumed	...	...	"	188,749	13,208
Free	...	Sponges	...	...	"	9,374	2,852
2d. per lb.	2	Stearine	...	...	cwt.	...	...
Free	...	Tallow	...	...	tons	466	7,672
"	...	Whalebone	...	...	lbs.	672	66
"	...	Wool,* greasy	...	...	"	58,378,279	2,215,885
"	...	" scoured	...	...	"	7,192,869	467,725
"	...	" washed	...	...	"	392,413	20,450
"	...	" Angora	...	...	"	...	...
		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.					
Free	...	Bark	...	...	tons	2,954	27,087
"	...	Bass	...	...	cwt.	800	1,930
2d. per lb.	736	Blue	...	...	lbs.	92,092	2,681
2s. p. cental	23	Bran	...	...	centals	6,677	1,085
Free	...	Canes and rattans	...	...	bundles	18,774	4,270
25 per cent.	514	Casks	...	...	No.	4,612	2,093
Free	...	" empty	...	...	"	12,859	4,151
"	...	Copra	...	...	tons	55	551
"	...	Cork	...	...	cwt.	980	949

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 65,963,561 lbs., valued at £2,704,060, of which all but 17,917,742 lbs., valued at £667,423, was brought overland from New South Wales.

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—contd.</i>				
214	1,657	Glue, pieces tons	—214	—1,657
18	389	Grease "	+140	+1,490
113,988	1,666	Hair lbs.	—50,117	+747
7,391	410	„ curled "	+156,303	+5,104
...	56	„ seating "	...	+3,202
18,991	17,136	Hides No.	+88,992	+86,859
3,000	1,691	Horns and hoofs cwt.	—2,762	—1,579
...	...	Ivory "	+5	+1,945
40,862	192,038	Leather "	...	—158,650
...	...	„ calf and kid "	+4,811	+114,954
...	168	„ cut into shapes "	...	+2,861
...	1,891	„ fancy, patent, etc. "	...	+40,291
...	83	„ imitation "	...	+6,887
...	5,077	Leatherware "	...	+48,492
5	600	Pearl shell tons	—5	—600
118,618	5,525	Sausage skins lbs.	+164,027	+9,335
262,886	53,566	Skins, kangaroo No.	—17,886	—7,066
506,066	13,393	„ opossum "	—421,804	—11,533
3,967,533	20,759	„ rabbit "	—809,889	—7,249
618,547	95,543	„ sheep, with wool "	—481,385	—82,475
149,595	3,382	„ „ without wool "	—135,720	—3,100
1,430	118	„ undescribed "	+94,028	+8,909
1,125,497	8,660	Soap, common lbs.	—1,101,472	—8,110
170,333	8,836	„ fancy, perfumed "	+18,416	+4,372
476	142	Sponges "	+8,898	+2,710
293	553	Stearine cwt.	—293	—553
7,887	157,601	Tallow tons	—7,421	—149,929
...	...	Whalebone lbs.	+672	+66
99,685,415	4,022,032	Wool,* greasy "	—41,307,136	—1,806,147
14,332,466	822,946	„ scoured "	—7,139,597	—355,221
4,435,677	325,904	„ washed "	—4,043,264	—305,454
410	48	„ Angora "	—410	—48
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>				
4,105	41,401	Bark tons	—1,151	—14,314
20	27	Bass cwt.	+780	+1,903
65,082	1,551	Blue lbs.	+27,010	+1,130
35,376	8,800	Bran centals	—28,699	—7,715
1,821	289	Canes and rattans bundles	+16,953	+3,981
...	...	Casks No.	+4,612	+2,093
13,327	6,431	„ empty "	—468	—2,280
49	585	Copra tons	+6	—34
9	14	Cork cwt.	+971	+935

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 118,453,968 lbs., valued at £5,170,930, of which 29,143,620 lbs., valued at £1,415,617, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
ORDER IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—con.</i>				
4d. per lb....	4,611	Cork, cut lbs.	291,208	27,867
Free ...	...	Cotton, raw "	242,496	3,256
2s. p. cental	6	Dholl centals	60	20
Free ...	...	Fibre, cocoanut tons	9	119
" ...	...	" undescribed "	1,298	19,472
" ...	...	Firewood "	9,906	3,334
" ...	...	Flax, "Phormium," N.Z. "	479	9,279
" ...	...	Gum "	100	5,129
" ...	...	Gutta-percha goods "	...	281
" ...	...	Hay and chaff tons	1,986	5,240
" ...	...	Hemp "	1,459	46,925
" ...	...	Indiarubber goods "	...	55,778
" ...	...	Jute tons	233	2,636
" ...	...	Meal, linseed lbs.	117,936	684
" ...	...	Millet, broom corn, etc. tons.	294	5,501
" ...	...	Oakum cwt.	13	25
" ...	...	Oilcake tons	12	114
10s. per cwt.	197	Paper bags cwt.	699	1,675
Free ...	...	" printing "	159,180	246,745
4s. per cwt.	3,519	" wrapping "	18,590	19,019
2d. per lb....	136	" writing lbs.	17,035	823
Free ...	...	" " uncut "	2,998,576	59,762
2d. per lb....	199	" undescribed, cut "	23,080	1,426
4s. per cwt.	3,062	" " uncut cwt.	15,253	35,235
25 per cent.	294	" and cardboard boxes "	...	1,400
Free ...	...	Paperhangings "	...	37,323
2d. per lb....	...	Paper patterns ... .. "	...	...
Free ...	...	Pitch and tar cwt.	8,452	3,798
2s. p. cental	3	Pollard centals	2,602	674
Free ...	...	Rags tons	737	3,722
" ...	...	Resin cwt.	17,685	4,441
10 per cent.	230	Seeds, canary centals	3,990	2,310
Free ...	...	" clover "	1,206	2,654
" ...	...	" grass "	13,541	11,063
" ...	...	" undescribed "	...	12,741
2d. per lb....	4,996	Starch lbs.	570,695	8,467
2s. p. cental	35	Tares centals	344	267
Free ...	...	Timber, deals sup. ft.	19,156,800	155,855
2/6 p. 100 s. f.	7,362	" dressed, not otherwise enumerated, "	5,889,300	69,463
1s. p. 100 s. f.	7,929	" undressed, hardwood "	15,828,000	87,124
Free ...	...	" " other "	83,002,600	595,442
1/6 p. 100 s. f.	37,780	" flooring boards "	50,372,600	377,390
" ...	892	" lining boards "	1,189,500	7,989
" ...	1,920	" weatherboards "	2,560,200	22,051
4s. & 7s. p. 100 l. f.	140	" mouldings lin. feet	11,416	399
7s. p. 100 l. f.	10	" skirtings "	2,700	55

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
ORDER IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—con.</i>				
37,123	3,942	Cork, cut ... lbs.	+ 254,085	+ 23,925
1,344	80	Cotton, raw ... "	+ 241,152	+ 3,176
...	...	Dholl ... centals	+ 60	+ 20
3	61	Fibre, cocoanut ... tons	+ 6	+ 58
146	8,937	" undescrbed ... "	+ 1,152	+ 10,535
...	...	Firewood ... "	+ 9,906	+ 3,334
25	527	Flax, "Phormium," N.Z. ... "	+ 454	+ 8,752
6	390	Gum ... "	+ 94	+ 4,739
...	...	Gutta-percha goods ...	...	+ 281
25,897	134,971	Hay and chaff ... tons	- 23,911	- 129,731
141	3,289	Hemp ... "	+ 1,318	+ 43,636
...	3,501	Indiarubber goods ...	...	+ 52,277
...	...	Jute ... tons	+ 233	+ 2,636
9,348	82	Meal, linseed ... lbs.	+ 108,588	+ 602
17	569	Millet, broom corn, etc. ... tons	+ 277	+ 4,932
29	29	Oakum ... cwt.	- 16	- 4
...	1	Oilcake ... tons	+ 12	+ 113
919	2,026	Paper bags ... cwt.	- 220	- 351
3,950	7,487	" printing ... "	+ 155,230	+ 239,258
3,998	6,040	" wrapping ... "	+ 14,592	+ 12,979
29,120	1,114	" writing ... lbs.	+ 2,986,491	+ 59,471
...	...	" undescrbed, cut ... "	+ 23,080	+ 1,426
...	...	" " uncut ... cwt.	+ 15,253	+ 35,235
...	...	" and cardboard boxes ...	...	+ 1,400
...	2,137	Paperhangings ...	...	+ 35,186
...	2,884	Paper patterns ...	...	- 2,884
835	297	Pitch and tar ... cwt.	+ 7,617	+ 3,501
19,780	4,989	Pollard ... centals	- 17,178	- 4,315
85	1,582	Rags ... tons	+ 652	+ 2,140
3,071	1,040	Resin ... cwt.	+ 14,614	+ 3,401
144	129	Seeds, canary ... centals	+ 3,846	+ 2,181
521	1,302	" clover ... "	+ 685	+ 1,352
1,424	1,514	" grass ... "	+ 12,117	+ 9,549
...	3,910	" undescrbed ...	...	+ 8,831
129,889	2,397	Starch ... lbs.	+ 440,806	+ 6,070
...	...	Tares ... centals	+ 344	+ 267
237,410	2,311	Timber, deals ... sup. ft.	+ 18,919,390	+ 153,544
944,815	10,985	" dressed ... "	+ 4,944,485	+ 58,478
1,388,249	12,505	" undressed ... "	+ 97,442,351	+ 670,061
4,556	55	" flooring boards ... "	+ 50,368,044	+ 377,335
...	...	" lining boards ... "	+ 1,189,500	+ 7,989
...	...	" weatherboards ... "	+ 2,560,200	+ 22,051
67,136	860	" mouldings and skirtings lin. ft.	- 53,020	- 406

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.				
5s. per 1,000	3,626	Timber, laths	...	No.	14,502,000	24,447
Free	...	„ logs	...	sup. feet	2,914,900	26,978
9d. per 100	457	„ palings	...	No.	1,218,700	9,170
6/6 per 100	183	„ pickets, dressed	...	„	56,200	688
6d. per 100	586	„ „ undressed	...	„	2,345,100	18,244
Free	...	„ posts and rails	...	„	72,131	2,357
9d. per 1,000	1	„ shingles	...	„	25,000	23
Free	...	„ shooks and staves	...	„	177,287	4,832
„	...	„ spars and piles	...	sup. feet	1,923,600	12,175
6d. per 100	33	„ spokes and felloes	...	No.	133,500	2,094
Free	...	„ other unenumerated	...	...	...	3,573
	60,919	Total timber	...	...	...	1,420,349
2s. per gal.	4,380	Varnish	...	galls.	43,998	23,887
25 per cent.	1,634	Wicker and basket ware	...	...	...	6,780
„	17,759	Woodenware	...	...	...	70,712
		Order 26.—Oils.*				
6d. per gal.	2	Almond	...	galls.	61	39
Free	...	Black	...	„	36,472	2,862
6d. per gal.	6,000	Castor	...	„	215,051	22,743
1s. doz. pts.	630	„	...	doz. pints	13,093	5,047
6d. per gal.	983	Chinese	...	galls.	35,880	4,834
Free	...	Cocoanut	...	„	16,809	1,737
„	...	Cod	...	„	111,267	10,690
6d. per gal.	45	Codliver	...	„	1,719	406
1s. doz. pts.	51	„	...	doz. pints	958	1,506
6d. per gal.	935	Colza	...	galls.	35,262	4,264
1s. doz. pts.	10s. 6d.	Dugong	...	doz. pints	10	24
6d. per gal.	2s.	„	...	galls.	4	5
„	46,130	Kerosene	...	„	2,663,509	135,430
„	304	Lard	...	„	11,431	2,106
„	8,785	Linseed	...	„	350,910	41,227
1s. doz. pts.	9s. 6d.	„	...	doz. pints	9	5
6d. per gal.	170	Lubricating...	...	galls.	10,470	1,264
Free	...	„	...	„	41,433	3,492
1s. doz. pts.	236	„	...	doz. pints	3,780	810
6d. per gal.	121	Mineral	...	galls.	4,424	275
1s. doz. pts.	2	„	...	doz. pints	45	20
Free	...	„ unrefined	...	galls.	199,733	12,165
6d. per gal.	2	Neatsfoot	...	„	338	44

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued</i>				
Order 25.— <i>Vegetable Substances—</i> continued.				
81,810	160	Timber, laths No.	+ 14,420,190	+ 24,287
37,674	271	„ logs sup. feet.	+ 2,877,226	+ 26,707
33,081	218	„ palings No.	+ 1,185,619	+ 8,952
...	...	„ pickets „	+ 2,401,300	+ 18,932
7,024	442	„ posts and rails „	+ 65,107	+ 1,915
5,518	13	„ shingles „	+ 19,482	+ 10
3,351	123	„ shooks and staves „	+ 173,936	+ 4,709
...	...	„ spars and piles sup. feet.	+ 1,923,600	+ 12,175
17,460	437	„ spokes and felloes No.	+ 116,040	+ 1,657
..	1,605	„ other unenumerated ... ..	...	+ 1,968
...	29,985	Total timber ... ..	...	+ 1,390,364
2,607	1,689	Varnish galls.	+ 41,391	+ 22,198
...	2,098	Wicker and basket ware ... ..	...	+ 4,682
...	10,967	Woodenware ... ..	...	+ 59,745
Order 26.— <i>Oils.*</i>				
...	...	Almond galls.	+ 61	+ 39
3,904	500	Black „	+ 32,568	+ 2,362
25,714	3,345	Castor „	+ 189,337	+ 19,398
...	...	„ doz. pints	+ 13,093	+ 5,047
9,002	1,462	Chinese galls.	+ 26,878	+ 3,372
1,301	158	Cocoanut „	+ 15,508	+ 1,579
1,009	149	Cod „	+ 110,258	+ 10,541
81	43	Codliver „	+ 1,638	+ 363
...	...	„ doz. pints	+ 958	+ 1,506
1,747	294	Colza galls.	+ 33,515	+ 3,970
...	...	Dugong doz. pints	+ 10	+ 24
...	...	„ galls.	+ 4	+ 5
168,662	11,449	Kerosene „	+ 2,494,847	+ 123,981
273	64	Lard „	+ 11,158	+ 2,042
21,679	3,192	Linseed „	+ 329,231	+ 38,035
...	...	„ doz. pints	+ 9	+ 5
17,740	2,309	Lubricating galls.	+ 34,163	+ 2,447
...	...	„ doz. pints	+ 3,780	+ 810
6,710	650	Mineral galls.	— 2,286	— 375
...	...	„ doz. pints	+ 45	+ 20
...	...	„ unrefined galls.	+ 199,733	+ 12,165
1,196	227	Neatsfoot „	— 858	— 183

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 26.—Oils*—continued.			
1s. doz. pints	12s. 6d.	Neatsfoot ...	doz. pints	12	9
6d. per gal.	514	Olive ...	galls.	22,369	3,972
Free ...	...	Palm ...	"	34,773	2,786
6d. per gal.	5	Pine ...	"	100	9
" ...	5	Rape ...	"	2,208	226
" ...	107	Resin ...	"	4,267	323
1s. doz. pints	1,623	Salad ...	doz. pints	34,028	16,543
6d. per gal.	7	Sperm ...	galls.	360	67
" ...	4	Tallow ...	"	161	15
" ...	99	Vegetable ...	"	4,962	971
Free ...	...	Oils undescribed ...	"	6,036	372 }
6d. per gal.	100	" " ...	"	3,411	642 }
	66,862	Total Oils ...	galls.	3,891,322	276,930

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†

		Order 28.—Coal, etc.			
Free ...	...	Coal ...	tons	623,594	617,325
" ...	...	Coke, charcoal ...	"	4,172	8,142
" ...	...	Kerosene shale ...	"	4,302	10,718
" ...	...	Paraffine ...	"	94	2,391
		Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)			
Free ...	...	Bricks, bath ...	No.	52,922	334
20 per cent.	1,835	Brownware ...	...	...	9,539
2s. 6d. per c. ft.	3,718	Chinaware and porcelain ...	cub. feet	29,152	34,536
1s. 4d. per c. ft.	8,195	Earthenware ...	"	121,563	75,908
6d. per c. ft.	2,112	Glass bottles ...	"	84,623	22,507
6d. per doz.	24,723	" ...	doz.	409,441	20,427 }
3d. per doz.	316	" ...	"	15,673	390 }
Free ...	...	Glass, plate ...	sup. feet	273,481	28,411
" ...	...	" window ...	"	3,647,687	46,455
2s. 6d. & 1s. p. cub. ft.	7,369	Glassware ...	"	123,422	71,566
20 per cent.	1,301	Marble, wrought ...	...	...	6,899
Free ...	...	" unwrought ...	tons	1,178	8,456
" ...	...	Plaster of paris ...	cwt.	9,464	1,927
" ...	...	" American ...	"	44,562	9,833
" ...	...	Putty ...	"	5,746	2,870

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.
 † The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued.</i>				
Order 26.—Oils*—continued.				
...	...	Neatsfoot ... doz. pints	+ 12	+ 9
2,053	435	Olive ... galls.	+ 20,316	+ 3,537
2,399	279	Palm ... „	+ 32,374	+ 2,507
15	2	Pine ... „	+ 85	+ 7
10	2	Rape ... „	+ 2,198	+ 224
...	...	Resin ... „	+ 4,267	+ 323
2,501	1,438	Salad ... doz. pints	+ 31,527	+ 15,105
160	52	Sperm ... galls.	+ 200	+ 15
21,111	2,052	Tallow ... „	– 20,950	– 2,037
288	110	Vegetable ... „	+ 4,674	+ 861
548	78	Oils undescribed ... „	+ 8,899	+ 936
289,353	28,290	Total Oils ... galls.	+ 3,601,969	+ 248,640

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†

Order 28.—Coal, etc.				
227	269	Coal ... tons	+ 623,367	+ 617,056
283	545	Coke, charcoal ... „	+ 3,889	+ 7,597
21	83	Kerosene shale ... „	+ 4,281	+ 10,635
4	158	Paraffine ... „	+ 90	+ 2,233
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 <i>ante</i> .)				
312	3	Bricks, bath ... No.	+ 52,610	+ 331
...	361	Brownware ... „	...	+ 9,178
...	2,686	Chinaware and porcelain ... „	...	+ 31,850
...	7,591	Earthenware ... „	...	+ 68,317
...	...	Glass bottles ... cub. ft.	+ 84,623	+ 22,507
19,567	2,136	„ ... doz.	+ 405,547	+ 18,681
6,672	676	Glass, plate ... sup. feet	+ 266,809	+ 27,735
152,143	2,266	„ window ... „	+ 3,495,544	+ 44,189
...	9,988	Glassware ... „	...	+ 61,578
...	2,310	Marble, wrought ... „	...	+ 4,589
25	222	„ unwrought ... tons	+ 1,153	+ 8,234
522	163	Plaster of paris ... cwt.	+ 8,942	+ 1,764
159	60	„ American ... „	+ 44,403	+ 9,773
135	91	Putty ... „	+ 5,611	+ 2,779

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.			Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Quantity.		Value.	
	£			£	

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

			<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i>				
			(See also Order 12 ante.)				
Free	...	...	Slate slabs	...	No.	9,602	3,277
"	...	...	Stones, grind	...	"	5,187	1,167
"	...	...	" mill	...	"	2	15
"	...	...	" unwrought	...	tons	3,410	6,875
20 per cent.	1,348	...	" wrought	...	"	322	6,606
Free	...	...	Whiting	...	"	2,063	5,975
			<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
Free	...	...	Gold, bullion	...	ozs.	116,756	461,552
"	...	...	" specie	...	...	...	497,493
"	...	...	Silver, bullion	...	ozs.	28,693	5,447
"	...	...	" specie	...	...	...	66,350
"	...	...	" ore	...	tons	34	677
...	...	...	" amalgam and gold	...	ozs.	...	...
"	...	...	Copper, specie	...	...	...	2,002
10 per cent.	1,028	...	Gold-leaf	...	No.	4,665,000	9,173
8s. per oz....	22	...	Gold, plate of	...	ozs.	55	236
20 per cent.	13,884	...	Jewellery	...	...	...	74,889
4s. per dwt.	12	...	" rings of gold	...	dwts.	410	78
10 per cent.	1	...	Silver leaf	...	No.	15,000	11
2s. per oz....	1,926	...	Silver, plate of	...	ozs.	18,639	10,539
Free	...	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset	...	...	...	2,497
"	...	...	Quartz	...	tons	249	2,500
			<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
Free	...	...	Antimony, ore	...	tons	2	95
25 per cent.	1,104	...	Brassware	...	...	...	4,833
Free	...	...	"	...	...	...	33,450
"	...	...	Copper	...	tons	141	10,449
"	...	...	" ore	...	cwt.	460	210
"	...	...	" sheet	...	"	2,274	9,346
"	...	...	" wire	...	"	584	2,489
"	...	...	Copperware	...	...	...	6,133
25 per cent.	179	...	"	...	...	...	588
"	1,231	...	Grates and stoves	...	No.	8,617	5,021
Free	...	...	Iron, bar and rod	...	tons	19,872	122,548
25 per cent.	3,789	...	" bolts and nuts	...	"	961	14,964
"	3,783	...	" castings	...	"	1,614	15,500
"	83	...	" galvanized buckets and tubs	...	No.	8,160	331
Free	...	...	" " cordage	...	tons	290	11,560
25 per cent.	...	...	" " guttering	...	...	...	...
Free	...	...	" " sheet	...	tons	23,239	366,928
"	...	...	" hoop	...	"	1,333	10,922

EXPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.				
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i> (See also Order 12 ante.)				
277	101	Slate slabs No.	+ 9,325	+ 3,176
147	73	Stones, grind „	+ 5,040	+ 1,094
...	...	„ mill „	+ 2	+ 15
616	491	„ unwrought tons	+ 2,794	+ 6,384
2,197	9,516	„ wrought „	– 1,875	– 2,910
43	224	Whiting... .. „	+ 2,020	+ 5,751
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
40,172	166,877	Gold, bullion ozs.	+ 76,584	+ 294,675
...	3,523,642	„ specie „	...	– 3,026,149
3,148	578	Silver, bullion ozs.	+ 25,545	+ 4,869
...	16,600	„ specie „	...	+ 49,750
10	120	„ ore tons	+ 24	+ 557
67	6,310	„ amalgam and gold ozs.	– 67	– 6,310
...	410	Copper, specie „	...	+ 1,592
60,275	176	Gold-leaf No.	+ 4,604,725	+ 8,997
...	...	Gold, plate of ozs.	+ 55	+ 236
...	7,759	Jewellery „	...	+ 67,208
...	...	Silver leaf No.	+ 15,000	+ 11
2,486	1,728	Silver, plate of ozs.	+ 16,153	+ 8,811
...	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset ...	...	+ 2,497
...	...	Quartz tons	+ 249	+ 2,500
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
2	19	Antimony, ore tons	...	+ 76
...	813	Brassware „	...	+ 37,470
19	851	Copper tons	+ 122	+ 9,598
...	...	„ ore cwt.	+ 460	+ 210
22	119	„ sheet „	+ 2,252	+ 9,227
30	275	„ wire „	+ 554	+ 2,214
...	419	Copperware „	...	+ 6,302
184	800	Grates and stoves No.	+ 8,433	+ 4,221
533	4,867	Iron, bar and rod tons	+ 19,339	+ 117,681
2	69	„ bolts and nuts „	+ 959	+ 14,895
37	924	„ castings „	+ 1,577	+ 14,576
1,985	327	„ galvanised buckets and tubs No.	+ 6,175	+ 4
12	650	„ „ cordage tons	+ 278	+ 10,910
...	1,514	„ „ guttering „	...	– 1,514
705	13,352	„ „ sheet tons	+ 22,534	+ 353,576
48	575	„ hoop „	+ 1,285	+ 10,347

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>				
Free	...	Iron, ore	...	...	476	1,113
"	...	" pig	...	...	23,704	89,174
40s. per ton	13,494	" pipes, cast	...	...	6,665	34,069
Free	...	" " wrought...	...	...	4,360	69,236
"	...	" plate	...	...	9,141	59,035
"	...	" railway rails, etc.	...	...	47,040	237,334
"	...	" scrap	...	...	2,744	10,632
"	...	" sheet	...	...	1,655	15,193
"	...	" tanks	...	No.	4,121	12,642
25 per cent.	11s. 8d.	" ware, galvanized	...	...	...	2
Free	...	" wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	...	14,407	124,760
"	...	" " telegraphic	...	"	79	1,393
"	...	Lead, ore	...	...	15	138
"	...	" pig	...	...	2,325	34,386
2s. 6d. p. cwt.	5	" pipe	...	cwt.	36	32
"	1,933	" sheet	...	"	15,487	11,598
25 per cent.	59,915	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	...	241,680
Free	...	" yellow	...	cwt.	500	921
"	...	Metals, undescribed	...	"	1,620	2,979
20 per cent.	3,865	Metalware, mixed	...	...	...	19,369
3s. per cwt.	11,051	Nails	...	cwt.	73,942	45,210
12s. per cwt	761	" horseshoe	...	"	1,171	2,702
Free	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	tons	...	1,057	6,536
20 per cent.	17,476	Platedware	...	...	...	88,277
Free	...	Plumbago	...	cwt.	575	402
"	...	Quicksilver	...	lbs.	57,357	5,927
"	...	Screws	...	cwt.	5,601	10,520
"	...	Spelter	...	"	180	146
"	...	Steel	...	tons	3,747	43,854
"	...	" cordage	...	"	311	12,989
"	...	Tin, block	...	cwt.	4,740	21,146
"	...	" foil	...	lbs.	63,174	1,539
"	...	" ore	...	tons	...	4
"	...	" " black sand	...	cwt.	...	...
"	...	" plate	...	boxes	42,499	34,594
25 per cent.	1,552	Tinware	...	...	...	6,017
Free	...	Wire netting	...	...	...	36,691
"	...	Zinc, ingots	...	cwt.	515	380
25 per cent.	198	" perforated	...	...	...	791
Free	...	" sheet	...	cwt.	3,168	3,413

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>				
Free	...	Birds	...	No.	9,280	366
"	...	Camels	...	"	1	17

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued.**Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.*

...	...	Iron, ore	...	...	...	+ 476	+ 1,113
5	25	„ pig	...	...	...	+ 23,699	+ 89,149
33	328	„ pipes, cast	...	...	...	+ 6,632	+ 33,741
214	4,518	„ „ wrought	...	...	...	+ 4,146	+ 64,718
67	647	„ plate	...	...	...	+ 9,074	+ 58,388
439	1,943	„ railway rails, etc.	...	...	...	+ 46,601	+ 235,391
...	...	„ scrap	...	...	...	+ 2,744	+ 10,632
43	514	„ sheet	...	...	...	+ 1,612	+ 14,679
280	943	„ tanks	...	...	No.	+ 3,841	+ 11,699
...	...	„ ware, galvanized	...	...	...	...	+ 2
1,246	13,770	„ wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	...	...	+ 13,161	+ 110,990
...	...	„ „ telegraphic	...	...	...	+ 79	+ 1,393
7	70	Lead, ore	...	...	...	+ 8	+ 68
7	127	„ pig	...	...	...	+ 2,318	+ 34,259
890	959	„ pipe	...	...	cwt.	— 854	— 927
2,102	2,109	„ sheet	...	...	...	+ 13,385	+ 9,489
...	33,079	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	...	...	+ 208,601
162	95	„ yellow	...	...	cwt.	+ 338	+ 826
60	151	Metals, undescribed	...	...	...	+ 1,560	+ 2,828
...	1,974	Metalware, mixed	...	...	...	...	+ 17,395
3,309	3,699	Nails	...	...	cwt.	+ 70,633	+ 41,511
...	...	„ horseshoe	...	...	...	+ 1,171	+ 2,702
117	2,827	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	tons	...	...	+ 940	+ 3,709
...	10,172	Platedware	...	...	...	...	+ 78,105
59	62	Plumbago	...	...	cwt.	+ 516	+ 340
7,125	913	Quicksilver	...	...	lbs.	+ 50,232	+ 5,014
44	101	Screws	...	...	cwt.	+ 5,557	+ 10,419
2,700	2,384	Spelter	...	...	...	— 2,520	— 2,238
61	1,160	Steel	...	...	tons	+ 3,686	+ 42,694
1	72	„ cordage	...	...	...	+ 310	+ 12,917
720	3,551	Tin, block	...	...	cwt.	+ 4,020	+ 17,595
4,432	121	„ foil	...	...	lbs.	+ 58,742	+ 1,418
13	610	„ ore	...	...	tons	— 13	— 606
9	140	„ „ black sand	...	...	cwt.	— 9	— 140
566	646	„ plate	...	...	boxes	+ 41,933	+ 33,948
...	3,326	Tinware	...	...	...	...	+ 2,691
...	8,444	Wire netting	...	...	...	...	+ 28,247
546	561	Zinc, ingots	...	...	cwt.	— 31	+ 181
...	25	„ perforated	...	...	...	...	+ 766
237	308	„ sheet	...	...	cwt.	2,931	3,105

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Order 33.—Animals and Birds.

33	12	Birds	...	...	No.	+ 9,247	+ 354
...	...	Camels	...	...	„	+ 1	+ 17

IMPORTS, 1888—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—continued.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—contd.</i>						
Free	...	Deer	...	...	No.	8	13
„	...	Dogs	...	...	„	45	208
„	...	Leeches	...	...	„	...	...
5s. each	1,409	Horses, overland	...	...	„	5,419	111,713
		„ seaward	...	...	„	1,155	43,262
„	29,018	Horned cattle, overland	...	...	„	133,107	797,262
		„ seaward	...	...	„	515	15,465
Free	...	Calves, overland	...	...	„	1,559	2,408
6d. each	59,196	Sheep, overland	...	...	„	2,426,720	1,042,056
		„ seaward	...	...	„	1,128	13,594
2s. each	1,016	Pigs, overland	...	...	„	5,296	7,029
		„ seaward	...	...	„	5,267	7,199
Free	...	Poultry	...	...	„	11,458	1,823
„	...	Other	...	...	„	83	510
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>						
Free	...	Plants	...	...	...	...	6,447

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

		<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>			
25 per cent.	4,717	Brushware and brooms, hair	...	...	19,203
"	447	" undescribed	...	...	2,097
Free	...	Fancy goods	...	...	94,262
"	...	Grindery	...	...	31,123
"	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	...	...	238,061
"	...	Holloware	...	...	11,783
20 and 10 per cent.	5,421	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated...	...	...	36,344
Free	...	Ordnance stores	...	...	228,203
"	...	Photographic goods	...	...	10,803
"	...	Printing materials	...	...	29,162
"	...	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	...	...	24,199
"	...	Travellers' samples	...	...	62,218
		<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free	...	Curiosities	...	...	313
"	...	Exhibits undescribed	...	...	...
"	...	Goods, manufactured...	...	...	84,023
10 per cent.	15	" "	...	...	151
Free	...	Personal effects	...	...	58,342
"	...	Specimens of natural history	...	...	1,145
...	* 2,781,714	Total	...	...	23,972,134

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £4,594,947, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock.
* Exclusive of duty collected and refunded which amounted to £16,777.

EXPORTS, 1888—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—*continued.*

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—contd.</i>			
...	...	Deer	No.	+ 8	+ 13
9	13	Dogs	"	+ 36	+ 195
2,000	5	Leeches	"	– 2,000	– 5
2,704	74,864	Horses, overland	"	+ 2,715	+ 36,849
4,680	86,117	" seaward	"	– 3,525	– 42,855
19,992	93,703	Horned cattle overland	"	+ 113,115	+ 703,559
1,335	15,373	" seaward	"	– 820	+ 92
...	...	Calves	"	+ 1,559	+ 2,408
236,427	92,951	Sheep, overland	"	+ 2,190,293	+ 949,105
63,500	42,882	" seaward	"	– 62,372	– 29,288
774	807	Pigs, overland	"	+ 4,522	+ 6,222
11	67	" seaward	"	+ 5,256	+ 7,132
2,291	318	Poultry	"	+ 9,167	+ 1,505
2	10	Other	"	+ 81	+ 500
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
...	5,915	Plants ... ..	...	...	+ 532

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

		<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>			
...	1,747	Brushware and brooms, hair ... ..	...	...	+ 17,456
...	1,631	" " undescribed ... ..	...	...	+ 466
...	16,463	Fancy goods ... ..	...	...	+ 77,799
...	5,901	Grindery ... ..	...	...	+ 25,222
...	30,993	Hardware & ironmongery, undescribed ... ..	...	...	+ 207,068
...	179	Holloware ... ..	...	...	+ 11,604
...	18,291	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated ... ..	...	...	+ 18,053
...	400	Ordnance stores ... ..	...	...	+ 227,803
...	2,193	Photographic goods ... ..	...	...	+ 8,610
...	9,280	Printing materials ... ..	...	...	+ 19,882
...	4,208	Telegraphic materials (except wire) ... ..	...	...	+ 19,991
...	61,222	Travellers' samples ... ..	...	...	+ 996
		<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
...	25	Curiosities ... ..	...	...	+ 288
...	40	Exhibits undescribed ... ..	...	...	– 40
...	9,772	Goods, manufactured ... ..	...	...	+ 74,402
...	32,001	Personal effects ... ..	...	...	+ 26,341
...	69	Specimens of natural history ... ..	...	...	+ 1,076
...	13,853,763	Total ... ..	...	...	+ 10,118,371

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £1,304,313. Exports for drawback, valued at £743,391, are also included.

Imports, exports, and trade. 424. In 1888, the total declared value of the imports having been £23,972,134, and that of the exports £13,853,763, the excess of imports over exports was £10,118,371, and the whole value of external trade was £37,825,897.

Imports and exports last two years. 425. The value of imports was higher in 1888 than in 1887 by £4,949,983, or by 26 per cent., and the value of exports was higher than in that year by £2,502,618, or 22 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus greater than in the previous year by £7,452,601.

Imports and exports latest and former years. 426. The imports in 1888, as indicated by their values, were higher than in any other year of the colony's history; the exports, however, according to the same standard, were exceeded in 20 out of the last 33 years.*

Imports and exports per head, 1851-1888. 427. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was higher by £3 18s. 4d., and the value per head of exports was higher by £1 18s. 3d. than in 1887. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-eight years ended with 1888:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1888.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population † of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	12	3	4	16	7	9	28	11	1
1852	30	12	5	56	1	4	86	13	9
1853	81	1	9	56	12	4	137	14	1
1854	66	0	11	44	0	10	110	1	9
1855	35	9	10	39	17	8	75	7	6
1856	39	5	6	40	13	3	79	18	9
1857	40	2	0	35	0	10	75	2	10
1858	31	4	6	28	18	3	60	2	9
1859	30	4	1	26	16	3	57	0	4
1860	28	5	3	22	5	5	50	10	8
1861	25	1	4	25	12	5	50	13	9
1862	24	12	2	23	15	7	48	7	9
1863	25	1	6	24	1	11	49	3	5
1864	25	10	8	23	13	11	49	4	7
1865	21	13	9	21	10	3	43	4	0
1866	23	9	7	20	9	9	43	19	4
1867	18	2	4	19	15	0	37	17	4
1868	20	1	9	23	10	4	43	12	1
1869	20	4	11	19	11	10	39	16	9
1870	17	9	3	17	9	8	34	18	11
1871	16	14	11	19	15	1	36	10	0
1872	18	3	6	18	8	4	36	11	10

* For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume.
† For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of Breadstuffs available for consumption in Part "Production," in the second volume.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1888—*continued.*

Year.	Value per Head of the Population* of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1873	21	12	0	19	19	10	41	11	10
1874	21	16	0	19	17	2	41	13	2
1875	21	3	11	18	15	1	39	19	0
1876	19	14	4	17	16	6	37	10	10
1877	20	4	9	18	14	11	38	19	8
1878	19	13	6	18	3	5	37	16	11
1879	18	0	7	14	18	8	32	19	3
1880	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8
1881	19	4	10	18	14	1	37	18	11
1882	21	1	2	18	3	9	39	4	11
1883	19	9	7	18	0	0	37	9	7
1884	20	11	3	17	3	9	37	15	0
1885	18	16	6	16	4	6	35	1	0
1886	18	15	5	11	19	0	30	14	5
1887	18	13	1	11	2	8	29	15	9
1888	22	11	5	13	0	11	35	12	4

428. It will be observed that in 1888 the value of imports per head was the highest in the last 22 years, but except 1865, was lower than in any year prior to that period since 1851; also that the value of exports per head in 1888 was higher than in the two previous years, but no others since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales. Imports and exports per head.

429. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the eleven years ended with 1887:— Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria...	1877	16,362,304	20 4 8	15,157,687	18 14 11
	1878	16,161,880	19 13 6	14,925,707	18 3 5
	1879	15,035,538	18 0 7	12,454,170	14 18 8
	1880	14,556,894	17 2 4	15,954,559	18 15 3
	1881	16,718,521	19 4 10	16,252,103	18 14 1
	1882	18,748,081	21 1 2	16,193,579	18 3 9
	1883	17,743,846	19 9 7	16,398,863	18 0 0
	1884	19,201,633	20 11 3	16,050,465	17 3 9
	1885	18,044,604	18 16 6	15,551,758	16 4 6
	1886	18,530,575	18 15 5	11,795,321	11 19 0
	1887	19,022,151	18 13 1	11,351,145	11 2 8
Mean of 11 years		17,284,184	19 4 10	14,735,033	16 10 11

* See footnote (†) on page 290.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	1877	14,606,594	23 4 6	13,125,819	20 17 5
	1878	14,768,873	22 9 0	12,965,879	19 14 3
	1879	14,198,847	20 11 2	13,086,819	18 18 11
	1880	13,950,075	19 4 6	15,525,138	21 7 11
	1881	17,409,326	22 18 0	16,049,503	21 2 3
	1882	21,281,130	26 15 5	16,716,961	21 0 8
	1883	20,960,157	25 2 6	19,886,018	23 16 9
	1884	22,826,985	25 18 4	18,251,506	20 14 5
	1885	23,365,196	25 2 0	16,541,745	17 15 4
	1886	20,973,548	21 8 1	15,556,213	15 17 6
	1887	18,806,236	18 7 10	18,496,917	18 1 10
Mean of 11 years	...	18,467,906	22 16 6	16,018,411	19 18 10
Queensland	1877	4,068,682	20 17 1	4,361,275	22 7 1
	1878	3,436,077	16 12 4	3,190,419	15 8 7
	1879	3,080,889	14 7 8	3,434,034	16 0 8
	1880	3,087,296	13 18 2	3,448,160	15 10 8
	1881	4,063,625	18 7 9	3,540,366	16 0 4
	1882	6,318,463	26 11 10	3,534,452	14 17 6
	1883	6,233,351	23 5 5	5,276,608	19 14 0
	1884	6,381,976	21 12 11	4,673,864	15 17 1
	1885	6,422,490	20 16 0	5,243,404	16 19 7
	1886	6,103,227	18 7 1	4,933,970	14 16 9
	1887	5,821,611	16 8 2	6,453,945	18 3 10
Mean of 11 years	...	5,001,608	19 4 1	4,371,863	16 17 10
South Australia*	1877	4,625,511	20 0 0	4,626,531	20 0 1
	1878	5,719,611	23 11 1	5,355,021	22 1 0
	1879	5,014,150	19 14 7	4,762,727	18 14 10
	1880	5,581,497	21 3 7	5,574,505	21 3 1
	1881	5,244,064	18 3 5	4,407,757	15 5 6
	1882	6,707,788	23 2 9	5,359,890	18 9 9
	1883	6,310,055	21 2 1	4,883,461	16 6 8
	1884	5,749,353	18 12 7	6,623,704	21 9 2
	1885	5,548,403	17 14 5	5,636,255	18 0 0
	1886	4,852,750	15 10 0	4,489,008	14 6 9
	1887	5,096,293	16 5 3	5,330,780	17 0 3
Mean of 11 years	...	5,495,407	19 10 11	5,186,331	18 8 10
Western Australia	1877	362,707	13 3 0	373,352	13 10 9
	1878	379,050	13 10 9	428,491	15 6 0
	1879	407,299	14 6 8	494,884	17 8 3
	1880	353,669	12 5 3	499,183	17 6 1
	1881	404,831	13 12 9	502,770	16 18 9
	1882	508,755	16 14 9	583,056	19 3 8
	1883	516,847	16 11 0	447,010	14 6 3

* Exclusive of the Northern Territory ; also of the overland traffic.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Western Australia— <i>continued.</i>	1884	521,167	16	2	5	405,693	12	11	0
	1885	650,391	19	1	9	446,692	13	2	2
	1886	758,013	20	7	9	630,393	16	19	1
	1887	666,344	15	19	7	604,655	14	10	0
Mean of 11 years	...	502,643	15	12	4	492,380	15	11	1
Tasmania	1877	1,308,671	12	6	3	1,416,975	13	6	7
	1878	1,324,812	12	4	2	1,315,695	12	2	5
	1879	1,267,475	11	7	11	1,301,097	11	14	0
	1880	1,369,223	12	1	0	1,511,931	13	6	2
	1881	1,431,144	12	4	0	1,555,576	13	5	2
	1882	1,670,872	13	16	10	1,587,389	13	3	0
	1883	1,832,637	14	14	9	1,731,599	13	18	6
	1884	1,656,118	12	18	0	1,475,857	11	9	11
	1885	1,757,486	13	5	11	1,313,693	9	18	10
	1886	1,756,567	12	19	3	1,331,540	9	16	6
	1887	1,596,817	11	8	4	1,449,371	10	7	3
Mean of 11 years	...	1,542,893	12	13	4	1,453,702	12	0	9
New Zealand	1877	6,973,418	17	1	6	6,327,472	15	9	11
	1878	8,755,663	20	15	3	6,015,525	14	5	4
	1879	8,374,585	18	13	9	5,743,126	12	16	4
	1880	6,162,011	12	19	10	6,352,692	13	7	10
	1881	7,457,045	15	2	3	6,060,876	12	5	7
	1882	8,609,270	16	18	1	6,658,008	13	1	5
	1883	7,974,038	15	1	4	7,095,999	13	8	2
	1884	7,663,888	13	19	0	7,091,667	12	18	4
	1885	7,479,921	13	4	3	6,819,939	12	0	11
	1886	6,759,013	11	12	3	6,672,791	11	9	3
	1887	6,245,515	10	9	5	6,866,169	11	10	3
Mean of 11 years	...	7,495,852	15	1	6	6,518,569	12	19	5

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1888, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume; also Appendix A. *post.*

430. In 1887 the imports were above the average in all the colonies except South Australia and New Zealand, and the exports were above the average in all except Victoria and Tasmania. The imports in all the colonies, and the exports in all except Queensland, had been exceeded in one or more of the previous years named. In New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, the imports, in Victoria the exports, and in Western Australia, both imports and exports, show a falling-off as compared with the previous year.

431. Per head of the population, the imports in 1887 were below the average in all the colonies except Western Australia; and the exports were below the average in all except Queensland. In all the colonies, both imports and exports per head were higher in some of the other years named than in 1887. In all, except South Australia,

Gross im-
ports and
exports of
colonies.

Imports and
exports of
colonies per
head.

the imports per head in 1887 were exceeded in 1886; but the exports per head were higher in 1887 than in 1886 in all the colonies named except Victoria and Western Australia,

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

432. In 1881, and the five years ended with 1886, the total value of imports, and in 1879, and the six years ended with 1887, the total value of exports was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the values were higher in Victoria than in New South Wales or any other Australasian colony. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1887 and in the eleven years 1877 to 1887:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Order in 1887.

1. Victoria.
2. New South Wales.
3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.
6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.

Order in a Series of Years.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.
4. South Australia.
5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.

New South Wales wool passing through Victoria.

433. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be remembered that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports per head.

434. The value of imports per head in 1887 was greatest in Victoria, but that of exports was greatest in Queensland, Victoria being as low as sixth in regard to exports. Over a series of years Victoria stood third in the case of imports and fourth in the case of exports per head; whilst in both cases New South Wales was at the head of the list. Tasmania usually stands at the bottom of the list as regards both imports and exports per head, but in 1886 and 1887 New Zealand was below it in regard to imports per head. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1887, and in the whole period of eleven years:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1887.

1. Victoria.
2. New South Wales.
3. Queensland.
4. South Australia.
5. Western Australia.
6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.

Order in a Series of Years.

1. New South Wales.
2. South Australia.
3. Victoria.
4. Queensland.
5. Western Australia.
6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS
PER HEAD.

Order in 1887.

1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.
4. Western Australia.
5. New Zealand.
6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.

Order in a Series of Years.

1. New South Wales.
2. South Australia.
3. Queensland.
4. Victoria.
5. Western Australia.
6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.

435. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the eleven years ended with 1887 :—

External
trade in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1877 TO 1887.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value. per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Aus- tralia... ..	1877	40,025,798	21 3 3	37,644,664	19 18 1
	1878	40,465,491	20 13 7	36,865,517	18 16 9
	1879	37,736,723	18 13 4	34,232,634	16 18 8
	1880	37,529,431	17 19 9	41,001,545	19 12 4
	1881	43,840,367	20 4 4	40,752,499	18 16 0
	1882	53,564,217	23 17 8	42,387,938	18 17 11
	1883	51,764,256	22 0 11	46,891,960	20 0 2
	1884	54,681,114	22 6 3	46,005,232	18 15 6
	1885	54,031,084	21 4 6	43,419,854	17 1 2
	1886	51,218,113	19 6 7	37,404,905	14 2 4
	1887	49,412,635	17 19 1	42,237,442	15 7 0
Mean of 11 years	...	46,751,748	20 9 11	40,804,017	18 0 6
Continent of Aus- tralia, with Tas- mania and New Zealand ...	1877	48,307,887	20 1 6	45,389,111	18 17 3
	1878	50,545,966	20 6 6	44,196,737	17 15 5
	1879	47,378,783	18 7 2	41,276,857	15 19 11
	1880	45,060,665	16 16 6	48,866,168	18 4 10
	1881	52,728,556	18 19 5	48,368,941	17 8 0
	1882	63,844,359	22 4 6	50,633,335	17 12 6
	1883	61,570,931	20 10 11	55,719,558	18 18 6
	1884	64,001,120	20 9 3	54,572,756	17 8 11
	1885	63,268,491	19 10 1	51,553,486	15 17 10
	1886	59,733,693	17 14 9	45,409,236	13 9 8
	1887	57,254,967	16 8 3	50,552,982	14 9 10
Mean of 11 years	...	55,790,493	19 4 5	48,776,288	16 18 5

Australian
and Aus-
tralasian
trade in
1887.

436. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that the imports were lower in 1887 than in any of the preceding five years, and the exports, whilst higher than in 1886, were lower than in any other of the previous five years; also that, in continental Australia, the imports per head were less by £2 10s. 10d., and the exports per head were less by £2 13s. 6d., than the average of eleven years, and, in continental and insular Australia combined, the imports per head were less by £2 16s. 2d., and the exports per head were less by £2 8s. 7d. than the average of eleven years.

Intercolo-
nial trade.

437. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. The following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during 1886 and 1887 :—

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 AND 1887.*

Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	6,254,393	7,389,676	4,108,757	4,519,376
New South Wales ...	7,746,005	8,651,954	7,544,139	8,968,491
Queensland ...	3,081,416	2,938,151	3,487,697	4,349,998
South Australia ...	2,394,693	2,657,229	1,570,789	1,973,992
Western Australia ...	396,872	382,363	92,716	166,041
Total ...	19,873,379	22,019,373	16,804,098	19,977,898
Tasmania ...	1,084,248	1,110,899	1,083,652	1,098,902
New Zealand ...	1,317,376	1,030,094	1,705,834	1,457,782
Grand Total ...	22,275,003	24,160,366	19,593,584	22,534,582

Proportion
of inter-
colonial to
total trade.

438. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounted in 1886 to 39 per cent., and in 1887 to 45 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their intercolonial export trade amounted in the same years respectively to 45 and 47 per cent. of the whole export trade ; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be respectively 39 and 43 per cent. for 1886, and to 43 and 45 per cent. for 1887.

* For later information, see Appendix A. *post*.

439. In 1887, as compared with the previous year, the inter-colonial import trade showed an increase of £1,885,363, and the intercolonial export trade an increase of £2,940,998. The increase in the intercolonial import trade was distributed over all the colonies, except Queensland, Western Australia and New Zealand ; and the increase in the intercolonial export trade was distributed over all the colonies except New Zealand.

Intercolo-
nial trade,
1886 and
1887 com-
pared.

440. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that there is strong reason to believe the values are considerably over-stated in some, if not all, the colonies. This probably arises from the fact that the price set down in the merchant's invoice is that upon which the Customs valuation is based, whereas the invoice price, on the basis of which sales are effected in the colony, is often purposely entered much above the actual value. It is believed that the exports are also over-valued, especially so far as the article wool is concerned, but that the total is not affected to the same extent as that of the imports. It may be remarked that, from the indefinite manner in which many articles are returned in the various colonies, *e.g.*, cotton, linen, silk, or woollen "manufactures"; "haberdashery and millinery"; "drapery," etc.; also from the fact of the number of packages being often given instead of the number, weight, or measurement of the articles, considerable difficulties lie in the way of arriving at accurate conclusions.*

Over valua-
tion of
imports
and exports
in some
colonies.

441. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1887 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents, and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

External
trade of
British
dominions

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1887.

(Including bullion and specie, except where daggers (†) are marked).

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.	
EUROPE.	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
United Kingdom† ...	362,227,564	9	15 5	280,763,161	7	11 5
Gibraltar ...	947,129	49	6 7	56,772	2	19 2
Malta† ...	832,317†	5	3 7	118,469§	0	14 9
Heligoland ...	30,871	14	0 8	6,150	2	15 11

* See *Victorian Year Book* 1885-6, paragraph 760.

† The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where daggers (†) occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns. In 1887 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £17,774,764, and exported it to the value of £9,323,614.

‡ Imports of dutiable articles only, but including goods intended for exportation in the same vessels or for transhipment.

§ Exports of dutiable articles only, but including goods previously imported in the same vessels or transhipped.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1887—*continued*.
(Including bullion and specie, except where daggers (†) are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.	
	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
ASIA.						
India ...	72,830,670	0	7 4	90,190,633	0	9 1
Ceylon ...	3,983,044	1	6 7	3,168,160	1	1 1
Straits Settlements *	25,449,523	47	7 10	21,740,300	40	9 8
Protected Malay States	1,989,288	6	12 7	2,961,215	9	17 5
Labuan ...	77,239	12	17 6	86,990	14	10 0
British North Borneo	147,791	0	14 1	82,520	0	7 10
Hong Kong ...	2,803,561	13	3 4	1,409,241	6	12 4
Sarawak ...	194,229	0	12 1	217,196	0	14 6
Cyprus ...	356,375	1	15 8	201,266	1	0 2
AFRICA.						
Mauritius ...	2,364,979	6	2 10	2,788,942	7	4 10
Natal† ...	2,263,920	4	14 11	1,056,959	2	4 4
Cape of Good Hope	5,771,543	4	3 10	7,922,957	5	15 1
St. Helena†	33,688	6	12 1	685	0	2 8
Lagos ...	415,343	4	3 1	491,469	4	18 4
Gold Coast ...	363,715	0	5 1	372,446	0	5 3
Sierra Leone ...	308,039	4	2 2	333,517	4	8 11
Gambia ...	80,800	5	7 9	86,933	5	15 11
AMERICA.						
Canada ...	23,197,034	4	14 3	18,393,660	3	14 9
Newfoundland ...	1,124,980	5	12 6	1,212,435	6	1 3
Bermuda†	264,920	19	17 0	88,921	6	13 3
Honduras†	169,232	5	12 10	208,080	6	18 9
British Guiana ...	1,603,175	5	15 9	2,190,592	7	18 0
West Indies—						
Bahamas ...	189,456	3	18 2	125,464	2	11 9
Turk's Island ...	26,726	5	6 11	26,015	5	4 1
Jamaica ...	1,322,336†	2	3 6	1,509,010	2	9 8
St. Lucia†	115,626	2	14 8	117,743	2	15 8
St. Vincent†	79,702	1	15 5	85,770	1	18 1
Barbados†	983,188	5	9 3	1,063,398	5	18 2
Grenada†	143,185	2	19 3	217,749	4	10 1
Tobago†	23,118	1	2 9	32,907	1	12 4
Virgin Islands†	3,038	0	12 2	4,514	0	18 1
St. Christopher†	179,584	3	19 10	233,821	5	3 11
Nevis†						
Antigua†	145,229	4	3 0	147,000	4	4 0
Montserrat†	29,344	2	10 3	25,236	2	3 3
Dominica†	46,892	1	11 9	48,105	1	12 7
Trinidad ...	1,918,670	10	9 2	1,870,612	10	3 11
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.						
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand §	57,254,967	16	8 3	50,552,982	14	9 10
Fiji† ...	188,071	1	10 3	281,080	2	5 1
Falkland Islands†	66,785	36	4 9	107,995	58	11 11
Total ...	572,546,886	2	4 10	492,599,070	1	18 7

* Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

† See footnote (†) on page 297.

‡ Imports for consumption.

§ Including Intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see tables following paragraphs 429 and 437 *ante*.

442. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, an increase is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of close upon sixteen millions sterling, or nearly 3 per cent., and an increase in the value of the exports of over twenty-five and a half millions sterling, or over 5 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase of over twelve millions—or nearly 4 per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and an increase of three and a half millions—or nearly 2 per cent.—in that of other British possessions; whilst the increase in the export trade was about twelve millions—or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in the trade of the United Kingdom, and of fourteen millions—or 7 per cent.—in that of her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures in the following table, it appears that the total trade of the British Dominions has fallen off considerably since 1882 and 1883, and that in 1887 the import trade, with the exception of 1886, was lower than in any year since 1881; whilst the export trade, with the exception of 1886 and 1885, was also lower than in any other year since 1880:—

External
trade of
British
possessions
1876-87.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1880 (000's OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	375,155,	158,507,	553,662,	256,777,	166,074,	422,851,
1877 ...	394,420,	164,360,	558,780,	252,346,	171,645,	423,991,
1878 ...	368,770,	185,009,	553,779,	245,484,	179,760,	425,244,
1879 ..	362,992,	172,866,	535,858,	248,783,	177,984,	426,767,
1880 ...	411,229,	172,636,	583,865,	286,414,	188,191,	474,605,
1881 ...	307,022,	201,669,	508,691,	297,083,	199,889,	496,972,
1882 ...	413,020,	223,580,	636,600,	306,661,	222,148,	528,809,
1883 ...	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533,
1884 ...	390,019,	216,257,	606,276,	295,968,	217,901,	513,869,
1885 ...	370,968,	215,886,	586,854,	271,404,	211,767,	483,171,
1886 ...	349,863,	206,732,	556,595,	268,667,	198,336,	467,003,
1887 ...	362,227,	210,320,	572,547,	280,763,	211,836,	492,599,

443. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Canada, New South Wales, Straits Settlements, and the United Kingdom itself.

Victorian
trade com-
pared with
other
British pos-
sessions.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

Australasian
trade com-
pared with
other
British pos-
sessions.

444. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but nearly three times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession.

External
trade of
foreign
countries.

445. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1887 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
(Including bullion and specie.)

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
EUROPE.				
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary ...	57,328,	1 7 10	35,060,	0 17 1
Belgium ...	116,264,	19 13 5	108,612,	18 7 7
Denmark ...	14,234,	6 15 9	9,514,	4 10 9
France ...	197,720,	5 3 6	169,520,	4 8 9
German Empire ...	236,519,	5 0 11	238,591,	5 1 10
Greece ...	5,789,	2 18 6	4,376,	2 4 3
Holland ...	94,750,*	21 5 9	82,630,†	18 11 4
Italy § ...	64,030,*	2 2 9	31,955,†	1 1 4
Portugal ...	9,198,	2 2 9	6,270,	1 9 1
Roumania ..	12,584,	2 5 9	10,628,	1 18 8
Russia § (exclusive of Finland)	48,848,*	0 10 11‡	43,820,†	0 9 9‡
Spain ...	32,160,	1 17 4	28,628,	1 13 3
Sweden and Norway ...	24,170,	3 12 1	18,613,	2 15 10
ASIA.				
China § ...	24,713,||	0 1 4	20,750,||	0 1 1
Japan § ...	8,861,	0 4 8	10,481,	0 5 6
Persia ...	1,000,	0 2 7	500,	0 1 4
AFRICA.				
Egypt ...	10,090,*	1 9 8	14,027,†	2 1 3
Morocco ...	774,	0 2 6	1,759,	0 5 9
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	23,470,	6 16 8	16,884,	4 18 9
Brazil ...	18,586,	1 9 0	19,550,	1 10 6
Chile ...	8,105,	3 4 2	9,758,	3 17 3
Mexico ...	8,676,	0 16 7	9,777,	0 18 8
United States ...	156,659,	2 16 5	143,411,	2 11 8
Uruguay ...	5,238,	8 15 7	3,973,	6 13 3
Total ...	1,179,766,	1 8 11	1,039,087,	1 5 5

NOTE.—The figures for Persia are only estimates ; those for Greece and Morocco are for 1882 ; those for Brazil are for 1883 ; those for Denmark for 1885 ; those for Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Sweden for 1886 ; all the rest are for 1887. In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chile, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are said to be 25 per cent. below the real values.

* Imports for home consumption only. † Exports of home produce only.
‡ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe, exclusive of Finland.
§ Exclusive of bullion and specie. || Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels.

446. By comparing the figures in this with those in a previous table* it will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent a far higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of Germany and France come next, in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Holland, and India, which are the only other countries possessing a larger external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by 12 millions than in Italy, and by 15 millions than in Austria-Hungary or Russia. The external commerce of Victoria* is much larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, or Roumania, but is not so extensive as that of Spain or Sweden and Norway; it is also somewhat less than that of the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, or China, but it is larger than that of the other extra-European countries shown in the table.

Trade in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

447. The external trade of the United Kingdom,† as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any Foreign country named except Holland and Belgium. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,* as similarly expressed, is much larger than that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, is usually nearly as large as that of Belgium, and that of New South Wales is generally much larger than that of either Belgium or Holland.

Trade per
head in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

448. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1888, will be found in the following table:—

Imports and
exports the
produce of
various
countries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1888.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria. ....	...	...	10,356,633	74·76
The United Kingdom ...	10,622,649	44·31	1,033,816	7·46
Other British possessions ...	9,706,444	40·49	1,793,325	12·95
Foreign States ...	3,643,041	15·20	669,989	4·83
Total ...	23,972,134	100·00	13,853,763	100·00

* See table following paragraph 429 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 441 *ante*.

Exports of
Victorian
produce.

449. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last twenty-two years:—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1888.

Year.				Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
				Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
				£	£ s. d.	
1867	...	...		9,972,333	15 9 7	78·37
1868	...	...		11,697,893	17 12 10	75·02
1869	...	...		9,539,816	13 17 8	70·85
1870	...	...		9,103,323	12 15 3	73·00
1871	...	...		11,151,622	15 2 7	76·60
1872	...	...		10,758,658	14 5 8	77·56
1873	...	...		11,876,707	15 10 4	77·61
1874	...	...		11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875	...	...		10,571,806	13 8 6	71·59
1876	...	...		10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877	...	...		11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
1878	...	...		10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
1879	...	...		8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
1880	...	...		11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
1881	...	...		12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
1882	...	...		12,570,788	14 2 5	77·63
1883	...	...		13,292,294	14 11 9	81·06
1884	...	...		13,155,484	14 1 9	81·96
1885	...	...		12,452,245	12 19 10	80·06
1886	...	...		9,054,687	9 3 5	76·77
1887	...	...		8,502,979	8 6 9	74·91
1888	...	...		10,356,633	9 15 0	74·76

Decrease of
exports of
Victorian
products.

450. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. It will be seen that the total value of exports of local productions was lower in 1887 than in any of the previous twenty years, except 1879, and the value of such exports per head was absolutely the lowest in the whole period, but in 1888, a partial revival took place, the exports of home produce being higher than in either of the previous two years, or than in 1879, 1876, 1870, 1869, or 1867, and the exports per head being higher than in either of the previous two years, or than in 1879. The proportion of exports of home products to the total exports was lower in 1888 than in any of the previous seven years, or than in 1873, 1872, 1871, 1868, or 1867.

451. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1888, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

Exports of
Victorian
products,
1882 to
1888.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1882 TO 1888.*

(See Index following paragraph 423 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	21,891	23,387	22,113	17,949	14,395	13,231	15,420
9	Agricultural im- plements	15,592	14,119	10,347	11,017	11,732	15,613	22,076
10	Machinery ...	123,180	138,407	98,468	73,227	48,034	90,403	56,562
10	Saddlery and harness	22,883	22,417	14,260	13,105	9,866	7,147	10,018
13	Furniture and upholstery	37,651	46,832	43,734	39,143	24,109	20,286	22,558
14	Manure ...	16,111	27,869	21,987	19,780	24,579	25,431	24,033
14	Drugs and chemicals	7,725	15,400	12,398	17,144	13,164	10,647	7,522
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	15,692	12,546	10,633	4,189	2,751	1,820	9,439
19	Apparel & slops	258,393	245,998	257,269	242,617	155,358	117,858	121,801
19	Boots and shoes	47,250	39,958	36,916	25,482	20,926	23,137	20,937
20	Cordage ...	26,721	27,613	29,312	20,695	9,195	5,398	4,012
21	Butter & cheese	113,852	117,835	145,484	103,365	90,221	43,123	68,862
21	Hams, bacon and lard	12,195	15,422	17,232	13,061	10,343	8,817	7,756
21	Beef and pork, salted	24,509	26,901	33,072	18,905	9,951	4,077	4,931
22	Preserved meats	49,674	76,015	116,903	99,861	88,187	41,561	16,115
22	Confectionery ...	20,621	15,712	13,062	11,290	6,703	3,798	2,883
22	Biscuit ...	32,031	27,663	40,370	45,015	37,689	26,870	20,962
22	Flour ...	286,627	250,674	277,556	303,305	313,709	408,434	380,387
22	Grain & pulse—							
22	Wheat	631,473	353,309	1,426,905	407,668	165,391	410,524	502,275
22	Other†		17,275	23,316	8,307	10,387	13,317	8,535
22	Fruit ...	12,724	18,573	38,021	23,662	21,967	10,105	18,719
22	Jams and pre- serves	7,328	23,276	28,515	15,932	14,678	6,563	6,497
22	Oatmeal ...	19,673	22,512	28,540	29,550	25,222	17,978	27,159
22	Onions ...	35,398	31,599	38,710	31,868	34,696	33,482	40,678
22	Potatoes ...	110,544	110,885	148,929	103,644	120,532	37,861	94,301
22	Sugar, refined, and molasses	214,777	216,501	106,483	52,048	32,462	41,130	50,617
22	Vegetables ...	4,565	30,706	99,031	17,480	4,436	12,423	4,911
23	Wine ...	11,894	11,493	13,450	15,362	27,094	29,345	33,273
24	Bones ...	2,319	1,287	1,951	1,211	500	541	559
24	Bone-dust ...	12,503	8,900	11,380	14,458	9,674	5,270	11,328
24	Candles ...	480	341	3,655	7,163	5,561	1,629	551
24	Glue pieces ...	1,819	667	1,055	1,400	1,783	1,780	1,657
24	Hides ...	6,838	4,118	8,696	10,284	9,581	15,250	17,136
24	Horns and hoofs	2,586	1,673	1,174	678	1,005	633	1,691
24	Leather ...	329,146	359,870	338,029	342,252	254,597	207,606	181,886
24	Skins—sheep, etc.	129,267	117,538	139,942	92,149	98,763	104,543	185,272

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† Not including malt.

**EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1882 TO 1888*—continued.**

(See Index following paragraph 423 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
24	Soap	15,229	12,709	15,559	18,189	13,354	10,485	10,375
„	Stearine	32,213	13,486	6,247	...	5	96	553
„	Tallow	186,484	232,400	256,686	155,918	121,900	85,640	157,601
„	Wool†	4,792,084	5,213,198	5,707,668	4,428,231	4,306,352	4,508,105	3,755,265
25	Bark and timber	43,471	50,239	33,472	32,782	37,481	23,470	51,813
„	Bran and pollard	4,182	11,487	16,102	9,598	23,010	4,323	9,727
„	Hay and chaff ...	146,199	125,919	194,393	84,825	174,139	63,660	134,971
„	Seeds	13,894	2,083	13,722	9,699	6,227	4,412	3,713
26	Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	18,568	8,209	9,016	7,634	7,478	3,625	2,207
31	Gold—bullion ...	1,381,088	1,569,819	760,875	353,362	336,874	243,425	166,877
„	„ specie	2,208,221	2,251,278	1,249,420	3,956,173	1,610,829	1,011,121	3,523,642
32	Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	45,280	75,846	31,858	25,716	32,393	14,733	12,731
33	Horned cattle ...	131,035	193,188	235,019	101,935	57,604	71,833	56,662
„	Horses	299,874	268,911	171,732	170,926	133,691	148,018	116,732
„	Sheep	163,458	327,598	307,609	426,149	101,232	191,246	94,571
34	Plants	7,261	8,736	7,561	7,343	5,664	5,920	6,447
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	69,415	28,057	24,911	19,405	20,834	16,440	15,800
„	Oilmen's stores	12,795	13,133	15,421	14,400	11,898	13,622	11,211
...	All other articles	334,105	410,707	439,315	375,694	324,481	265,174	222,416
	Total	12,570,788	13,292,294	13,155,484	12,452,245	9,054,687	8,502,979	10,356,633

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

Increase or
decrease of
exports of
articles of
home pro-
duce.

452. It has been already stated that in 1888, as compared with 1887, the increase in the total exports amounted in value to £2,502,618; also that of this increase, £1,853,654, or all but £648,964, was in exports of home produce or manufactures. The increase in the exports of such products was spread over 27 articles, the total value of which was set down as £3,018,820; but as against this there was a falling off in the exports of 28 articles, amounting in all to a value of £1,165,166, so that the net increase in the value of exports of home produce was as stated. The chief increase was in exports of gold specie, amounting to £2,512,521, in comparison with which other increases were but slight, the chief being wheat (£91,751), skins (£80,729), tallow (£71,961), hay and chaff (£71,311), and potatoes (£56,440). The chief articles of home produce of which the exports fell off were wool (£752,840), live stock (£143,132), gold bullion (£76,548), grain (other than wheat) flour and biscuit (£38,737), machinery (£33,841), and

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† It is believed a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

preserved meats (£25,446). The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or falling-off in the exports of each article :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME
PRODUCE, 1888.

Increase 1888, as compared with 1887.		Decrease 1888, as compared with 1887.	
Articles.	Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Stationery ...	2,189	Machinery ...	33,841
Agricultural implements ...	6,463	Manure ...	1,398
Saddlery and harness ...	2,871	Drugs and chemicals ...	3,125
Furniture and upholstery ...	2,272	Boots and shoes ...	2,200
Woollens and woollen piece goods	7,619	Cordage ...	1,386
Apparel and slops ...	3,943	Hams, bacon and lard ...	1,061
Butter and cheese ...	25,739	Preserved meats ...	25,446
Beef and pork, salted ...	854	Confectionery ...	915
Wheat ...	91,751	Biscuit ...	5,908
Fruit ...	8,614	Flour ...	28,047
Oatmeal ...	9,181	Grain and pulse, other than wheat	4,782
Onions ...	7,196	Jams and preserves ...	66
Potatoes ...	56,440	Vegetables ...	7,512
Sugar, refined, and molasses	9,487	Candles ..	1,078
Wine ...	3,928	Glue pieces ...	123
Bones ...	18	Leather ...	25,720
Bone-dust ...	6,058	Soap ...	110
Hides ...	1,886	Wool ...	752,840
Horns and hoofs ...	1,058	Seeds ...	699
Skins—sheep, etc. ...	80,729	Oil, neatsfoot and ex tallow	1,418
Stearine ...	457	Gold—bullion ...	76,548
Tallow ...	71,961	Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	2,002
Bark and timber ...	28,343	Horned cattle ...	15,171
Bran and pollard ...	5,404	Horses ...	31,286
Hay and chaff ...	71,311	Sheep ...	96,675
Gold—specie ...	2,512,521	Hardware and manufactures of metals	640
Plants ...	527	Oilmen's stores ...	2,411
		All other articles ...	42,758
Total increase	3,018,820	Total decrease	1,165,166
Deduct decrease	1,165,166		
Net increase	1,853,654		

453. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the eleven years 1877 to 1887, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports :—

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

**EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1877 TO 1887.**

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1877	11,269,086	13 8 9	74·35
	1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
	1882	12,570,788	14 2 5	77·63
	1883	13,292,294	14 11 9	81·06
	1884	13,155,484	14 1 8	81·96
	1885	12,452,245	12 19 10	80·06
	1886	9,054,687	9 3 6	76·77
	1887	8,502,979	8 6 9	74·91
New South Wales ...	1877	10,704,753	17 0 4	81·55
	1878	10,716,511	16 5 9	82·65
	1879	10,775,644	15 12 0	82·34
	1880	12,679,782	17 9 5	81·67
	1881	12,895,493	16 19 2	80·35
	1882	13,208,459	16 12 4	79·01
	1883	16,129,867	19 6 8	81·11
	1884	14,595,736	16 11 4	79·97
	1885	12,957,881	13 18 5	78·33
	1886	12,884,200	13 3 0	82·82
	1887	15,472,361	15 2 8	83·65
Queensland ...	1877	4,278,122	21 18 7	98·09
	1878	3,083,441	14 18 2	96·65
	1879	3,259,613	15 4 5	94·92
	1880	3,150,151	14 3 10	91·36
	1881	3,289,253	14 17 8	92·91
	1882	3,183,947	13 8 0	90·01
	1883	5,156,835	19 5 1	97·73
	1884	4,553,477	15 8 11	97·43
	1885	5,116,293	16 11 5	97·58
	1886	4,813,092	14 9 6	97·55
	1887	6,338,205	17 17 4	98·21
South Australia ...	1877	3,922,962	16 19 3	84·79
	1878	4,198,034	17 5 9	78·39
	1879	3,957,854	15 11 6	83·10
	1880	4,829,577	18 6 6	86·64
	1881	3,643,402	12 12 6	82·66
	1882	4,187,840	14 8 11	78·13
	1883	3,487,827	11 13 3	71·42
	1884	5,292,222	17 2 11	79·90
	1885	4,385,599	14 0 2	77·81
	1886	2,822,138	9 0 3	62·87
	1887	3,348,561	10 13 9	62·82

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1877 to 1887—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Western Australia ...	1877	371,246	13 9 2	99·44
	1878	427,268	15 5 2	99·71
	1879	492,707	17 6 9	99·56
	1880	496,408	17 4 2	99·44
	1881	498,634	16 14 1	99·18
	1882	580,765	19 2 2	99·61
	1883	444,764	14 4 10	99·50
	1884	404,000	12 9 11	99·58
	1885	445,208	13 1 4	99·67
Tasmania ...	1886	626,524	16 17 0	99·40
	1887	601,656	14 8 7	99·50
	1877	1,403,580	13 4 1	99·05
	1878	1,288,011	11 17 4	97·90
	1879	1,289,395	11 11 11	99·10
	1880	1,481,330	13 0 9	97·98
	1881	1,548,116	13 3 11	99·52
	1882	1,578,517	13 1 6	99·44
	1883	1,698,334	13 13 2	98·08
New Zealand ...	1884	1,448,714	11 5 8	98·16
	1885	1,299,011	9 16 7	98·88
	1886	1,312,416	9 13 8	98·57
	1887	1,425,457	10 3 10	98·35
	1877	6,078,484	14 17 8	96·06
	1878	5,780,508	13 14 2	96·09
	1879	5,563,455	12 8 4	96·87
	1880	6,102,400	12 17 4	96·06
	1881	5,762,250	11 13 5	95·07
	1882	6,253,350	12 5 7	93·94
	1883	6,855,244	12 19 0	96·61
	1884	6,942,486	12 12 10	97·90
	1885	6,591,911	11 12 10	96·66
	1886	6,386,682	10 19 5	95·71
	1887	6,551,081	10 19 8	95·41

454. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1887 was less than in 1886 in Victoria and Western Australia, but more than in 1886 in the other five colonies—the excess per head in New Zealand, however, being only trifling; moreover, in 1887, as compared with 1886, the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was lower in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, but higher in the other three colonies. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the

Exports of home produce, 1886 and 1887.

returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,* may probably also operate against the truthfulness of the returns of the other colonies ; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

455. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown except 1877; the difference in favour of New South Wales being greatest in 1887, when it amounted to close upon 7 millions sterling, and next greatest in 1886 when it amounted to $3\frac{4}{5}$ millions sterling. Victoria is, however, far in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1887:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1887.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. South Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

456. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1887, Victoria stood absolutely lowest on the list, at the top of which stood Queensland, New South Wales standing second. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1887.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Queensland. | 5. South Australia. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. Western Australia. | 7. Victoria. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

* See paragraph 450 *ante*.

457. In Victoria during the same year, the value of articles of domestic produce bore a much larger proportion to that of the total exports than in South Australia, but a much smaller proportion than in any other colony. It is probable, however, that the proportion in Victoria would have been larger but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1887:—

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1887.

1. Western Australia.
2. Tasmania.
3. Queensland.
4. New Zealand.

5. New South Wales.
6. Victoria.
7. South Australia.

458. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1887 to £42,240,300, or over 83½ per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £37,899,739, or 83 per cent. of the total exports in 1886. During the last eleven years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to 47 millions in 1883; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 81 to 85 per cent.

Exports of Australasian produce.

459. In 1888, according to value, 45 per cent. of the Victorian imports were from, and 58 per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 35 per cent. of the former, and 31 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. In regard to British possessions out of Australia, the imports therefrom amounted to about 6 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 3 per cent. of the totals; whilst in regard to Foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to about 13 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 8 per cent. of the totals. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and Foreign countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:—

Trade with various countries 1888.

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1888.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.				
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	10,851,667	45·27	8,050,056	58·11
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,609,621	27·57	2,200,531	15·90
Queensland ...	159,335	·66	501,144	3·62
South Australia... ..	584,878	2·44	642,573	4·64
Western Australia ...	25,438	·11	132,594	·96
Tasmania ...	394,544	1·65	514,956	3·71
New Zealand ...	710,743	2·96	315,219	2·27
Fiji ...	77,379	·32	11,614	·08
Mauritius ...	383,738	1·60	36,042	·26
Hong Kong ...	282,225	1·18	43,647	·31
India ...	488,008	2·03	309,796	2·23
Ceylon ...	51,898	·22	28,896	·21
Straits Settlements ...	54,345	·23	1,150	·01
Canada ...	79,979	·33	...	...
Other British possessions ...	16,608	·07	2,527	·02
Total ...	20,770,406	86·64	12,790,745	92·33
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	115,803	·48	393,448	2·84
France ...	197,111	·82	96,038	·70
Germany ...	391,992	1·64	115,813	·84
Sweden and Norway ...	450,678	1·88	...	...
Java ...	220,857	·92	1,361	·01
Philippine Islands... ..	10,600	·05	70,150	·51
China ...	598,520	2·50	425	...
United States ...	1,112,520	4·64	361,380	2·61
Others ...	103,647	·43	24,403	·16
Total ...	3,201,728	13·36	1,063,018	7·67
Grand Total ...	23,972,134	100·00	13,853,763	100·00

Increase or
decrease of
imports
from
various
countries,
1888.

460. Comparing the imports of 1888 with those of 1887, an increase is shown in the values of those from all the countries named, except Queensland and the Straits Settlements, the former showing a falling off of about £319,000 and the latter of nearly £5,000. The principal increases were from the United Kingdom (£2,560,000), New South Wales (£1,350,000), and the United States (£440,000). The whole increase in the value of imports from British countries was about £4,100,000, and in that from Foreign countries about £850,000.

The following table shows the value of goods imported from each country in the last two years, and the increase or falling off of such value in the last year:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN IMPORTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1888.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887.	1888.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	8,290,046	10,851,667	2,561,621	...
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	5,256,572	6,609,621	1,353,049	...
Queensland ...	477,901	159,335	...	318,566
South Australia ...	520,190	584,878	64,688	...
Western Australia ...	18,789	25,438	6,649	...
Tasmania ...	347,510	394,544	47,034	...
New Zealand ...	706,505	710,743	4,238	...
Fiji ...	62,209	77,379	15,170	...
Mauritius ...	246,308	383,738	137,430	...
Hong Kong ...	234,864	282,225	47,361	...
India ...	371,914	488,008	116,094	...
Ceylon ...	41,352	51,898	10,546	...
Straits Settlements ...	59,104	54,345	...	4,759
Canada ...	24,236	79,979	55,743	...
Other British possessions ...	14,821	16,608	1,787	...
Total ...	16,672,321	20,770,406	4,098,085*	...
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	73,299	115,803	42,504	...
France ...	182,187	197,111	14,924	...
Germany ...	298,269	391,992	93,723	...
Sweden and Norway ...	328,789	450,678	121,889	...
Java ...	179,777	220,857	41,080	...
Philippine Islands ...	5,380	10,600	5,220	...
China ...	585,259	598,520	13,261	...
United States ...	671,231	1,112,520	441,289	...
Others ...	25,639	103,647	78,008	...
Total ...	2,349,830	3,201,728	851,898	...
Grand total ...	19,022,151	23,972,134	4,949,983	...

461. In 1888, as compared with 1887, the exports to the United Kingdom increased by £2,574,000. The only other countries to which the exports increased were South Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Belgium, Germany, China, the United States, and Foreign

Increase or decrease in exports to various countries.

* Net figures.

countries unnamed. The net increase in the exports to British countries, taken as a whole, was £2,246,000, and to Foreign countries, taken as a whole, about £256,000. The following table shows the amount by which the exports to each country increased or decreased in the year :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1888.

Countries.	Exports thereto.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887.	1888.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.				
	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	5,476,229	8,050,056	2,573,827	...
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	2,447,279	2,200,531	...	246,748
Queensland ...	529,286	501,144	...	28,142
South Australia ...	527,703	642,573	114,870	...
Western Australia ...	155,984	132,594	...	23,390
Tasmania ...	543,523	514,956	...	28,567
New Zealand ...	292,729	315,219	22,490	...
Fiji ...	22,872	11,614	...	11,258
Mauritius ...	28,312	36,042	7,730	...
Hong Kong ...	32,458	43,647	11,189	...
India ...	421,552	309,796	...	111,756
Ceylon ...	50,696	28,896	...	21,800
Straits Settlements ...	5,832	1,150	...	4,682
Other British possessions ...	10,097	2,527	...	7,570
Total ...	10,544,552	12,790,745	2,246,193*	...
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	228,268	393,448	165,180	...
France ...	155,940	96,038	...	59,902
Germany ...	107,920	115,813	7,893	...
Sweden and Norway ...	20	...	...	20
Java ...	2,071	1,361	...	710
Philippine Islands ...	79,051	70,150	...	8,901
China ...	45	425	380	...
United States ...	223,443	361,380	137,937	...
Others ...	9,835	24,403	14,568	...
Total ...	806,593	1,063,018	256,425*	...
Grand total ...	11,351,145	13,853,763	2,502,618	...

Trade with
various
countries
at three
periods.

462. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1888 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

* Net figures.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1878, 1883,
AND 1888.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1878.	1883.	1888.	1878.	1883.	1888.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	7,389,239	8,710,290	10,851,667	6,458,484	7,371,491	8,050,056
Australasia—						
New South Wales ...	4,121,948	3,906,715	6,609,621	2,474,909	3,776,761	2,200,531
Queensland ...	14,429	199,019	159,335	47,346	16,626	501,144
South Australia ...	350,148	499,833	584,878	699,973	535,737	642,573
Western Australia ...	24,050	10,668	25,438	81,357	89,466	132,594
Tasmania ...	285,768	371,091	394,544	507,544	588,736	514,956
New Zealand ...	813,112	671,528	710,743	1,026,292	737,454	315,219
Fiji ...	16,934	13,192	77,379	16,708	44,583	11,614
Mauritius ...	668,403	706,653	383,738	16,918	45,184	36,042
Hong Kong ...	129,410	134,902	282,225	352	3,660	43,647
India ...	267,306	341,466	488,008	79,821	127,973	309,796
Ceylon ...	290,803	53,332	51,898	3,437,150	1,937,812	28,896
Straits Settlements ...	16,278	27,489	54,345	81	...	1,150
Canada ...	60,628	73,809	79,979	...	...	...
Other British possessions	20,944	5,866	16,608	2,320	12,394	2,527
Total ...	14,469,400	15,725,853	20,770,406	14,849,255	15,287,877	12,790,745
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	...	80,990	115,803	...	490,787	393,448
France ...	74,320	122,226	197,111	...	290,200	96,038
Germany ...	...	128,682	391,992	36	34,739	115,813
Sweden and Norway ...	225,915	240,951	450,678	...	...	...
Java ...	281,493	315,427	220,857	18,950	7,901	1,361
Philippine Islands ...	51,054	38,932	10,600	20,159	97,134	70,150
China ...	413,453	462,383	598,520	...	...	425
United States ...	595,713	529,413	1,112,520	23,941	184,798	361,380
Others ...	50,532	98,989	103,647	13,366	5,427	24,403
Total ...	1,692,480	2,017,993	3,201,728	76,452	1,110,986	1,063,018
Grand total ...	16,161,880	17,743,846	23,972,134	14,925,707	16,398,863	13,853,763

NOTE.—Border traffic is included in all the years.

463. It will be observed that the imports from the Mauritius, Ceylon, Java, and the Philippine Islands represented a higher value at both former periods than in the year under review, as also did those from New Zealand and Other British possessions at the first period, and those from Queensland at the second period. From all the other countries the value represented was much larger at the latest than at either of the former periods, the increase in imports from British countries taken as a whole being over £6,000,000 as compared with the first, and about £5,000,000 as compared with the second period; and the increase in imports from Foreign countries taken as a whole being £1,500,000 as compared with the first, and nearly £1,200,000 as compared with the second period.

Imports
at three
periods
compared.

Exports
at three
periods
compared.

464. In regard to the exports it will be noticed that the value of those to the United Kingdom, Queensland, Western Australia, Hong Kong, India, the Straits Settlements, Germany, China, and the United States was greater, whilst the value of those to all the other countries named was less, at the last period than at either of the former periods. The exports to British countries, taken as a whole, showed a falling-off of £2,000,000 as compared with the first, and of £2,500,000 as compared with the second period; whilst those to Foreign countries, taken as a whole, showed a falling-off of about £50,000 as compared with the second period, but an increase of nearly £1,000,000 as compared with the first period. The great falling-off in the exports to Ceylon, as also the great increase in the exports to the United Kingdom, is partly explained by the fact that the mail steamers leaving Australia, now go right through to England, instead of transshipping to other steamers at Ceylon; and therefore the gold shipped in these vessels which was formerly entered for the latter, although intended to be sent in to the former country, is now entered at the Customs as for England direct.

Trade with
neighbour-
ing colo-
nies, 1878
to 1888.

465. The value of imports to Victoria from the neighbouring colonies, was higher in 1888 than in any of the previous ten years, by over one million sterling. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had been steadily increasing up to 1884, showed a slight falling-off in 1885, and a further but very considerable falling-off in 1886; and, although there was a slight recovery in 1887, there was again a falling-off in 1888—the value in that year being lower than in any other year since 1879, except 1886, as will be seen by the following figures:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1888.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1878 ...	5,609,455	4,837,421	772,034	...
1879 ...	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876	...
1880 ...	6,299,597	4,567,982	1,731,615	...
1881 ...	5,949,730	4,736,442	1,213,288	...
1882 ...	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488	...
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...
1885 ...	5,652,169	5,633,247	18,922	...
1886 ...	6,254,393	4,108,757	2,145,636	...
1887 ...	7,327,467	4,496,504	2,830,963	...
1888 ...	8,484,559	4,307,017	4,177,542	...

466. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except 1883, and that the excess of imports in 1888 was very much larger than in any other year shown. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £16,088,527, or an average of nearly £1,500,000 per annum.

Imports from other colonies in excess of exports thereto.

467. In 1888, 80 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 90 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. Nearly a fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a twenty-fifth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1888, 4 per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during that year:—

Imports and exports at each port.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1888.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	19,145,159	79·86	11,761,988	84·90
Geelong	199,006	·83	547,161	3·95
Portland	886	...	190,459	1·37
Port Fairy (Belfast) ...	4,077	·02	36,607	·26
Warrnambool	27,711	·12	12,582	·09
Bairnsdale	348	...	653	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana	16,146	·07	3,906	·03
Echuca	2,070,656	8·64	134,637	·97
Koondrook	19,899	·08	934	·01
Narung	21,151	·09	...	...
Swan Hill	58,479	·24	8,112	·06
Tocumwall	82,045	·34	13,115	·09
Wahgunyah	472,897	1·97	72,814	·53
Gooramadda	65,903	·28	14,840	·11
Yarrawonga	71,889	·30	16,273	·12
Wodonga	1,513,814	6·32	203,971	1·47
Tintaldra	36,987	·15	14,120	·10
Ports unspecified ...	...	...	759,992*	5·49
Stations, Border, etc. ...	165,081	·69	61,599	·45
Total	23,972,134	100·00	13,853,763	100·00

* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

Imports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

468. The values of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in 1888 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia are placed side by side in the following table :—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1878, 1883, AND 1888.

(See Index following paragraph 423 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1878.	1883.	1888.
		£	£	£
1	Books	180,163	220,711	245,752
	Stationery	60,933	84,402	123,628
2	Musical instruments	71,397	97,927	103,845
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	67,755	82,418	101,595
9	Cutlery	26,562	23,307	33,865
	•Machinery	110,546	233,356	310,787
	Sewing machines	71,869	118,619	33,931
	Tools and utensils	37,103	48,573	46,140
12	Building materials	62,058	51,324	230,442
13	Furniture and upholstery	57,578	68,299	89,196
14	Drugs and chemicals	74,043	75,544	109,473
	Matches and vestas	41,494	41,041	47,649
	Opium	71,308	57,986	36,364
	Paints and colours	64,351	70,131	83,570
15	Carpeting and druggeting	59,834	72,047	125,925
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	866,179	793,015	923,549
16	Silks	256,549	247,982	416,220
17	Cottons	663,262	836,496	1,129,334
	Linen piece goods	41,110	28,340	52,526
18	Haberdashery	269,855	348,672	470,693
19	Apparel and slops	370,350	316,047	461,806
	Boots and shoes	213,435	123,246	135,702
	Gloves	81,303	95,803	121,584
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	138,096	128,241	133,001
	Hosiery	128,521	141,694	174,465
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	149,559	187,076	328,892
21	Butter and cheese	3,570	4,015	4,361
	Fish	126,540	162,502	180,946
	Meats—fresh preserved, and salted	8,642	11,292	27,057
22	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	130,562	193,238	263,871
	Flour and biscuit	6,389	16,141	12,395
	Grain—wheat	8,176	5,123	18,837
	„ oats	92,447	62,400	153,540
	„ other (including malt and rice)	422,060	201,330	147,641
	Sugar and molasses	1,089,734	1,358,523	945,978
23	Beer, cider, and perry	187,425	197,702	298,781
	Coffee	66,122	46,211	60,504
	Hops	56,952	93,400	30,491
	Spirits	371,143	409,285	482,858
	Tea	540,930	563,908	777,243
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	268,864	211,773	342,871
	Wine	147,569	158,969	184,621

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1878, 1883, AND 1888— continued.

(See Index following paragraph 423 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1878.	1883.	1888.
		£	£	£
24	Hides, skins and pelts ...	105,381	129,975	188,241
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	138,836	164,188	254,092
	Wool* ...	2,362,697	2,043,588	2,704,060
25	Paper (including paper bags) ...	166,801	203,295	364,685
	Timber	533,626	706,424	1,420,349
	Woodenware ...	42,043	62,791	70,712
26	Oil of all kinds ...	247,158	192,896	276,930
28	Coal ...	356,994	375,947	617,325
29	Earthenware, brownware, and china-ware	66,474	82,574	119,983
	Glass and glassware ...	87,214	112,474	189,756
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	673,370	612,897	461,552
	Specie—gold ...	320,600	166,768	497,493
	„ other ...	9,616	26,601	68,352
	Jewellery ...	52,502	67,423	74,967
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, etc.)	715,745	691,367	977,928
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	26,692	21,589	46,154
	Manufactures of metal ...	102,651	112,032	241,680
	Tin ...	33,527	42,284	57,283
	Nails and screws ...	48,292	42,962	58,432
	Plated ware ...	23,820	27,525	88,277
33	Live stock ...	617,179	922,936	2,040,213
35	Fancy goods ...	45,594	94,819	94,262
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	157,358	178,269	238,394
	Ordnance stores ...	51,446	102,352	228,203
	Total ...	14,747,954	15,472,085	21,381,252
	All other articles ...	1,413,926	2,271,761	2,590,882
	Total imports ...	16,161,880	17,743,846	23,972,134

469. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1888, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—live stock, timber, cottons, iron and steel, gold, sugar, woollens, tea, and coal, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1888 from £2,700,000 for wool to £617,300 for coal. The aggregate value of these ten items amounted in 1888 to nearly £12,500,000, or to more than half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1885 of these articles was £11,237,000, in 1886 £9,734,000, and

Ten chief
articles of
import,
1888.

* Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

in 1887 £10,175,000, so that the value in 1888 was much higher than in any of those years.

Imports
of three
periods
compared.

470. The total imports show an increased value in 1888, as compared with 1883, of over six millions, and as compared with 1878, of nearly eight millions; whilst the imports of the articles named in the table have increased by nearly six millions and over six and a half millions respectively. Several of the items show considerable increase at the last period as compared with either of the former periods, and of these the more important are books and stationery, machinery, building materials, timber and iron and steel, woollens, silks, cottons, linens, haberdashery, apparel and slops, gloves and hosiery, bags and sacks, tea, tobacco, wool, and coal. The items of import which showed decrease at the last period as compared with either of the former ones were few in number, the chief being sewing machines, opium, grain other than wheat and oats, sugar and molasses, and hops. The large falling-off in the imports of sugar is attributable to the temporary cessation of refining operations in the colony, a considerable proportion of refined sugar having been formerly exported.

Exports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

471. The exports of fifty of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1878, 1883, AND 1888.

(See Index following paragraph 423 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1878.	1883.	1888.
		£	£	£
1	Books	66,464	85,080	58,044
	Stationery	44,400	44,460	27,863
9	Machinery	114,582	184,135	99,272
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ..	128,121	106,807	89,344
16	Silks	15,544	28,911	44,297
17	Cottons	62,747	70,544	82,823
18	Haberdashery	61,687	70,916	56,969
19	Apparel and slops	283,862	311,597	171,816
	Boots and shoes	125,359	64,015	44,201
20	Bags and sacks	51,798	75,299	38,364
21	Butter and cheese	68,542	117,841	68,933
	Meats—fresh and preserved... ..	75,627	89,052	20,466
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	16,497	40,513	12,511
22	Flour and biscuit	222,654	295,571	422,992
	Fruits (including currants and raisins)	42,354	48,888	50,462
	Grain—wheat	88,626	356,156	515,016
	„ oats	12,307	10,661	5,551
	„ other (including malt and rice)	103,567	81,935	25,385

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1878, 1883, AND 1888—
continued.

(See Index following paragraph 423 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1878.	1883.	1883.
		£	£	£
22	Onions	10,394	31,599	40,678
	Potatoes	72,983	110,885	94,301
	Sugar and molasses	262,722	266,779	142,715
23	Coffee	31,743	20,840	16,273
	Spirits	147,840	93,148	88,919
	Tea	258,421	395,046	355,652
	Tobacco, cigars and snuff	223,492	145,551	109,650
	Wine	67,637	44,004	61,119
24	Bones and bone dust	9,558	10,187	11,887
	Candles	22,291	9,672	11,115
	Horns and hoofs	3,843	1,673	1,691
	Hides	9,417	4,118	17,136
	Skins and pelts	19,706	117,538	186,761
	Leather, leatherware and leathern cloth	224,546	387,423	199,257
	Soap	15,114	13,090	17,496
	Tallow	103,879	232,400	157,601
	Wool*	5,810,148	6,054,613	5,170,930
25	Bark	75,129	30,488	41,401
	Hay, straw and chaff	26,850	125,919	134,971
	Timber	51,167	36,695	29,985
26	Oil of all kinds	73,137	40,340	28,290
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,495,449	1,665,261	166,877
	Specie—gold	2,399,741	2,251,278	3,523,642
	„ silver	1,715	1,060	16,600
32	Antimony ore, regulus, etc.	33,143	2,366	19
	Copper ore, regulus, etc.	38,896	5,236	1,245
	Iron, etc.	147,961	78,965	53,535
	Manufactures of metals	41,323	52,191	33,079
	Tin, tin ore, black sand	4,298	8,642	4,301
33	Live stock	440,908	804,836	406,777
35	Hardware and ironmongery	82,190	49,347	32,834
	Travellers' samples	104,699	82,245	61,222
	Total	13,895,078	15,255,816	13,052,268
	All other articles	1,030,629	1,143,047	801,495
	Total Exports	14,925,707	16,398,863	13,853,763

472. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1888 was £5,171,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £3,690,500—which two articles alone contributed 64 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1888 were breadstuffs £938,000, and live stock £406,800; then tea, hides and skins, leather, apparel and slops,

Twelve chief
articles of
export,
1878.

* Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports *ante*.

tallow, sugar, hay, straw and chaff, and tobacco, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1888 between £421,000 and £139,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, sugar (excepting so far as the process of refining is concerned), tea, and the greater portion of the tobacco, are not produced in Victoria, and are merely re-exports. The value of the twelve articles just named amounted in 1888 to £11,682,000, which leaves the balance of £2,172,000 distributed over all the other heads.

Exports
of three
periods
compared.

473. The value of the total exports in 1888 shows a falling-off as compared with either of the previous periods, it being $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling lower than the value in 1883, and considerably over a million lower than the value in 1878. As against the two former periods, the chief articles showing decrease are wool, gold, live stock, meats, leather, horns and hoofs, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, grain (except wheat), antimony and copper ores, and machinery. On the other hand there was more or less increase, as compared with both the previous periods, in the exports of wheat, flour and biscuit, hides, skins and pelts, hay, straw and chaff, soap, and silver specie.

Falling-off
in exports
of sugar
and wool.

474. With reference to the falling-off in the declared values of sugar and wool exported, it should be pointed out that this has partially arisen from the reduced value of those articles, and not altogether from a diminution of the quantities. This is made plain by the following figures:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND WOOL,
1875-1888.

Year.	Refined Sugar and Molasses.			Wool.		
	Quantity.	Declared Value.		Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per cwt.		Total.	Per lb.
	cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	d.
1875	216,098	331,122	1·53	85,064,952	6,096,958	17·2
1880	155,469	254,219	1·63	112,486,206	6,417,466	13·7
1885	156,125	173,774	1·11	106,278,038	5,028,011	11·4
1886	140,425	144,631	1·03	107,984,839	4,999,662	11·1
1887	142,980	142,316	1·00	115,461,606	5,073,491	10·5
1888	140,785	141,444	1·00	118,453,558	5,170,882	10·5

Falling-off
more in
value than
quantity.

475. It will be noticed that whilst the declared value of sugar exported was greater in 1880 than in 1888 by £113,000, or by 79 per cent., the quantity exported was less by only 14,684 cwt., or about

10½ per cent.; also, that whilst the declared value of wool exported in 1875 exceeded that in 1888 by nearly a million sterling, the quantity of such wool in the latter exceeded that in the former by over 33 million pounds weight. The figures show that the average price of sugar has fallen off 40 per cent. since 1880, and that of wool by nearly a similar proportion since 1875, the fall being very marked at the earlier periods.

476. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed out that lately a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly,* showing a reduced value, it is true, but one of much less extent than when the wool is considered as a whole without reference to its condition when exported. The following table shows the quantity and declared value of greasy wool exported in the same six years† :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL, 1875-1888.

Year.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per lb.
	lbs.	£	d.
1875 ...	41,926,875	2,318,765	13·3
1880 ...	76,808,471	3,616,981	11·3
1885 ...	83,927,788	3,478,404	9·9
1886 ...	82,473,370	3,324,839	9·7
1887 ...	91,635,136	3,538,195	9·3
1888 ...	99,685,415	4,022,032	9·7

477. The quantity of greasy wool, it will be observed, exported in 1880 was less than in 1888 by nearly 23 million pounds weight; yet, at the same time, the declared value was only £400,000 higher at the latter than at the former period. Had greasy wool continued to fetch the price per pound at which it was quoted in 1880, the increase in value would have amounted to over one million sterling.

478. In thirty-three out of the fifty-two years ended with 1888, the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period :—

* The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 49 per cent. in 1875, 68 per cent. in 1880, 79 per cent. in 1885, 76 per cent. in 1886, 80 per cent. in 1887, and 84 per cent. in 1888.

† For average prices of different classes of wool in Melbourne and London, see Part "Production" in the second volume.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1888.

Year.			Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.			Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
			£	£				£	£
1837	...	...	103,201	...	1867	...	...	1,050,347	
1838	...	...	45,232	...	1868	...	...	2,273,328	
1839	...	...	127,038	...	1869	...	444,636	...	
1840	...	...	306,507	...	1870	...	...	14,256	
1841	...	...	164,094	...	1871	...	...	2,215,825	
1842	...	...	78,644	...	1872	...	...	179,873	
1843	...	...	...	66,446	1873	...	1,231,402	...	
1844	...	...	...	105,785	1874	...	1,512,876	...	
1845	...	...	...	215,304	1875	...	1,918,900	...	
1846	...	...	...	109,640	1876	...	1,508,867	...	
1847	...	...	...	230,815	1877	...	1,204,617	...	
1848	...	...	...	301,683	1878	...	1,236,173	...	
1849	...	...	...	275,495	1879	...	2,581,368	...	
1850	...	...	...	296,871	1880	...	...	1,397,665	
1851	...	...	...	366,472	1881	...	466,418	...	
1852	...	...	...	3,381,807	1882	...	2,554,502	...	
1853	...	...	4,781,093	...	1883	...	1,344,983	...	
1854	...	...	5,883,847	...	1884	...	3,151,168	...	
1855	...	...	...	1,485,399	1885	...	2,492,846	...	
1856	...	...	...	527,491	1886	...	6,735,254	...	
1857	...	...	2,176,697	...	1887	...	7,671,006	...	
1858	...	...	1,119,040	...	1888	...	10,118,371	...	
1859	...	...	1,755,032	...	Total ...			68,911,019	14,790,656
1860	...	...	2,131,026	...					
1861	...	...	...	296,154	Deduct excess of exports			14,790,656	...
1862	...	...	448,365	...					
1863	...	...	552,431	...	Net excess of imports			54,120,363	...
1864	...	...	1,076,431	...					
1865	...	...	106,789	...					
1866	...	...	1,882,165	...					

Balance of
trade in
fifty-two
years.

479. It will be observed that in the fifty-two years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £54,000,000, or an average of over £1,000,000 per annum, which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to if the value of the British and Foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports, but diminished if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports.

Years in
which
excess of
imports or
exports was
highest.

480. In 1888 the imports exceeded the exports by a much larger amount than in any previous year, such excess being greater than that in 1887 by £2,447,365, and greater than that in 1886 by £3,383,117, which years follow next in order in respect to excess of imports over exports. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, and next in 1880; the last mentioned year being the only one during the last 16 years in which

the exports were in excess of the imports. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the last five, and especially in the last three years, it will be remembered that a new loan of nearly £1,400,000 was raised in London in 1884,* one of £819,000 in 1885,† one of £1,500,000 in 1886, one of £3,000,000 in 1887, and one of £1,500,000 in 1888; besides numerous municipal and private loans, and very large amounts of other capital which, it is well known, have been remitted for investment in Victoria as well as in the neighbouring colonies. These sums must either gradually find their way into the imports, or act as a temporary check on the exports by restricting the export of gold, etc., which would otherwise naturally leave our shores; in like manner the annual interest payable on these sums must find its way into the exports. The Melbourne Exhibition also must, to a certain extent, have stimulated the imports in 1888.

481. In 1887 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania; but the reverse was the case in the other Australasian colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New South Wales in each of the last eleven years, with one exception; also in New Zealand, with two exceptions; in Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, with four exceptions; and in Western Australia with six exceptions. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1887, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

Excess of imports, etc., in Australasian colonies.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1887.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Victoria	1877	1,204,617	...	28,040,670
	1878	1,236,173	...	
	1879	2,581,368	...	
	1880	...	1,397,665	
	1881	466,418	...	
	1882	2,554,502	...	
	1883	1,344,983	...	
	1884	3,151,168	...	
	1885	2,492,846	...	
	1886	6,735,254	...	
	1887	7,671,006	...	

* Not including a redemption loan of £2,636,600.

† Not including a redemption loan of £3,180,620.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1887—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
New South Wales	1877	1,480,775	...	26,944,449
	1878	1,802,994	...	
	1879	1,112,028	...	
	1880	...	1,575,063	
	1881	1,359,823	...	
	1882	4,564,169	...	
	1883	1,074,139	...	
	1884	4,575,479	...	
	1885	6,823,451	...	
	1886	5,417,335	...	
	1887	309,319	..	
Queensland	1877	...	292,593	6,927,190
	1878	245,658	...	
	1879	...	353,145	
	1880	...	360,864	
	1881	523,259	...	
	1882	2,784,011	...	
	1883	956,743	...	
	1884	1,708,112	...	
	1885	1,179,086	...	
	1886	1,169,257	...	
	1887	...	632,334	
South Australia...	1877	...	1,020	3,399,836
	1878	364,590	...	
	1879	251,423	...	
	1880	6,992	...	
	1881	836,307	...	
	1882	1,347,898	...	
	1883	1,426,594	...	
	1884	...	874,351	
	1885	...	87,852	
	1886	363,742	...	
	1887	...	234,487	
Western Australia	1877	...	10,645	112,894
	1878	...	49,441	
	1879	...	87,585	
	1880	...	145,514	
	1881	...	97,939	
	1882	...	74,301	
	1883	69,837	...	
	1884	115,474	...	
	1885	203,699	...	
	1886	127,620	...	
	1887	61,689	...	

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1887—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Tasmania ...	1877	..	108,304	981,099
	1878	9,117	...	
	1879	...	33,622	
	1880	...	142,708	
	1881	...	124,432	
	1882	83,483	...	
	1883	101,038	...	
	1884	180,261	...	
	1885	443,793	...	
	1886	425,027	...	
	1887	147,446	...	
New Zealand ...	1877	645,946	...	10,750,113
	1878	2,740,138	...	
	1879	2,631,459	...	
	1880	...	190,681	
	1881	1,396,179	...	
	1882	1,951,262	..	
	1883	878,039	...	
	1884	572,221	...	
	1885	659,982	...	
	1886	86,222	...	
	1887	...	620,654	
Total	84,651,451	7,495,200	77,156,251
Deduct excess of exports	...	7,495,200
Net excess of imports	...	77,156,251	...	77,156,251

482. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of 28 millions sterling were received by Victoria, nearly 27 millions by New South Wales, nearly 7 millions by Queensland, over $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions by South Australia, £113,000 by Western Australia, nearly a million by Tasmania, and $10\frac{3}{4}$ millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

483. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of nearly $65\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 77 millions.

Imports in excess of exports, etc., in Australia and Australasia.

484. In regard to this large balance of imports, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus, the Government debt of Australasia at the end of 1887, amounting to

Effect of borrowings on imports and exports.

over 160* millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about 4·2 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value amounting to about £6,720,000 annually.

Excess of
imports in
United
Kingdom.

485. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.† In the five years ended with 1880, the total excess of imports over exports was 626 millions; in the five years ended with 1885 it was 518 millions; in the year 1886 it was 95 millions; and in the year 1887 it was 90 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.‡

British
possessions
in which
imports
exceed
exports,
etc., 1887.

486. The following are the British possessions in which in 1887 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1887, EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY.

Imports exceeded Exports in—		Exports exceeded Imports in—	
United Kingdom,	Natal,	India,	Jamaica,
Gibraltar,	St. Helena,	Malay States,	St. Lucia,
Malta,	Canada,	Labuan,	St. Vincent,
Heligoland,	Bermuda,	Sarawak,	Barbados,
Ceylon,	Bahamas,	Mauritius,	Grenada,
Straits Settlements,	Turk's Island,	Cape of Good Hope,	Virgin Islands,
North Borneo,	Montserrat,	Lagos,	Tobago,
Hong Kong,	Trinidad,	Gold Coast,	St. Christopher,
Cyprus,	Australasia.	Sierra Leone,	Nevis,
		Gambia,	Antigua,
		Newfoundland,	Dominica,
		Honduras,	Fiji,
		British Guiana,	Falkland Islands.

Excess of im-
ports over
exports in
British
dominions.

487. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1887 exceeded the exports in the same year by about 88½ millions sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been in the opposite direction, and that the exports exceeded the imports to the extent of 1½ million sterling. It should be mentioned that in making up these figures, bullion and

* This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 19 millions. By the end of 1888, the debt had increased to nearly 168 millions.

† See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl., part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

‡ For this reason the excess of imports over exports, as here shown, differs from figures derived from subtracting the one from the other, as given in table following paragraph 441 *ante*. See first footnote to that table.

specie are included in the returns of the United Kingdom, and are generally also included in the returns of other British dominions.

488. During 1887, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table* with the exception of Germany, exceeded the exports; but in Japan, Egypt, Morocco, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by nearly 141 millions sterling, or by $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

489. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the nineteen years ended with 1888. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports:— Transshipments, 1870 to 1888.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1888.†

Value of Transshipments.			Value of Transshipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1880	...	£1,432,327
1871	...	1,191,169	1881	...	1,946,804
1872	...	1,292,656	1882	...	1,334,137
1873	...	1,827,842	1883	...	1,059,427
1874	...	3,527,461	1884	...	876,527
1875	...	4,280,798	1885	...	861,427
1876	...	3,193,644	1886	...	724,792
1877	...	3,398,207	1887	...	1,159,080
1878	...	3,318,219	1888	...	1,346,568
1879	...	1,914,884			

490. It will be observed that the transshipments fell off considerably in the three years ended with 1886. This is attributed to the falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transshipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney. In the last two years, however, there has been a partial recovery, but the amounts are still much below those which relate to 1881 and the eight preceding years. Falling-off of transshipments.

491. The countries from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1888, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:— Transshipments to various countries.

* See table following paragraph 445 *ante*.

† In the years prior to 1888, the full values of the transshipments are not represented by the figures given, in consequence of a number of packages not having any values assigned to them. It is understood that in 1888 values were assigned to all the packages.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1888.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	304,794	368,079
Australasia—		
New South Wales	224,388	232,532
New Zealand	85,763	152,642
Queensland	5,183	70,825
South Australia	182,299	213,497
Tasmania	260,040	222,836
Western Australia	612	18,473
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji	9,777	4,190
Malta	95	95
Mauritius	34,143	290
Natal	163	...
Hong Kong	43,233	200
India	71,224	1,366
Ceylon	1,924	614
Straits Settlements—Singapore	5,629	...
Malden Island	5,420	88
Canada	20	...
Foreign States—		
Europe—		
Belgium	2,352	353
France	6,703	3,345
Germany	29,120	1,209
Holland	2,333	...
Italy	65	...
Norway	1,006	...
Africa—		
Egypt	50	105
Réunion ... ..	...	10
Asia—		
China	27,999	1
Guam	38	8,045
Japan	115	...
Java	2,342	...
Turkey in Asia	57	...
South America ... ..	...	644
United States	39,541	46,129
South Seas—		
Howland Island ... ..	...	800
New Hebrides	140	...
Noumea ... ..	...	200
Total	1,346,568	1,346,568

NOTE.—It is understood that the present figures represent the value of all goods transhipped. In 1887 and previous years, however, the values of a large number of packages were not included.

492. The Customs revenue was larger in 1888 than in 1887 by over **£564,000**. The receipts from import duties alone increased by **£533,700**, in addition to which there were small increases under the head of wharfage and harbour rates, excise duties on spirits, tonnage and pilotage, and fines and forfeitures. On the other hand there were small decreases under the head of excise duties on tobacco, fees, and miscellaneous receipts. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the last two years:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1887 AND 1888.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1887.	1888.
	£	£
Import duties	2,264,792	2,798,491
Wharfage and harbour rates*	38,632	48,550
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	60,951	74,695
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff †	64,186	63,454
Tonnage and pilotage ‡	33,453	41,923
Fees	7,332	7,040
Fines and forfeitures	683	1,506
Miscellaneous	13,267	12,009
Total	2,483,296	3,047,668

493. The import duties received both in 1887 and 1888 amounted to nearly 12 per cent. of the total value of imports. §

494. The pilotage rates collected by the Customs on account of the Pilot Board, but not included in the Customs revenue, amounted in 1887 to **£32,395**, and in 1888 to **£37,034**.

495. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duties on spirits, wine, and beer, during the last $23\frac{1}{2}$ years:—

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbour Trust, amounting to **£34,286** in 1887, and **£43,834** in 1888.

† Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning **£909** in 1888.

‡ The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to **£33,269** in 1887, and **£41,663** in 1888; and the latter to **£184** in 1887, and to **£260** in 1888.

§ See also paragraph 291 *ante*.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,* 1865 TO 1888.

Year.	Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	Import duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.		
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1865	503,346	46,509	34,847	16,821	...	601,523	0 19 8
1866	452,439	40,493	30,621	29,147	...	552,700	0 17 7
1867	596,294	40,886	31,474	28,603	...	697,257	1 1 8
1868	353,899	40,355	28,429	48,180	...	470,863	0 14 2
1869	445,220	38,250	28,170	43,176	...	554,816	0 16 2
1870	455,925	28,107	23,209	34,877	...	542,118	0 15 2
1871 (six months)	224,700	17,574	12,283	14,445	...	269,002	0 7 4
1871-2	476,408	34,890	26,723	32,479	...	570,500	0 15 3
1872-3	476,859	26,048	28,954	31,036	...	562,897	0 14 10
1873-4	501,044	32,235	32,729	32,869	...	598,877	0 15 6
1874-5	507,631	36,012	32,100	32,475	...	608,218	0 15 6
1875-6	520,557	37,716	27,096	33,437	...	618,806	0 15 8
1876-7	499,568	39,139	30,352	34,768	...	603,827	0 15 1
1877-8	489,236	37,893	29,346	36,309	...	592,784	0 14 6
1878-9	455,157	31,462	27,143	36,088	...	549,850	0 13 3
1879-80	420,872	34,095	27,372	41,230	...	523,569	0 12 5
1880-81	430,909	43,171	29,721	52,232	62,557	618,590	0 14 5
1881-2	443,431	45,112	29,770	52,620	98,955	669,888	0 15 3
1882-3	468,746	44,100	32,372	52,522	11,256	608,996	0 13 6
1883-4	472,259	39,096	33,845	53,638	...	598,838	0 12 11
1884-5	518,370	42,101	35,210	68,930	...	664,611	0 14 0
1885-6	545,170	41,086	37,904	67,250	...	691,410	0 14 2
1886-7	566,134	41,335	41,126	56,557	...	705,152	0 14 0
1887-8	611,256	44,688	46,047	65,603	...	767,594	0 14 9

NOTE.—The duty on imported spirits is 12s. per gallon ; on wine, 8s. for sparkling, and 6s. for other kinds ; on beer, 9d. per gallon ; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 8s. to 10s. per gallon, according to the material from which made.

Total and
average re-
ceipts from
spirits,
wine, and
beer.

496. The total amount received during the 23½ years was £14,242,686, or an annual average of 15s. 1d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the amounts per head vary from £1 1s. 8d. in 1867 to 12s. 5d. in 1879-80 ; also that the amount per head received in 1887-8 was 9d. more than in the preceding year, and more also than in any previous year since 1876-7 except 1881-2.

Drawbacks.

497. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. In 1888, as in the previous year, although the value of the goods was

* Exclusive of receipts for publicans' and other licences for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors. These amount to about £110,000 per annum, nearly three-fourths of which is paid over to the municipalities. The approximate revenue from spirits, etc., in 1888-9 was £862,000.

exceeded in several previous years, the amount paid as drawback was larger than in any previous year except 1885. This will be seen by the following figures :—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1888.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.	Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£		£	£
1872 ...	461,559	29,083	1881 ...	725,957	92,412
1873 ...	522,752	43,685	1882 ...	784,806	93,414
1874 ...	753,033	62,895	1883 ...	765,342	95,241
1875 ...	831,799	79,055	1884 ...	863,163	113,087
1876 ...	832,292	81,915	1885 ...	934,620	122,342
1877 ...	854,509	87,021	1886 ...	748,135	114,646
1878 ...	573,454	69,168	1887 ...	791,871	115,938
1879 ...	493,816	59,933	1888 ...	743,394	116,479
1880 ...	606,055	68,018			

498. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1888, goods to the value of £48,000, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £3,272, or nearly 3 per cent of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid:—

Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1888.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.*
	£	£
Apparel and slops ...	33,473	2,698
Boots and shoes ...	1,164	24
Confectionery ...	1,307	35†
Jams and preserves ...	5,639	171
Paints ...	523	12
Paper bags ...	819	63
Rice (Victorian dressed) ...	664	133
Saddles and harness ...	4,066	86
Sugar (Victorian refined) ...	297	50†
Total ...	47,952	3,272

* Includes amount paid on account of 1887.

† Approximate.

Stocks in
bond.

499. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1888. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, etc., also that the values are not given:—

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy	3,790 hhds., 17,292 cases
Rum	791 hhds., 1,410 cases
Geneva	30 hhds., 7,784 cases
Gin, sweetened	23 hhds., 1,978 cases
Whisky	3,906 hhds., 50,623 cases
Cordials	1,442 cases
Spirits of Wine	253 casks
Other Spirits	8 hhds., 4,416 cases
Wine	2,454 hhds., 20,798 cases
Beer	1,824 hhds., 26,475 cases and casks
Tobacco, manufactured ...	46 half-tierces, 17 qr.-tierces, 711 $\frac{3}{4}$ -boxes and boxes, 4,048 cases
„ unmanufactured ...	374 tierces, hhds., and casks, 571 cases, 507 bales, 589 boxes
Cigars	996 cases
Candles	115 chests and cases, 3,830 boxes
Kerosene	119,499 cases
Cocoa and Chocolate ...	519 packages
Coffee	1,395 bags, 36 tierces, 45 casks, 157 cases, 316 barrels
Chicory	309 packages
Opium	59 packages
Oats	15,346 bags
Hops	755 packages
Rice	83 tons, 33,686 bags
Salt	19,050 bags
Vinegar	1,333 casks, 2,517 cases
Tea	5,218 chests, 176,331 half-chests, 101,199 boxes
Sugar, Mauritius	261 bags, 500 pockets
„ other	2,466 baskets, 27,447 bags, 1,356 mats
„ refinery	458 tons, 831 cases and casks.

Vessels
inwards
and out-
wards.

500. The number and tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1888 than in any former year. The excess over the preceding year was 501 vessels, or over 10 per cent., and 449,640 tons, or nearly 12 per cent. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the twenty-one years ended with 1888:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1888.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1868 ...	2,067	653,362	33,613	2,172	685,207	35,332	4,239	1,338,569
1869 ...	2,320	721,274	35,628	2,334	730,961	35,696	4,654	1,452,235
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1871 ...	2,137	663,002	33,789	2,257	692,023	35,050	4,394	1,355,025
1872 ...	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353	4,338	1,360,762
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216	4,413	1,519,015
1874 ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472	4,222	1,569,619
1875 ...	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454	4,394	1,673,885
1876 ...	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600	4,236	1,657,088
1877 ...	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786	4,411	1,874,985
1878 ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391	4,292	1,913,427
1879 ...	2,084	963,087	43,676	2,083	977,135	43,648	4,167	1,940,222
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1881 ...	2,125	1,219,231	54,792	2,123	1,192,671	54,521	4,248	2,411,902
1882 ...	2,089	1,349,093	55,814	2,079	1,341,791	54,855	4,168	2,690,884
1883 ...	2,023	1,464,752	61,630	2,064	1,499,579	61,969	4,087	2,964,331
1884 ...	1,986	1,569,162	64,488	1,989	1,582,425	64,546	3,975	3,151,587
1885 ...	2,154	1,631,266	66,624	2,119	1,628,892	66,201	4,273	3,260,158
1886 ...	2,307	1,848,058	73,949	2,324	1,887,329	73,908	4,631	3,735,387
1887 ...	2,435	1,920,180	80,918	2,418	1,938,063	79,888	4,853	3,858,243
1888 ...	2,724	2,182,071	85,879	2,630	2,125,812	84,233	5,354	4,307,883

501. Some idea of the extension of Victorian commerce may be formed from the circumstance that, although the population of the colony increased by not quite 62 per cent. during the twenty-one years ended with 1888, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the last as compared with the first year of that period increased more than threefold ; also, that whilst the population in the eight years ended with 1888 increased only 27 per cent., the tonnage in 1888 as compared with that in 1880 increased 98 per cent. Increase in shipping.

502. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1888, 76 per cent., embracing 50 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial ; 17 per cent., embracing 38 per cent. of the tonnage, were British ; and 7 per cent., embracing 12 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 54 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 35 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived :— Nationality of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1888.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	2,051	1,083,147	45,793	1,999	1,072,013	45,327
British ...	458	833,724	30,435	440	815,573	29,863
Foreign ...	215	265,200	9,651	191	238,226	9,043
Total ...	2,724	2,182,071	85,879	2,630	2,125,812	84,233

Foreign
vessels.

503. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in the last two years, the greatest number have been German, the next Norwegian, the next French, the next American, and the next Swedish. The following are the nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1888 being shown:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1888.

Country.			Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany	...	...	67	60	127
Norway	...	...	44	36	80
France	...	...	39	38	77
United States	...	...	36	26	62
Sweden	...	...	16	13	29
Holland	...	...	3	5	8
Chile	...	...	2	3	5
Italy	...	...	2	3	5
Belgium	...	...	2	2	4
Denmark	...	...	2	2	4
Russia	...	...	1	1	2
Spain	...	...	1	1	2
Austria	...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	...	215	191	406

Crews, and
proportion
to tonnage.

504. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. It will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels have until recently been the worst. In the last two years, however, there was in this respect no difference between British and Foreign vessels. With reference to the comparatively small number of hands in Foreign vessels in former years, it will be remembered that, whilst most of the Colonial and many of the British vessels were steamers, until the French and German lines of steamers were running, most of the Foreign vessels were sailing vessels; and as

steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 23 tons	23 tons	23 tons	24 tons	23 tons	24 tons
British „ „ 25 „	26 „	26 „	25 „	27 „	
Foreign „ „ 28 „	28 „	29 „	25 „	27 „	
All „ „ 24 tons	25 tons	25 tons	24 tons	25 tons	

505. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1888, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

Steam and sailing vessels.

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1888.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	1,894	1,644,873	75,143
Sailing vessels	830	537,198	10,736
Total	2,724	2,182,071	85,879
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	1,871	1,659,857	75,289
Sailing vessels	759	465,955	8,944
Total	2,630	2,125,812	84,233

506. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 22 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 51 tons.

Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

507. Ninety-seven per cent. of the vessels, embracing 99½ per cent. of the tonnage, in 1888, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 72 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 74 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportion has shown a gradual falling off since 1884, when as many as 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentages of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year:—

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1888.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes	2,637	96·81	2,161,349	99·05
In ballast	87	3·19	20,722	·95
Total	2,724	100·00	2,182,071	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,883	71·60	1,575,364	74·11
In ballast	747	28·40	550,448	25·89
Total	2,630	100·00	2,125,812	100·00

Vessels at
each port.

508. In the same year, 78 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 92 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 80 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 94 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Echuca and Swan Hill, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year:—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1888.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	2,127	2,015,876	2,107	2,007,694
Geelong	109	90,609	57	35,531
Portland	5	895	12	11,496
Port Fairy	13	1,459	14	3,743
Warrnambool	37	9,466	38	10,757
Bairnsdale	4	216	2	108
Murray ports—				
Cowana	93	11,771	93	11,771
Echuca	174	27,569	145	20,502
Swan Hill	162	24,210	162	24,210
Total	2,724	2,182,071	2,630	2,125,812

Shipping at
Murray
ports.

509. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 829 vessels, or over a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the

aggregate to only 120,033 tons, or a thirty-sixth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

510. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the years named* :—

Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1882	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791	4,168	2,690,884
	1883	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579	4,087	2,964,331
	1884	1,986	1,569,162	1,989	1,582,425	3,975	3,151,587
	1885	2,154	1,631,266	2,119	1,628,892	4,273	3,260,158
	1886	2,307	1,848,058	2,324	1,887,329	4,631	3,735,387
	1887	2,435	1,920,180	2,418	1,938,063	4,853	3,858,243
New South Wales†	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1882	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,296,665
	1883	2,587	1,935,189	2,774	2,071,048	5,361	4,006,237
	1884	2,935	2,284,517	3,010	2,376,441	5,945	4,660,958
	1885	2,601	2,088,307	2,583	2,044,770	5,184	4,133,077
	1886	2,684	2,114,618	2,755	2,143,986	5,439	4,258,604
	1887	2,815	2,142,457	2,906	2,180,301	5,721	4,322,758
Queensland‡	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1882	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
	1883	936	455,985	867	426,506	1,803	882,491
	1884	1,042	572,124	1,061	579,988	2,103	1,152,112
	1885	920	496,277	967	532,904	1,887	1,029,181
	1886	918	557,026	977	563,453	1,895	1,120,479
	1887	838	468,180	879	456,052	1,717	924,232
South Australia ...	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
	1883	1,062	748,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
	1884	1,120	909,335	1,111	925,197	2,231	1,834,532
	1885	1,072	893,092	1,091	913,950	2,163	1,807,042
	1886	859	770,922	878	787,554	1,737	1,558,476
	1887	907	841,422	905	836,461	1,812	1,677,883

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see Appendix A. *post* and third folding sheet in the second volume.

† In consequence of vessels with cargoes on board which call at Sydney and Newcastle being counted at both ports, the earlier figures for New South Wales somewhat overstate the truth. It is understood that this practice has been discontinued since 1884.

‡ The figures of Queensland for the last five years named are not comparable with those for previous years, inasmuch as since 1882 the ships arriving from abroad and calling at several ports of the colony have been counted at one port, viz., the final port of arrival and departure, instead of at each port, as in previous years.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Western Australia	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1882	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
	1883	219	194,273	212	194,829	431	389,102
	1884	231	227,881	211	215,005	442	442,886
	1885	232	231,761	229	236,274	461	468,035
	1886	287	260,286	255	237,222	542	497,508
	1887	255	249,813	185	214,824	440	464,637
Tasmania	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
	1883	657	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
	1884	676	304,574	664	309,624	1,340	614,198
	1885	689	342,745	669	335,061	1,358	677,806
	1886	690	343,656	715	348,773	1,405	692,429
	1887	677	360,404	714	374,895	1,391	735,299
New Zealand	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
	1883	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491
	1884	852	529,188	872	534,242	1,724	1,063,430
	1885	786	519,700	780	513,000	1,566	1,032,700
	1886	725	502,572	707	488,331	1,432	990,903
	1887	653	489,754	675	493,583	1,328	983,337

Shipping in colonies in 1887 and former years.

511. It will be noticed that in Victoria and Tasmania, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was greater in the last than in any other year named, but a falling-off, as compared with some previous years, took place in the other colonies. For reasons given in a footnote, however, the falling-off may be only apparent in the case of New South Wales. In consequence mainly of the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number of vessels in all the colonies, except Victoria, was exceeded in some of the years.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

512. The vessels trading to New South Wales exceed those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony, but also to the fact that the mail steamers coming from the westward now go on from Melbourne to Sydney, whilst the San Francisco mail steamers do not come on from Sydney to Melbourne; but, with this exception, Victoria is in advance of all the Australasian colonies. The following is the order in which the

colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table. The ships stand in the same order in regard to their numbers as they do in regard to their tonnage, except in the case of New Zealand and Queensland, which change places; for whilst the burden of ships entered and cleared in 1887 at the ports of the former exceeded that of the latter by 59,105 tons, the number of ships at the former was smaller by 389 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF SHIPPING
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1887.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.

5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.

513. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for the years named :—

Shipping in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874 ...	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1878 ...	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552
1882 ...	14,519	9,549,605	17,534	10,866,859
1883 ...	13,818	9,746,926	16,779	11,221,139
1884 ...	14,696	11,242,075	17,760	12,919,703
1885 ...	13,968	10,697,493	16,892	12,407,999
1886 ...	14,244	11,170,454	17,081	12,853,786
1887 ...	14,543	11,247,753	17,262	12,966,389

514. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. Both as regards the Australian continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand the tonnage of vessels was larger in 1887 than in any of the years named; although the number of vessels was exceeded on one or two previous occasions.

Increase in
tonnage
and vessels
to Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony.

Shipping in
British
possessions.

515. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1887. The information is derived entirely from official documents :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1887.
(Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
	Tons.		Tons.
EUROPE.		AMERICA— <i>continued</i> .	
United Kingdom ...	65,161,774	British Guiana ...	661,190
Gibraltar ...	10,499,851	West Indies—	
Malta ...	6,815,636	Bahamas ...	227,738
		Turk's Island ...	205,392
ASIA.		Jamaica ...	895,216
India ...	7,172,193	St. Lucia ...	498,354
Ceylon ...	4,142,357	St. Vincent ...	347,303
Straits Settlements ...	8,355,004	Barbados ...	1,025,388
Labuan ...	62,726	Grenada ...	282,977
Hong Kong ...	9,169,534	Tobago ...	88,704
		Virgin Islands ...	9,062
AFRICA.		St. Christopher ...	} 441,643
Mauritius ...	615,839	Nevis ...	
Natal ...	466,791	Dominica ...	279,205
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,666,080	Montserrat ...	329,105
St. Helena ...	125,806	Antigua ...	376,457
Lagos ...	518,643	Trinidad ...	1,253,599
Gold Coast ...	554,656		
Sierra Leone ...	360,637	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH	
Gambia ...	117,436	SEAS.	
AMERICA.		Australia, Tasmania, and	12,966,389
Canada ...	8,362,436	New Zealand*	
Newfoundland ...	596,788	Fiji ...	91,767
Bermuda ...	199,008	Falkland Islands ...	86,366
Honduras ...	219,856	Total ...	145,248,906

Shipping
compared
with that
of other
British
possessions.

516. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside Australasia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that to any other British possession, being more than half as much again as that to India or Canada.

Shipping in
Foreign
countries.

517. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries, by means of which and the previous table it will be seen that in Chile, France, Germany, Italy and the United States the tonnage is greater than in Australasia.

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 510 *ante*.

The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available :—

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ...	1887	4,471,601	3,723,969	8,195,570
Austria ...	1886	5,916,982	5,899,610	11,816,592
Belgium ...	1887	4,571,705	4,584,297	9,156,002
Chile ...	„	8,730,329	8,655,579	17,385,908*
China ...	1886	2,562,540	2,503,371	5,065,911
Denmark ...	„	2,928,499	2,984,297	5,912,796
France ...	1887	13,483,594	14,279,963	27,763,557
Germany ...	„	10,994,680	11,076,273	22,070,953
Holland ...	„	4,758,657	4,694,346	9,453,003
Italy ...	„	7,052,659	6,742,191	13,794,850
Japan ...	„	1,129,759	1,129,759†	2,259,518
Portugal ...	„	3,454,000	3,395,000	6,849,000
Russia ...	„	5,960,000	5,837,000	11,797,000
Spain ...	„	3,041,160	7,120,717	10,161,877
Sweden and Norway ...	1886	4,501,092	5,680,812	10,181,904
United States ...	1888	15,393,103	15,668,904	31,062,007
Total ...	...	98,950,360	103,976,088	202,926,448

518. Nine vessels were built in Victoria during the year 1888. These were all small, their aggregate burden being only 161 tons. The vessels registered numbered 35, of an average burden of 178 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

Vessels
built and
registered.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1888.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Steamers ...	3	24	Steamers ...	12	3,942	123
Sailing vessels ...	6	137	Ship ...	1	1,073	18
			Brig ...	1	289	4
			Schooners ...	4	336	21
			Ketches ...	13	480	32
			Cutters ...	3	88	8
			Yawl ...	1	30	2
Total ...	9	161	Total ...	35	6,238	208

519. The vessels on the Victorian register, and, therefore, presumably Victorian owned, were as follow on the 31st December, 1888, the ports of their registration being distinguished :—

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

* Probably includes coasting trade, as four-tenths of the trade is stated to be carried on in vessels of the country.

† The tonnage outwards not being given, it has been assumed to be equal to that inwards.

VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1888.

Port.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne	121	32,740	262	46,143	383	78,883
Geelong ... ..	...	...	4	358	4	358
Port Fairy	2	284	3	72	5	356
Portland	1	328	1	22	2	350
Warrnambool	1	344	...	...	1	344
Total	125	33,696	270	46,595	395	80,291

Vessels on registers of Australasian colonies.

520. The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australasian colonies and Fiji in the same year* :—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

Colony.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria	125	33,696	270	46,595	395	80,291
New South Wales	496	54,122	650	79,316	1,146	133,438
Queensland	92	8,769	103	8,795	195	17,564
South Australia	90	9,779	235	27,554	325	37,333
Western Australia	8	736	109	6,899	117	7,635
Tasmania	34	6,153	172	11,502	206	17,655
New Zealand	167	37,563	368	36,098	535	73,661
Total	1,012	150,818	1,907	216,759	2,919	367,577
Fiji ... ..	...	...	14	631	14	631

Value of ships trading to Victoria.

521. The next table† shows the tonnage and estimated value of British, Colonial, and Foreign owned vessels which entered Victorian ports during the year 1885 :—

VALUE OF BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN VESSELS TRADING TO VICTORIA, 1885

Ownership of Vessels.				Tons.	Estimated Value.
					£
British ... ..	...	...	...	614,371	15,422,040
Colonial ... ..	...	...	...	695,502	20,071,330
Foreign ... ..	...	...	...	203,691	4,462,680
Total ... ..	...	...	...	1,513,564	39,956,050

* The figures for Victoria are brought down to the end of 1888, those for the other colonies to the 30th June.
† Compiled by Mr. A. W. Musgrove, Secretary for Trade and Customs in Victoria, and published in *Naval Defences*, page 57, Parliamentary Paper No. 81, Session 1886.

522. The licences issued in 1888 to lighters numbered 116, and to boats 671. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

523. An Act* for the establishment of a Harbour Trust, for the Port of Melbourne was passed in 1876, and came into force on the 1st January, 1877. This Statute was afterwards amended by an Act† which came into operation in April, 1883. Melbourne Harbour Trust.

524. To carry out the more important of the designs of the Harbour Trust, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., who is recognized as one of the first authorities of the day on the subject of dock and harbour works, were secured from England, and this eminent engineer submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. The following is a brief summary of the cost of improvements (exclusive of maintenance) completed and in progress at the end of 1888 ‡:— Cost of Improvements by the Trust.

	Cost to 31st December, 1888.
Wharves and approaches...	£482,107
Harbour improvements ...	248,445
Reclamations ...	33,298
Dredging and landing silt ...	599,375
Plant...	337,748

525. For the purpose of enabling vessels of a large class to come to Melbourne, it was recommended by Sir John Coode that the channel of the River Yarra be widened and deepened throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, and that this should be avoided by cutting through the bank a channel which re-unites with the river lower down. This materially straightens the river's course, and reduces the distance from the wharves at Melbourne to its mouth from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It was originally estimated that the quantity of dredgings it would be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose would amount to 4,194,130 cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which would be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also would a further quantity of silt and earth, estimated at about 6,000,000 cubic yards to be raised from the Bay, which it was proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. Sir John Coode's scheme also contemplates the construction of a dock at Melbourne, admitting of extension by the formation of additional basins if required. Harbour Improvements recommended.

* *The Melbourne Harbour Trust Act 1876* (40 Vict. No. 552).

† *The Melbourne Harbour Trust Amendment Act 1883* (46 Vict. No. 749).

‡ For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, see table following paragraph 536 ante.

Fisherman's
Bend
cutting.

526. The canal at Fisherman's Bend is of a total length of 6,006 feet, or 1 mile and 11 chains, having a total width at the upper level of the paved slope of 308 feet, a surface width at low water of 266 feet, a depth at low water of 20 feet and at high water of 22 feet, and a width in bottom of 146 feet. The work was first commenced on the 31st March, 1880, and was carried on by either the Trust or the Government—the latter of which required material for raising low-lying lands—until the 19th February, 1884, when the Trust accepted a contract for the completion of the work (excepting a length of 400 feet at each end) within 18 months at a cost of £65,060. This contract, however, was not completed until August, 1886, on the 11th of which month the ceremony of letting the water into the canal was performed by His Excellency the Governor. The canal was finally opened for the passage of vessels on the 27th July, 1887.

Excava-
tions, etc.,
and cost of
canal.

527. The total quantity of excavation made in constructing the canal was 1,325,000 cubic yards, and 200,000 cubic yards more in opening the ends, or 1,525,000 cubic yards in all. Moreover, 24,750 tons of stone pitching, covering a surface of 45,000 square yards, were used upon the slopes; there were also used 19,000 lineal feet of timber piles in rings and 40,000 feet of sawn red-gum timber in sheet piling. The total cost of the cutting was £96,000.

Total cost of
works
recom-
mended.

528. The estimated total cost of the works recommended by Sir John Coode, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200; or, if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present, vessels of 1,000 tons, drawing 16 feet 6 inches, commonly get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 17 feet at spring tides; whilst several sailing vessels arrived in 1888 drawing over 19 feet, and one steamer drawing as much as 20 feet 8 inches. The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 3 feet since the formation of the Trust, and the minimum depth at low water spring tides is now 14 feet 6 inches.*

Dredges.

529. In 1888, the Trust possessed eleven dredges, six of which are able to lift 600, 280, 280, 170, 170, and 170 tons of silt per hour respectively. One of the dredges in the possession of the Trust, *The Melbourne*, has, probably, the largest dredging capacity of any dredge existing, but not being a hopper dredge, is not the largest in size.

* This is the minimum depth at low water in a navigable channel 100 feet wide. A narrow channel or furrow, however, probably not more than 30 or 40 feet wide, has been made by the keels and propellers of steamers, and in this there is about 18 inches more water than in the proper channel. The ordinary rise of tide is 2 feet 8 inches, but during heavy gales from the westward it is as much as 3 feet 6 inches.

The length of this dredge is 151 feet; its burden 356 tons; it has two pairs of engines each of 90 horse power nominal, but capable, when combined, of working up to 500 horse power; each of the 38 buckets has a capacity of 21 cubic feet; and the dredge can, under ordinary circumstances lift about 600 tons per hour from a depth of 35 feet; it has twin screws and can steam 7 knots per hour; besides the main engines, it has 8 subsidiary engines for performing work which in other dredges is done by the main engine. This dredge, which arrived in the colony on the 5th November, 1885, was constructed by Messrs. W. Simons and Company, of Renfrew, Scotland, at a cost of £31,250.

530. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1888 Silt raised. amounted to 1,647,074 cubic yards, viz., 52,297 cubic yards from the Bay, and 1,594,777 from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 6,859,972 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 4,014,328 cubic yards, together making a total of 10,874,300 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 5,612,644 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 5,261,656 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1888 was 4½d. per cubic yard, and the average cost of landing silt was 14½d. per cubic yard.

531. The following figures show the number of post offices Postal returns. throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years. It will be noticed that in 1888 as compared with 1887, the letters and newspapers increased by nearly a sixth, and the packets increased by about a fifth:—

POSTAL RETURNS,* 1887 AND 1888.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1887 ...	1,492	41,287,972	18,869,055	7,670,615	67,827,642
1888 ...	1,544	47,700,776	21,702,876	9,090,362	78,494,014
Increase	52	6,412,804	2,833,821	1,419,747	10,666,372

532. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of population, in the proportion of 40½ in 1887, and of 45 in 1888. Proportion of letters per head.

* The paragraphs relating to postal matters have been revised under the direction of Mr. J. Smibert, the Deputy Postmaster-General.

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued in 1888 was 3,573,180, as against 3,093,261 in 1887.

Registered
letters.

533. The number of registered letters in 1888 was 463,411, or 1 in 103 of all the letters posted, as compared with 425,494, or 1 in 97, in the previous year.

Dead letters,
etc.

534. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1887, 321,502 or 1 in every 144; and in 1888, 378,624, or about 1 in every 107 of the total number posted. In the former year 3,096, and in the latter year 3,893, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, etc., included, in 1887, was £18,673, for £17,853 of which, or 96 per cent., owners were found during the year; and in 1888, £34,543, for £33,147 of which, or also 96 per cent., owners were found. In 1887, 8,256, or 1 in every 5,001 letters posted, and in 1888, 11,288, or 1 in every 3,576, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Of these, 350 in 1887, and 414 in 1888, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, etc., to the value of over £4,000 and £7,000 respectively. Forty-three letters in 1887 and 51 letters in 1888 bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were detained for that reason. In 1887 nearly 2,915 letters, and in 1888 3,122 letters, were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly on account of postal charges, which were, however, subsequently recovered in most cases from the senders. In compliance with the provisions of the *Post Office Act* 1883, 830 letters in 1887, and 2,639 in 1888, having been unclaimed at hotels to which they were addressed, were forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. Under the powers given by the same Act, 8 letters in 1887, and 39 letters in 1888, intended for promoters of lotteries, etc., were detained during the year. Thirty-five letters in 1887 and 10 letters in 1888, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 30,943 packets and 82,099 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1888; most of the former were returned, delivered, etc., but most of the latter were destroyed.

Disposal of
dead
letters.

535. The dead and irregularly-posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years:—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY-POSTED LETTERS,
1887 AND 1888.

		1887.		1888.
Returned, delivered, etc. ...	...	298,751	...	356,115
Destroyed or on hand ...	...	22,751	...	22,509
Total ...	...	321,502	...	378,624

Inland and
foreign
correspon-
dence.

536. Of the total number of letters, newspapers, and packets which passed through the Victorian Post Office during 1888, 80 per cent. were posted for delivery within the colony, 12 per cent. were despatched.

for or received from the neighbouring colonies, and 8 per cent. were despatched for or received from British or foreign countries. The following table shows the number under each of these heads:—

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1888.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted.)	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and Post Cards	40,365,000	2,498,968	3,048,834	806,186	981,788
Newspapers ...	15,214,500	1,618,405	1,799,489	1,159,912	1,910,570
Packets ...	7,452,000	279,264	378,472	101,158	879,468
Total ...	63,031,500	4,396,637	5,226,795	2,067,256	3,771,826

537. Within the colony of Victoria, or to any of the other Australasian colonies, the postage on letters is 2d. per oz. or fraction thereof. To the United Kingdom, *viâ* Italy France or America, or to any country on the continent of Europe, the postage on letters is now 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof, but to the United Kingdom by the long sea route the rate is only 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Post cards available for transmission to places within Victoria, also, since the 1st July, 1887, to places in every other Australasian colony, except New Zealand and Fiji, are issued at 1d. each, but to frank such post cards to the two colonies named it is necessary to affix thereon a penny stamp. The postage on newspapers is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to places in Victoria or any of the other Australasian colonies, and 1d. to the United Kingdom. Rates of postage.

538. The postal returns of the various Australasian colonies during the year 1887 are given in the following table:— Postal returns of Australasian colonies.

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.*

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria ...	1,492	41,287,972	40·49	18,869,055	18·50
New South Wales ...	1,167	44,845,900	43·86	34,181,600	33·43
Queensland ...	716	11,586,807	32·66	9,752,563	27·49
South Australia ...	585	15,181,309	48·45	7,376,953	23·54
Western Australia ...	79	2,217,175	53·17	1,123,050	26·93
Total ...	4,039	115,119,163	41·84	71,303,221	25·91
Tasmania ...	258	4,549,899	32·54	3,960,859	28·32
New Zealand ...	1,117	40,985,467	68·73	15,381,323	25·79
Grand Total ...	5,414	160,654,529	46·06	90,645,403	25·99

* For later information, see Appendix A. *post*.

Post offices
per square
mile in Aus-
traliasian
colonies.

539. Although the letters despatched and received in New South Wales exceed those in Victoria by an eleventh, and the newspapers by nearly one-half, the post offices in the latter exceed those in the former by about 325, or nearly a fourth. Indeed, Victoria, so far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures:—

Victoria has a post office to every 59 square miles.

New Zealand	„	„	93	„
Tasmania	„	„	102	„
New South Wales	„	„	265	„
Queensland	„	„	933	„
South Australia	„	„	1,544	„
Western Australia	„	„	12,353	„

Order of
colonies in
respect to
corre-
spondence
per head.

540. In regard to the number of letters per head, Victoria stands above Tasmania and Queensland, but below all the other colonies; but in regard to newspapers per head, Victoria is very much below any of the others. The following is the position of the colonies in these respects:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

Order according to Letters per Head.

1. New Zealand
2. Western Australia
3. South Australia
4. New South Wales
5. Victoria
6. Queensland
7. Tasmania

Order according to Newspapers per Head.

1. New South Wales
2. Tasmania
3. Queensland
4. Western Australia
5. New Zealand
6. South Australia
7. Victoria

Small
number of
newspapers
posted in
Victoria.

541. In making the returns of newspapers despatched and received, it is probable that some of the neighbouring colonies have included packets, and this may to a certain extent account for the extremely low position Victoria occupies in regard to the number per head. Should packets be combined with newspapers in the Victorian returns, the total number in 1887 would be 26,540,000, or 26·03 per head, which proportion is higher than that in New Zealand, and nearly as high as that in Tasmania. It may be remarked, moreover, that, in consequence of the facilities existing in Victoria for communication with the interior by means of railways, newspapers are to a large

extent transmitted by rail in parcels, in preference to being posted. It must also be remembered that in this colony there is a postage fee on newspapers, whereas, subject to certain exceptions and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania for places within the Australasian colonies, and in Western Australia for places within its own boundaries, are carried free. The fact of a fee being charged no doubt acts as a check on the posting of newspapers, and is probably the chief reason why the number here compares unfavourably with the numbers in those colonies in which they are carried free of charge.

542. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1887 :—

Postal
returns of
United
Kingdom.

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1887.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1887 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,287,	451,	1,738,
Scotland ...	132,	56,	188,
Ireland ...	93,	35,	128,
Total United Kingdom	1,512,†	542,	2,054,†

543. Per head of population, 45·56 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 33·07 in Scotland, and 19·23 in Ireland, during 1887. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 40·78 to each inhabitant, or with post cards, in the proportion of 45·88 to each inhabitant.

Proportion
of letters to
population
of United
Kingdom.

544. By the following table, showing the number of letters per head in the principal countries of the world, it appears that Australasia, in regard to the extent of her correspondence, heads the list with a proportion slightly higher than that in Great Britain, but more than twice as high as that in any other country named—except Switzerland :—

Letters per
head in
various
countries.

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1887, and ended with the first quarter of 1888.

† Exclusive of 189 millions of post cards.

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1884-5.*

Country.	Number of Letters † per Head.	Country.	Number of Letters † per Head.
Australasia ... (1887)	46·1	Algeria ...	3·3
United Kingdom (1887)	45·9	Argentine Republic	3·3
Switzerland...	29·5	Brazil ...	3·0
United States ...	21·8	Uruguay ...	2·4
Belgium ...	21·1	Roumania...	2·1
Germany ...	19·3	Japan ...	2·0
Holland ...	18·8	Greece ...	2·0
Luxemburg...	17·5	Finland ...	1·9
France ...	16·7	Peru ...	1·8
Denmark ...	16·0	Russia ...	1·7
Canada ... (1887)	15·2	Egypt ...	·8
Austria-Hungary ...	10·7	British India ...	·7
Norway ...	9·3	Servia ...	·7
Sweden ...	9·2	Bulgaria ...	·6
Italy ...	5·3	Mexico ..	·4
Spain ...	5·0	Turkey ...	·4
Hawaii ...	4·8	Netherlands-India ..	·2
Chile ...	4·5	Columbia ...	·2
Portugal ...	4·2	Persia ...	·05

New mail
contracts.

545. The contract entered into between Victoria and the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of fortnightly mails between Melbourne and Ceylon having expired on the 31st January, 1888, arrangements were made by the British Postal authorities, with the concurrence of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, for the performance of a weekly service for a period of seven years, by means of alternate fortnightly voyages by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies, between Adelaide and Brindisi in the former case, and Adelaide and Naples in the latter. The total annual subsidy was fixed at £85,000 to each company, or £175,000 in all, of which £95,000 is to be contributed by the Imperial Government, and £75,000 by such of the Australasian colonies as may give their adhesion to the contract. The duration of the passage between Adelaide and Naples by the Orient steamers is not to exceed 32 days (768 hours) at all seasons; and the duration of the passage between Adelaide and Brindisi by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers is not to exceed $32\frac{1}{2}$ days (780 hours), except during the prevalence of the

* The figures, except those for Australasia, the United Kingdom, and Canada, have been taken from the *Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, page 1063, Justus Perthes, Gotha.

† Including post cards in the case of Australasia and the United Kingdom, but it is not stated whether post cards are included in the other countries.

south-west monsoon, when one day extra is allowed on the passage towards Europe. The companies have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy, and a reduction of £100 is made for every day's delay beyond the contract time unless it can be shown that such delay was due to circumstances beyond their control.

546. All the Australasian colonies, except New Zealand, have now joined in the contracts, and contribute to the subsidy in proportion to their estimated yearly populations. Queensland, which was the last to join, did so on the 1st April, 1889. The non-contributing colony is required to pay for conveyance of its mails despatched by the contract vessels—for letters, 25s. 4d. per lb.; packets, 1s. per lb.; newspapers, 6d. per lb.; the amount received from this source being divided rateably between the contributing colonies. The amounts of subsidy payable for the two years ended 31st March, 1890, by each contributing colony are as follow* :—

MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH CONTRIBUTING COLONY,
1888 AND 1889.

	1888-9.				1889-90.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	30,478	4	0†	...	26,710	5	11†
New South Wales ...	30,565	13	0	...	26,633	17	7
South Australia ...	8,746	16	8	...	7,643	11	3
Tasmania ...	4,032	0	9	...	3,523	9	3
Western Australia...	1,177	5	7	...	1,028	15	9
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	9,460	0	3
Total ...	£75,000	0	0	...	£75,000	0	0

547. The transit charges for train service through France and Italy have been reduced from about 14 francs 81 centimes hitherto charged to 10 francs 80 centimes per kilogramme of letters; and from about 79 centimes to 72½ centimes per kilogramme of other matter; besides which, liberty has been resumed to send correspondence by other routes than through the countries named, in which case any charge may be made for postage on letters, but the rates for newspapers, books, and packets so sent must not be lower than those on such articles forwarded *viâ* Brindisi. Consequent upon these concessions, the postage on letters

Reduction
in mail
charges in
connexion
with
European
mails.

* The amounts payable for 1888-9 were settled at a Postal Conference, at which all the Australasian colonies were represented, held at Sydney, in January, 1888. For full account of this conference, see Report of the Victorian Post Office, 1887, page 47 *et seq.* (Parliamentary Paper No. 73, Session 1888).

† This will be reduced owing to payments by non-contracting colonies, and it is likely that the balance will be nearly, if not wholly, covered by postages collected in the colony.

to any part of Europe has been fixed at 6d. per half ounce, and letters to the United Kingdom by the long sea route may be sent for 4d. as already stated.*

Ocean mail
services.

548. The following information respecting the various lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by Mr. James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:—

- (a.) The weekly service conducted, since the 1st February, 1888, by means of alternate fortnightly trips made by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies respectively between Adelaide and Italy. These companies are subsidized to the extent of £170,000 per annum, towards which £95,000 is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the balance by Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia according to population, the amount payable by Victoria in 1889-90 being £26,710. The contracts with these companies will continue until the 31st January, 1895.
- (b.) The monthly service *via* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, which receives a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but is required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. The total subsidy is £37,000 per annum. Of this sum the United States contribute £3,000, and of the balance New Zealand pays two-thirds and New South Wales one-third. (This contract has recently expired, but negotiations are being entered into for a fresh service).
- (d.) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government (the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports).
- (e.) In addition to the foregoing, a four-weekly service, subsidized by the German Government, runs between Brindisi and Australia.

Contract
time of
mail
steamers.

549. According to arrangements under the old contract with the P. and O. Company, the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London was 42 days and 11 hours during the period of the south-west monsoon, and 40 days and 11 hours† at all other periods; and the time allowed from London to Melbourne was 39 days and 18½ hours at all seasons. But according to the new arrangements the time allowed for the transmission of mails is reduced by nearly 3 days in the homeward route (Melbourne to London); and by about 4 days in the outward route (London to Melbourne). The following is a statement of the times allowed each way for the two lines of mail steamers:—

* See paragraph 537 *ante*.

† The P. and O. Steamers were also allowed an extra day during the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon.

TIME ALLOWED FOR MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND MELBOURNE.

Sections.	Time Allowed.			
	Outwards (London towards Melbourne).		Homewards (Melbourne towards London).	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
Between London and Brindisi or Naples ...	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide ..	32	0	32	0
„ Adelaide and Melbourne ...	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	0
Total Orient Steamers ...	35	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra allowance to P. and O. Steamers...	0	12	0	12
Total P. and O. Steamers ...	36	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ *

550. It will be observed that nearly 2 days longer are occupied on the section between Melbourne and Adelaide than on that between Adelaide and Melbourne; this is owing to the homeward mail steamer being timed to leave Adelaide on Monday afternoon, and as no train for that city leaves Melbourne on Saturday or Sunday, the mail for Adelaide is necessarily closed on Friday, and the two following days are wasted.*

Delay in
homeward
service.

551. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of the various routes during 1888, were as follow :—

Time
occupied
by mail
services.

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1888.

Service.	London to Australia.		Australia to London.	
	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Brindisi and Ceylon (P. and O. steamers)	33 10 $\frac{1}{3}$	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 4
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	33 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ †	34 23	31 5
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Suez (French steamers)	38 0	36 0	35 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sydney, <i>via</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	40 13	39 0	39 18	39 0
Brisbane, <i>via</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers)	42 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 13	45 4	44 12

* For remarks of the Postmaster-General of Victoria upon this subject, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1887-8, vol. II., page 112.

† This was by the *Britannia*. The mails by the *Britannia* on a subsequent occasion, by the *Arcadia* once, by the *Victoria* on three occasions, and by the *Oceana* on two occasions, were delivered under 31 days. The quickest time on record, however, was in 1887 by an Orient steamer in 27 days 8 hours.

‡ This time was occupied on two occasions, viz., by the *Orizaba* and *Orient* respectively.

Comparative
speed of
Orient and
P. & O.
mails.

552. It will be remarked that the mails *en route* to Australia were delivered in quicker time by the P. and O. than by the Orient steamers; but those *en route* to London were delivered in quicker time by the Orient than by the P. and O. steamers. The quickest time in conveyance of mails to Melbourne was by a P. and O. steamer, in a fraction over 30 days, and the quickest time to London was by an Orient steamer in about $31\frac{1}{4}$ days.

Time
occupied
1887 and
1888 com-
pared.

553. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. steamers with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from the United Kingdom the average time occupied was shorter by 1 day 22 hours, and in their conveyance to the United Kingdom it was shorter by 1 day 21 hours, than in 1887. The shortest time occupied by the same route in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 35 days and 14 hours in 1887, and 33 days 4 hours in 1888; but from London to Melbourne the shortest time was 33 days and 19 hours in 1887, and 30 days and 1 hour in 1888.

Time
occupied
by German
mail
service.

554. The average time in 1888 occupied in the transit of mails from Berlin to Melbourne by the German line of steamers was $37\frac{1}{2}$ days, and the quickest time was 36 days. During the same year the average time of the mails between Melbourne and Berlin was 39 days, and the quickest time was 36 days.

Time saved
by night
navigation
of Suez
canal.

555. It may be remarked that during part of 1887, and the whole of 1888, vessels were allowed to navigate the Suez Canal at night by means of the electric light, and thus, as compared with previous years, a saving of about 20 hours was effected. The average time of transit of all vessels—sailing and steamers—through the Canal in 1886 was 36 hours; in 1887, 34 hours; and in 1888, $31\frac{1}{4}$ hours; whilst the passage under favourable circumstances may be performed by a steamer equipped for night navigation with the electric light in 15 or 16 hours, the shortest time in 1888 having been 14 hours 55 minutes. The length of the Canal is $99\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

Cost of
various
mail ser-
vices with
Italy, 1879
to 1888.

556. A comparison of the cost of the Victorian subsidized mail service with the United Kingdom under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879; under the fortnightly contract which

expired in January, 1888, during the last two years of its existence, and the cost in 1888—chiefly under the weekly contract—is shown in the following table* :—

COST OF VICTORIAN CONTRACT MAIL SERVICES AT THREE PERIODS.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	Four-weekly. 1879.	Fortnightly.		Weekly. 1888.
		1886.	1887.	
PAYMENTS.				
Total amount of subsidy ...	£ 90,000	£ 85,000	£ 85,000	£ 34,725†
Premiums for early arrival of mails ...	2,050	2,550	2,950	200
Cost of landing and shipping mails ...	242	170	23	48
Amount due to Great Britain ...	...	105	230	2,468
Amount paid to New South Wales ...	...	...	...	2,982
Total ...	92,292	87,825	88,203	40,423
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria ...	15,261	17,893	17,986	29,383
Amount chargeable to Great Britain ...	14,741	...	...	...
" " New South Wales ...	13,236	16,352	16,793	1,915
" " South Australia ...	18,321	7,290	7,115	776
" " Tasmania ...	3,866	3,012	3,377	384
" " Western Australia ...	2,336	3,793	4,226	420
" " Queensland ...	1,602	5,257	6,410	618
" " New Zealand ...	9,094	1,956	1,876	202
" " Fiji ...	80	76	82	23
" " Non-contributing colonies—New contracts	...	...	...	2,007
" " France ...	1,100	...	...	...
" " Italy ...	...	474	515	933
Total ...	79,637	56,103	58,380	36,661
Net cost to Victoria ...	12,655	31,722	29,823	3,762

NOTE.—In 1888 Victoria and several of the other colonies were parties to a joint contract, prior to that date Victoria had a separate contract on her own account. See paragraphs 545 and 546 *ante*.

557. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually about £30,000, per annum. The present weekly service will, it is believed, be practically self-supporting. This was not the case in 1888, in consequence of the old contract being in force for a portion of the year.

Diminished
cost of con-
tract mail
service.

* See also paragraph 562 *post*.

† Viz., £7,083 under old contract to 31st January, and £27,642 proportion under new contract paid by Victoria. The *annual* proportion payable in 1888 under the new contract was £30,478.

Parcels post. 558. The following information relating to the Parcels Post has been furnished for this work by the Deputy Postmaster General:—

THE INLAND PARCEL POST

Came into operation on the 1st July, 1887, and the business is steadily increasing as the system becomes more known to the public. The number of Inland Parcels posted during the year 1888 was 114,001, and the postage paid on them amounted to £5,597, as against 45,426 parcels and £2,219 postage for the first six months the system was in operation.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PARCEL POSTS.

This system came into operation on the 1st July, 1886. In 1888, the total number of parcels received was 9,247, and the number despatched was 2,775, or 12,022 in all, viz., 11,519 British and 503 Foreign parcels, as compared with a total of 8,858 parcels in 1887. The Victorian share of the postage for 1888 was £882, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £1,702. At first the business was almost solely confined to presents, now it is being used for mercantile purposes, and is made the medium for the consignment of watches, diamonds, jewellery, works of art, etc. The charges for parcels between Victoria and the United Kingdom has been reduced from 2s. for a 2-lb. parcel and 1s. for each extra lb. to 1s. 6d. and 9d. respectively. This is consequent on the contracting steamship companies reducing their charges from 4d. to 2d. per lb., and the British and Colonial post offices each taking off $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. from their charges.

The parcels exchanged between India and Victoria increased from 291 for 1887 to 395 for 1888.

Arrangements have been made for direct exchanges with Ceylon and Hong Kong, and for parcels to be sent through the latter colony to China, Japan, Macao, and Siam; but the business is as yet small.

A direct Parcel Post exchange with Germany has been established since June last, and parcels are now forwarded by each German mail steamer up to 11 lbs. weight.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POSTS.

Parcels are now being exchanged with Western Australia, and South Australia. The latter commenced on the 1st May, 1889. Parcels may now be sent to these colonies up to 11 lbs. weight.

As soon as the necessary legal authority has been given by the Legislatures of the other Australasian colonies, the system will come into operation between them and Victoria.

Postal
revenue.

559. Since the postage stamp has been made available for payment, not only of postage and the transmission of telegraphic messages, but of fees, stamp duty, and any other charges for which payment is required to be made in stamps, it has been found impossible to ascertain the true postal revenue as apart from amounts unconnected with postal business collected by the Post Office, and the Postal Department express themselves as consequently unable to determine whether the alterations made from time to time in the rates have proved a financial success or otherwise. At the Postal Conference already alluded to,* the system of interchangeable stamps was condemned, and it was recommended that postage stamps should

* See footnote (*) paragraph 546 *ante*.

be used for postal and telegraphic purposes only, and that special stamps should be made and used for other payments.* The following is a statement of the amounts collected by the Post Office during the last two years :—

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE IN 1887 AND 1888.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount received in—		Increase.
	1887.	1888.	
	£	£	£
Stamps on telegrams	102,739	125,343	22,604
Stamps for payment of postage, duties, fees, etc.†	577,131	765,931§	188,800
Total Stamps ‡	679,870	891,274	211,404
Commission on money orders	11,063	12,900	1,837
Private telegraphic and telephone lines	6,205 }	21,601	13,613
Telephone Exchange subscriptions	1,783 }		
Grand total	698,921	925,775	226,854

560. It should be pointed out that no credit is taken by the Post Office for the value of Government correspondence, which is carried free of cost. In 1887 the value of Government telegrams transmitted was £6,149; and the estimated amount which would have been derived from official correspondence if charged for, was about £60,000. This information has not been furnished for 1888.

Government
corre-
spondence,
etc., trans-
mitted
free.

561. In 1888 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £557,302; whilst the capital expenditure during the same year amounted to £80,164, which includes cost of erection and extension of the General Post Office, Melbourne, etc. The ordinary expenditure, which shows an increase of about £4,000 over the corresponding amount in the previous year, includes all the annual charges—paid either by the Postal Department itself or by other Government departments—in connexion with the maintenance of the postal and telegraphic services, with the exception of interest on capital expended on buildings, or rent. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in 1888 were made up of the following items :—

Postal ex-
penditure.

* The representatives of Queensland dissented from this recommendation.

† The amounts in this line are collected by the Post Office, but a considerable proportion of the stamps sold are used for other than postal purposes.

‡ For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 561 *post*.

§ Of which £5,597 was for parcels post.

Ordinary Expenditure.				
Departmental expenditure—				
Salaries and wages	...	...	...	£269,617
Contingencies	...	...	...	105,559
				£375,176
Mail services—				
Inland	...	...	...	111,140
British and Foreign	...	...	...	40,823
Gratuities to masters of vessels	...	...	...	1,924
				153,887
Duplicate cable subsidy	...	...	...	14,586
Cost of printing books, forms, etc., and of stamps	...	...	...	13,653*
Total	...	...	...	£557,302
Capital Expenditure.				
Telegraph lines†	...	...	...	19,214
Erection and extension of offices	...	...	...	60,950
Total	...	...	...	£80,164

Net cost of ocean mail services.

562. The cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom payable in 1888, was £39,432, but as a set-off against this it is estimated that £31,900 was collected in Victoria for postages.‡ The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £7,532, as against £37,453 in 1887, whilst in 1883, or five years previously, it was £22,800.§ The reduced cost in 1888 arises from the favourable contracts entered into by the Australasian colonies with the P. and O. and Orient Companies. The net cost for 1888, 1887, and 1883 was distributed as follows amongst the five mail services:—

COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.		
	1883.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	£
P. and O. Service (Victorian Subsidized Line)...	20,256	29,823	} 3,762
Orient „ (Subsidized in 1888) ...	...	4,457	
San Francisco Service ...	2,500||	3,000||	3,936
Torres Straits „ ...	44	30	14
French Service (Messageries Maritimes) ...	...	143	Cr. 180¶
Total ...	22,800||	37,453||	7,532

Cost of in-land mail service.

563. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1888 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £111,140, of which £52,635 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails

* Figures furnished by Government Printer.
† Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs are also included.
‡ The cost referred to differs from that shown in the preceding statement, viz., £40,823 ; the one being the amount payable, the other that paid. The postages referred to were as follows:— Subsidized Service, £29,383 ; San Francisco Service, £2,500 ; Torres Straits Service, £17.
§ See also table following paragraph 556 ante.
|| Figures amended since last publication.
¶ Due by France.

during the year was 4,376,130 by road, and 3,170,260 by rail, or 7,546,390 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was a little over 3¼d., and by rail not quite 4d., the average being 3½d. Moreover, if the total cost be compared with the whole number of inland letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets, it will be found that the average cost of transmitting each such item of correspondence was a fraction more than one-third of a penny (·34d.). The total length of the inland mail service is 17,849 miles.

564. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and stamp duty, also—since the 1st July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted; but in other respects it is impossible to say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated.* The following are the numbers and nominal values of postal and duty stamps issued from the General Post Office, in the last two years:—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1887 AND 1888.

Description.	Number.		Nominal Value.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Adhesive	58,714,284	67,131,664	£ 620,076	£ 803,739
Impressed on Cheques and Receipts	8,388,014	11,059,893	34,950	46,083
Impressed on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, etc.	589,783	163,347	82,155	24,916
Total	67,692,081	78,354,904	737,181	874,738

NOTE.—This table contains a statement of the stamps issued in the last two years, which considerably exceed the stamps sold. The value of the latter was £679,870 in 1887, and £891,274 in 1888. See table following paragraph 559 *ante*.

565. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £8,458 in 1887, and £10,844 in 1888; and that to licensed vendors of freight stamps was £303 in 1887, and £344 in 1888. The total value of commission paid on the sale of stamps was thus £8,761 in 1887, and £11,188 in 1888.

566. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 383 places up to the end of 1888. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid not only in Great Britain and Ireland, and the various Australasian colonies, but in most of the other principal countries of the world. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years:—

* See also paragraph 559 *ante*.

MONEY ORDERS,* 1887 AND 1888.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
			£		£
1887 ...	369	217,385	653,054	211,519	647,135
1888 ...	383	246,586	762,483	226,850	697,357
Increase ...	14	29,201	109,429	15,331	50,222

Rates of commission on money orders.

567. The commission on money orders for sums not exceeding £5 is sixpence to places in Victoria, and one shilling to places in the other Australasian colonies. For sums over £5 and under £10, the commission is one shilling to places in Victoria, and two shillings to places in the other colonies. To the United Kingdom and most other countries outside of Australasia, the scale is as follows :—Not exceeding £2, one shilling; from £2 to £5, two shillings and sixpence; from £5 to £7, three shillings and sixpence; from £7 to £10, five shillings. Money orders may be made payable by telegraph either in the colony or to any of the other Australasian colonies (except New Zealand) on payment, in addition to the above rates, for a message of ten† words. Money orders are not granted for sums exceeding £10.

Money orders—Net transactions with United Kingdom and neighbouring colonies.

568. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1888 was more than double that in 1878, and upwards of two-thirds larger than in 1883; but the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies has fallen off since 1883 to less than a third, and since 1887 to only one-half. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1888 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia :—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1878, 1883, AND 1888.

Year.	Money Orders sent to, in excess of those received from, the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from, in excess of those sent to, the Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1878 ...	13,131	40,823	22,714	85,848
1883 ...	15,633	51,192	39,333	128,184
1888 ...	26,475	87,742	11,641	40,969

* Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraph 574 *post*.
† Six words in the case of Victoria.

569. In New South Wales the money orders issued in 1887 numbered 360,759, and were of a total value of £1,131,884; those paid numbered 330,594, and were of a total value of £1,010,297. Comparing these figures with those of Victoria, it appears that in the same year the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales exceeded those in this colony by 61 per cent. in number, and by 65 per cent. in value. It should be pointed out, however, that if, in Victoria, postal notes were included with money orders, the number would be doubled, and the value increased by over 15 per cent.

Money
orders in
New South
Wales.

570. The average value of money orders (exclusive of postal notes) issued in Victoria was £3 0s. 1d. in 1887 and £3 1s. 10d. in 1888. The average value of those issued in New South Wales in 1887 was £3 2s. 9d., or 2s. 8d. above the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

Average
value of
money
orders.

571. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1887 were of the following number and amount:—

Money
orders in
United
Kingdom.

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1887.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	7,932,507	19,331,358
Scotland	1,102,890	2,352,945
Ireland	606,586	1,213,377
Total United Kingdom ...	9,641,983	22,897,680

572. The average value of each money order issued during 1887 in England was £2 8s. 9d., in Scotland £2 2s. 8d., and in Ireland £2, or in the United Kingdom £2 7s. 6d. By reference to a previous paragraph,† it will be found that during 1887 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 14s. 4d. in Victoria, and by 15s. 3d. in New South Wales, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Average
value of
money
orders in
United
Kingdom.

573. To every 100 of the population, 23 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1888, which proportion was, notwithstanding the introduction of postal notes, higher than that in 1884, or the year before they were first issued. To every 100 of the population, 35 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1887; and 28 in England, 28 in Scotland, and 13 in Ireland, in the same year.

Proportion
of money
orders to
population.

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 304,956, of the value of £821,760.

† See paragraph 570 *ante*.

Postal notes. 574. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are for various amounts, £1 being the maximum, and their denominations have been so arranged that any sum of shillings and sixpences up to £1 may be remitted by not more than two notes. Should it be desired to add thereto broken sums of pence, uncanceled stamps to the value of 5d. may be affixed to the back of a note, in which case the amount of the note and stamps will be paid. The notes, if left blank as issued by the Department, are payable to bearer at any money order office in Victoria; but if the sender or holder so desire, he can make them payable to any person named, at any such office, by inserting the particulars in spaces reserved for the purpose on the face of the notes. The poundage or price charged is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for notes of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d.; 1d. for notes from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in value; 2d. for notes of 5s. or 7s. 6d. in value; and 3d. for notes from 10s. to 20s. in value. As the charge is 6d. for money orders under £5, it may be expected that such orders will be supplanted by postal notes so far as remittances up to £2 are concerned. The number of postal notes issued in 1888 was 256,429, as compared with 222,047 in 1887, 140,191 in 1886, and 95,530 in 1885. The aggregate value of these notes was £109,964 in 1888, as compared with £95,178 in 1887, £61,074 in 1886, and £42,190 in 1885. The following are the numbers and denominations of postal notes paid during the year 1888:—

POSTAL NOTES PAID, 1888.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	0	8,081	404	1	0
1	6	5,735	430	2	6
2	0	12,438	1,243	16	0
2	6	13,747	1,718	7	6
3	0	17,513	2,626	19	0
3	6	10,943	1,915	0	6
4	0	19,059	3,811	16	0
4	6	10,773	2,423	18	6
5	0	31,811	7,952	15	0
7	6	13,742	5,153	5	0
10	0	42,562	21,281	0	0
10	6	9,419	4,944	19	6
15	0	18,191	13,643	5	0
20	0	42,415	42,415	0	0
Total	...	256,429	109,964	5	6

575. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 601 ^{Electric telegraphs.} stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. During 1888, the telegraph stations were increased by 86, the lines were extended by 79 miles, the length of wire was added to by 185 miles, and the number of telegrams increased by more than a fifth.* The number of stations, the length of lines and wire, and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1887 AND 1888.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—		Number of Telegrams.		
		Line (poles.)	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.†	Total.
1887 ...	515	4,115	10,175	2,176,915	83,565	2,260,480
1888 ...	601	4,194	10,360	2,653,000	90,938	2,743,938
Increase ...	86	79	185	476,085	7,373	483,458

576. Besides the above, there were in operation 231 miles of line ^{Additional lines and wires.} and about 3,014½ miles of wire for private wires and telephone‡ lines. There were also nearly 37½ miles of aerial cable, having a length of wire of 787½ miles; moreover, 6¾ miles of underground cable had been laid, giving a length of wire of 321½ miles.

577. On the 1st July, 1885, a reduction was made in the rates ^{Telegraph charges.} chargeable on telegrams transmitted to places within the colony from 1s. for 10 words or less to 6d. for 6 words or less, 1d. being charged for each extra word; and in order to provide for the increase of business consequent on such reduction some additional lines were erected, and quadruplex instruments, by which the carrying capacity of the lines is increased fourfold, were worked on the main lines. From the 1st January, 1885, a reduction was also made in the rate to New South Wales from 2s. to 1s. for 10 words. On the 1st July, 1886, the

* See next paragraph.

† These are Government telegrams, but are exclusive of telegrams on Railway service, which were formerly included.

‡ For an interesting account of the working of the telephone system contributed to the *Victorian Year-Book* by the Post Office Department, see that work 1887-8, Vol. II., p. 131. See also paragraph 590 *post*.

rates upon telegrams between Europe and Victoria were reduced from 10s. 8d. per word for private and 6s. 5d. for press messages to 9s. 4d. and 2s. 9d. per word respectively. On the other hand, the charges upon messages from this colony to New Zealand have been raised from 7s. 6d. to 10s. for a ten-word message, consequent upon the non-renewal of the subsidy hitherto paid by New South Wales and New Zealand to the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company which owns the submarine cable connecting the two colonies; the agreement under which it was paid having expired by effluxion of time. The charge upon messages to places in New South Wales is 1s. for 10 words, and 2d. for each extra word; to places in South Australia and Tasmania, 2s. for 10 words, and 2d. for each extra word; and to places in Queensland and Western Australia, 3s. for 10 words, and 3d. for each extra word. In the case of telegrams to places on the Australian Continent, names and addresses are not charged for; to places in Tasmania they are not charged for unless they exceed ten words, but all words above that number are charged for as part of the message. In the case of telegrams to New Zealand, England, the Continent of Europe, India, and the United States, the names and addresses of both sender and receiver are charged for as part of the message.

Telegrams
to and from
Europe.

578. During 1888 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and other countries outside Australasia, and *vice versa*, was 20,514, and the cost to the senders was £114,919; which figures show an increase of 2,334 and £18,971 respectively as compared with 1887. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 59,774, and were transmitted at a charge of £318,447. The revenue, which fell from £276,551 in 1885 to £256,527 in 1886, in consequence of the reduction of rates referred to in the last paragraph, has since steadily increased, the amount received in 1888 being £42,000 more than in 1885.

Course of a
telegram to
London.

579. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance :—

AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND LONDON.

Points of Connexion and Repetition.				Number of Miles of—		
				Cable.	Land Line.	Total.
Melbourne—Mount Gambier	...	...	...	...	300	300
Mount Gambier—Adelaide	...	...	...	...	270	270
Adelaide—Port Augusta...	...	...	...	...	200	200
Port Augusta—Alice Springs	...	...	...	...	1,036	1,036
Alice Springs—Port Darwin	...	...	...	...	898	898
*Port Darwin—Banjoewangie	...	...	...	1,150	...	1,150
Banjoewangie—Batavia	...	...	...	...	480	480
Batavia—Singapore	...	...	...	553	...	553
Singapore—Penang	...	...	...	399	...	399
Penang—Madras	...	...	...	1,280	...	1,280
Madras—Bombay	...	...	...	...	650	650
Bombay—Aden	...	...	...	1,662	...	1,662
Aden—Suez	...	...	...	1,346	...	1,346
Suez—Alexandria	...	...	...	...	224	224
Alexandria—Malta	...	...	...	828	...	828
Malta—Gibraltar	...	...	...	1,008	...	1,008
Gibraltar—Falmouth	...	...	...	1,061	...	1,061
Falmouth—London	...	...	...	...	350	350
Total	...	...	...	9,287	4,408	13,695

580. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named :—

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
		Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.†
Victoria ...	1875	2,629	4,510	29·9	332
	1880	3,215	6,019	36·6	374
	1883	3,660	7,271	41·7	397
	1884	3,715	8,850	42·3	393
	1885	3,949	9,617	44·9	407
	1886	4,094	10,111	46·6	408
	1887	4,115	10,175	46·8	397
New South Wales ...	1875	4,926†	8,012	15·9	829
	1880	7,956	13,188	25·7	1,072
	1883	9,315	17,272	30·1	1,086
	1884	9,755	18,681	31·5	1,079
	1885	10,351	19,864	33·4	1,081
	1886	10,618	20,797	34·3	1,060
	1887	10,721	21,444	34·7	1,028

* As an alternative line to that between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie, a cable has recently been successfully laid between the latter and Roebuck Bay in Western Australia.

† Calculations amended since last publication.

‡ The miles of telegraph line in New South Wales and South Australia, and the miles of wire in Queensland, Western Australia and New Zealand not having been returned for 1875 the lengths have been estimated from the miles of wire and line respectively.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
		Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.*
Queensland ...	1875	3,956	5,590†	5·9	2,182
	1880	5,768	8,150	8·6	2,551
	1883	6,654	10,618	10·0	2,315
	1884	6,979	11,300	10·4	2,312.
	1885	7,533	12,290	11·3	2,388
	1886	8,225	14,443	12·3	2,401
	1887	8,772	15,677	13·1	2,391
South Australia ...	1875	3,147†	3,904	3·5	1,495
	1880	4,754	6,904	5·3	1,777
	1883	5,278	8,824	5·8	1,733
	1884	5,230	7,833	5·8	1,672
	1885	5,346	9,378	5·9	1,706
	1886	5,459	8,771	6·0	1,745
	1887	5,486	9,388	6·1	1,728
Western Australia ...	1875	766	785†	·8	2,868
	1880	1,555	1,593	1·6	5,359
	1883	1,585	1,609	1·6	5,000
	1884	1,885	1,897	1·9	5,719
	1885	2,234	2,288	2·3	6,349
	1886	2,385	2,658	2·4	6,025
	1887	2,548	2,821	2·6	5,997
Tasmania ...	1875	396	468	15·0	382
	1880	878	1,096	33·3	765
	1883	1,273	1,543	48·3	1,009
	1884	1,313	1,716	49·8	1,006
	1885	1,635	2,071	61·9	1,222
	1886	1,772	2,353	67·2	1,291
	1887	1,816	2,407	68·9	1,275
New Zealand ...	1875	3,156	8,000†	30·3	840
	1880	3,706	9,401	35·6	764
	1883	4,074	10,037	39·2	753
	1884	4,264	10,474	41·0	765
	1885	4,463	10,931	42·8	776
	1886	4,546	11,178	43·6	771
	1887	4,646	11,375	44·6	770

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1888, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume ; also Appendix A. post.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

581. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1887 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the preceding twelve years :—

* See footnote (†) on page 365. † See footnote (†) on page 365.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1887.

1. New South Wales.	4. New Zealand.	6. Western Australia.
2. Queensland.	5. Victoria.	7. Tasmania.
3. South Australia.		

582. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1887, a larger extent of telegraph line than any other colony except Tasmania; but in proportion to population, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists:—

Order of colonies in respect to ratio of telegraphs to area and population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1887.

Proportion to Area.	Proportion to Population.
1. Tasmania.	1. Western Australia.
2. Victoria.	2. Queensland.
3. New Zealand.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. Tasmania.
5. Queensland.	5. New South Wales.
6. South Australia.	6. New Zealand.
7. Western Australia.	7. Victoria.

583. On the continent of Australia there were 31,642 miles, and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 38,104 miles of telegraph line open at the end of 1887. At the same date at least 59,505 miles of wire were in use on the Australian continent, and 73,287 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added. In Australia there was a proportion of 10·7 miles of line, and in the whole of Australasia a proportion of 12·4 miles, to every 1,000 square miles of territory. To every 100,000 of the population in the former there were 1,128 miles, and in the latter 1,073 miles of line.

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

584. In addition to the telegraph wire, the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1887 in the five colonies named—Victoria 2,474 miles, South Australia 1,621 miles, New Zealand 1,310 miles, Tasmania 238 miles, and Western Australia 150 miles. No information has been received from New South Wales or Queensland, as to the length of telephone wire in operation.

Telephone wire in Australasian colonies.

585. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the different colonies, it would appear that in 1887 most messages by far are transmitted in New

Messages in Australasian colonies

South Wales, the next largest number in Victoria, and the next in New Zealand:—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.

				Number of Messages.
1. New South Wales	...	...	...	2,876,504
2. Victoria	...	...	...	2,260,480
3. New Zealand	...	...	...	1,835,394
4. Queensland	...	...	...	1,515,357
5. South Australia	...	...	...	757,363
6. Tasmania	...	...	...	233,798
7. Western Australia	...	...	...	174,116
Total				9,653,012

Telegraphs
in British
dominions.

586. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1887.

Country or Colony.				Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's Omitted.
				Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	30,430	180,000	53,403
Australasia	...	...	...	38,930*	73,287	9,653
Bermuda	...	...	...	300*	...	...
British Guiana	...	...	...	292*†	...	...
British Bechuanaland	...	...	...	200	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	28,498*	59,941	4,053
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	4,310	...	851
Ceylon	...	...	...	1,203	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	195	...	...
Gold Coast	...	...	...	112	...	...
Gibraltar	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hong Kong	...	...	...	10	...	...
India	...	...	...	30,034*	86,890	2,517
Malta	...	...	...	65	...	...
Mauritius	...	...	...	112	...	...
Natal	...	...	...	487	...	...
Newfoundland	...	...	...	995	...	...
Protected Malay States	...	...	...	360	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	420†	...	...
St. Helena	...	...	...	10	...	...
West Indies—						
Barbadoes	...	...	...	58	...	...
Jamaica	...	...	...	698†	...	...
Trinidad	...	...	...	717†	...	...
Zululand	..	...	...	20	...	...

* Excluding cable, viz., 15 miles in Bermuda, 12 in British Guiana, 215 in Canada, and 187 miles in India.
† Including telephone lines, of which in British Guiana there were 32 miles, and in Jamaica 87 miles.

587. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open, and the number of messages sent, in some of the principal Foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria ...	...	4,300	8,678	800,
Argentine Confederation	1885-6	13,645	21,070	658,
Austria-Hungary ..	1885	34,860	101,963	9,780,
Belgium ...	1886	3,776	17,823	6,632,
Bolivia ...	1886	180	364	...
Bosnia ...	1883	1,730	2,995	297,
Brazil ...	1885	6,440	11,258	368,
Bulgaria ..	1885	2,560	2,175	444,
Chile ...	1886	9,000	...	534,
Cochin-China...	...	1,200	...	100,
Columbia ...	1887	2,465	4,970	...
Costa Rica ...	1888	420	850	...
Cuba ...	1886	3,000	6,120	...
Denmark ...	1885	2,397	6,657	1,256,
Egypt ...	1887	3,172	5,423	700,*
France ...	1887	53,931	169,499	32,854,
Germany ...	1887	55,748	198,214	21,750,
Greece ...	1885	4,128	4,800	726,
Guatemala ...	1887	2,045	6,000	...
Hawaii ...	1887	245	890	...
Holland ...	1886	2,962	10,569	3,623,
Honduras ...	1885	1,800	3,500	...
Italy ...	1886-7	18,996	67,632	7,330,
Japan ...	1886	6,855	15,900	2,559,*
Java ...	1885	5,746	...	378,
Luxemburg ...	1887	250	816	85,
Mexico ...	1886	20,410	33,000	700,
Nicaragua ...	1886	830	1,500	...
Orange Free State ...	1887	1,100	2,300	...
Paraguay ...	1887	45	100	...
Persia ...	1886	3,824	6,124	83,
Peru ...	1878	1,382	...	100,
Portugal ...	1885	3,210	7,468	1,730,
Roumania ...	1886	3,324	6,000	1,231,
Russia ...	1887	73,000	170,200	10,291,†
Servia ...	1885	1,633	2,023	411,
Spain ...	1886-7	11,512	28,870	3,550,
Sweden and Norway ...	1886	9,936	21,913	2,028,
Switzerland ...	1886	4,363	10,596	3,078,
Transvaal ...	1887	420	810	...
Turkey ...	1884	14,617	26,060	1,259,
United States...	1888	241,536	744,840	51,464,
Uruguay ...	1888	1,730	3,300	...
Venezuela ...	1888	2,797	5,812	...

* Figures for 1885.

† Figures for 1886.

Telegraphs
in each
continent.

588. According to *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,* the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world were as follow in 1884-5. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1886 have been added :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia	37,099	9,022,
Europe	326,709	138,634,
Asia	42,148	5,029,
Africa	17,981	1,221,
America	245,215	50,212,
Cables	103,096	...
The World	772,248	204,118,

Telegraphs
of the
world.

589. According to Mr. McCarty† (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1887-8 throughout the principal countries of the world was 795,361 miles, and that of telegraph wire was 2,303,431 miles. It will be observed that the former exceeds the total length of line given in the table by 23,113 miles.

Telephones.

590. Until September, 1887, the Telephones in Victoria were worked by a private company, but in that month the business, together with buildings and plant, was purchased by the Government. The price paid was £40,000, but a considerable amount had to be expended to place the Exchanges in thorough repair. In the Central Exchange there are now eight sections of switch-board employed with a capacity to accommodate 1,600 subscribers; thirty female switch-hands are employed during the day, and three male hands at night. The revenue for 1888 was £21,603; the total number of subscribers at the end of the year was 1,637, and the amount subscribed during the year was £24,649. The number of subscribers at the various Exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last two years, together with the total amount of annual subscriptions payable at the respective dates, were as follow‡:—

* Page 1061. The lengths have been reduced from kilomètres to miles, on the assumption that a kilomètre is equal to .621 of a mile.

† *Annual Statistician*, San Francisco, 1889, page 376.

‡ For an account of the Victorian Telephone System, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. II., paragraph 978.

SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, 1887 AND 1888.

				Number, 1887.		Number, 1888.
Melbourne	...	...	...	864	...	1,339
Ballarat	...	...	...	140	...	135
Sandhurst	...	...	...	117	...	112
Geelong	...	...	...	...	...	51
				<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	1,121	...	1,637
				<hr/>		<hr/>
Annual Subscriptions payable				£16,647..	...	£24,649
				<hr/>		<hr/>

591. All the railways in Victoria are the property of the State. Under the *Victorian Railway Commissioners Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 767), which came into force on the 1st February, 1884, the railways are vested in three commissioners, who are a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and hold office for a term of seven years, at the expiration of which they are eligible for re-appointment, if the Governor in Council should so determine. The annual salaries appropriated to the commissioners are £3,000 for the chairman, and £1,500 each for the other two. None of the commissioners can be removed from office unless an address praying for such removal be presented to the Governor by both Houses of Parliament in the same session of Parliament, or by the Legislative Assembly alone in two consecutive sessions. The commissioners are charged with the duty of constructing such lines of railway as are authorized by Parliament, and of maintaining, working, controlling and managing all the lines of railway, subject, in some respects, to the approval of the Governor in Council. They are required by the Act to furnish reports to the Minister of Railways quarterly; also reports of their proceedings, and of all moneys received and expended by them, to Parliament in September of each year.*

Railway
commis-
sioners.

592. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1888, was $2,017\frac{3}{4}$, consisting of 1,771 miles of single and $246\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double line; by the 30th June, 1889, the total length had increased to $2,199\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the year ended 30th June, 1888:—

Railways:
length,
cost, etc.

* The report on the Victorian Railways for the year 1888-9, which was presented to Parliament at the end of September, 1889, was received too late for the details to be carried into the main body of this work. The leading particulars will, however, be given in footnotes.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Names of Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1888.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Northern System.</i>	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Melbourne to Sandhurst ...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,714,552†	46,795	2,310,873
Sandhurst to Echuca ...	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	676,943‡	12,252
Lancefield Junction to Lancefield	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,064	4,349	
Carlsruhe to Daylesford ...	...	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	160,221	7,043
Castlemaine to Dunolly ...	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	320,696	6,750
Dunolly to St. Arnaud ...	...	33	33	160,103	4,852
St. Arnaud to Donald ...	...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	94,194	3,966
Castlemaine to Maldon ...	...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	56,786	5,540
Ballarat to Maryborough ...	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	269,430	6,340
Ballarat Racecourse (Branch line)	...	2	2	6,973	3,486	
Maryborough to Avoca ...	...	15	15	61,427	4,095
Sandhurst to Inglewood ...	...	30	30	156,393	5,213
Inglewood to Charlton ...	...	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	166,737	3,900
Charlton to Wycheproof ...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	83,717	5,074
Toolamba to Tatura ...	...	7	7	27,290	3,899
Tatura to Echuca ...	...	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	146,515	4,216
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	..	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,136	3,608	
Korong Vale to Boort ...	...	18	18	69,929	3,885
Eaglehawk to Kerang ...	...	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	280,379	3,802
Creswick to Daylesford ...	...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	156,148	6,645
Total ...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	517 $\frac{1}{2}$	618 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,688,633	12,436	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Williamstown (including Piers and Breakwater)	6	...	6	479,073§	79,845	†
Newport to Geelong (including line to Geelong Wharf and Williamstown Racecourse)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,135,318||	28,742	
North Geelong to Ballarat ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,788,516	33,430
Geelong to Queenscliff (Queenscliff Junction to Queenscliff)	...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	110,896	5,344	
Geelong to Colac (including Geelong Racecourse Branch line)	...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	313,169	5,965	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, etc. See footnote (||) on page 374 post.

† Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £874,393.

‡ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria being £49,282.

§ Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £174,424.

|| Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

¶ For distance travelled, see next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Names of Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1888.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Western System—continued.</i>	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Colac to Camperdown	28	28	124,575	4,449	2,527,590
Lal Lal Racecourse	2	2	11,220	5,610	
Warrenheip to Gordons	13	13	86,311	6,639	
Ballarat to Ararat	57	57	343,529	6,027	
Ararat to Stawell	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	128,540	6,855	
Stawell to Horsham	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	265,944	4,971	
Horsham to Dimboola	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	76,429	3,597	
Dimboola to South Australian Border	...	62	62	344,156	5,551	
Ballarat Cattle Yards	3	3	12,243	4,081	
Ballarat to Scarsdale	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	58,467	4,413	
Ararat to Hamilton	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	314,309	4,726	
Hamilton to Portland	54	54	278,404	5,156	
Branxholme to Casterton	32	32	175,445	5,483	
Lubeck to Rupanyup	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,600	4,062	
Murtoa to Warracknabeal	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	129,335	4,139	
Horsham to Noradjuha	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	76,162	3,761	
Footscray to Bacchus Marsh	...	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	243,027	10,022	
Bacchus Marsh Junction to Newport	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,674	5,405	
Camperdown to Terang	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	150,417†	...	
Bacchus Marsh to Gordons	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	187,946	...	
Total ...	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	646 $\frac{1}{4}$	707 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,898,705	9,535	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essendon (including Racecourse line)	5	...	5	130,712	26,142	1,803,040
Essendon to Wodonga ...	54	128	182	1,945,424	10,689	
Wodonga to Murray River	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	35,847	15,932	
North Melbourne to Coburg...	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	159,758	31,952	
Royal Park Junction to Clif- ton Hill	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	130,031	47,284	
Fitzroy Branch	1	1	74,637	74,637	
Tallarook to Yea	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	148,718	6,262	
Mangalore to Shepparton	45	45	243,816	5,418	
Shepparton to Numurkah	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,905	3,410	
Benalla to St. James	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,835	3,602	
St. James to Yarrawonga	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	87,212	4,416	
Wangaratta to Beechworth...	...	23	23	158,053	6,872	
Everton to Myrtleford	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	74,122	4,492	
Springs to Wahgunyah	14	14	67,717	4,837	
Total ...	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	321 $\frac{1}{2}$	381	3,399,787	8,923	

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, etc. See foot-
Note (II) on next page.

† Including expenditure on the section Terang to Warrnambool, in course of construction.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Names of Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1888.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Eastern and South Suburban System.</i>	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Spencer Street to Flinders Street Junction	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	7,281	5,461	1,522,259
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	257,416	38,136
Oakleigh to Sale ...	...	$118\frac{1}{4}$	$118\frac{1}{4}$	829,142	7,012
Caulfield to Frankston ...	...	20	20	134,921	6,796
Moe to Narracan ...	...	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	96,774	9,002
Morwell to Mirboo ...	...	20	20	145,006	7,250
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	$23\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{4}$	115,173	4,954
Heyfield to Bairnsdale ...	...	$49\frac{3}{4}$	$49\frac{3}{4}$	222,181	4,466
Sale to Stratford ...	...	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	34,194	3,697
Heidelberg Road to Alphington ...	...	3	3	85,208†	...
Alphington to Heidelberg ...	...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	67,124	29,833
Hawthorn to Lilydale ...	2	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{4}$	229,109	11,314	
Hawthorn to Kew ...	...	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	64,689	51,751
Lilydale to Yarra Flats ...	...	7	7	170,746‡	...
Brighton to Picnic Point ...	...	2	2	59,002	29,501
Hobson's Bay lines (including the Port Melbourne Pier)	$16\frac{1}{2}$...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	1,737,568§	105,307	918,550
Total ...	$25\frac{1}{4}$	$285\frac{3}{4}$	311	4,255,534	13,683	
Grand Total ...	$246\frac{3}{4}$	1,771	$2,017\frac{3}{4}$	22,242,659||	11,023	9,082,312

Railways in
progress.

593. Under the *Railway Construction Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 821), which came into operation on the 12th December, 1884, 62 new lines, of an aggregate length of about 1,200¶ miles, were authorized, at a total estimated cost of nearly 6 millions sterling. Of these lines, 54, of a total length of about 1,172 miles, were country, and 8, of a total length of 28 miles, were suburban lines. The expenditure authorized for country lines, including stations, but not including permanent-way materials or rolling-stock, was £3,960 per mile; and for suburban lines, including stations and permanent-way material,

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, etc. See footnote (||).

† Including junction station, Alphington, £43,916.

‡ Including also expenditure on further section to Healesville in course of construction.

§ Including expenditure on works, etc., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £198,678.

|| The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1888, was £27,268,258, viz., £22,242,659 as shown above, £3,259,490 on rolling-stock, £874,393 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £776,552 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, etc.), and £115,164 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1889, the total cost was £29,363,560. See paragraphs 603 and 604 post.

¶ The length according to the latest computation is 1,196½ miles.

but not including rolling-stock, £14,294 per mile. The gross additional amount authorized for rolling-stock is £178,000, and for permanent-way material (on country lines only) £415,000. Of the 1,200 miles authorized under the Act, $325\frac{3}{4}$ had been completed and opened for traffic on the 30th June, 1888, whilst 498 miles were in progress, and the remaining lines had not been commenced. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress at the 30th June, 1888:—

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1888.

Names of Lines.	Approximate Length.
COUNTRY LINES.	
Miles.	
Bacchus Marsh and Gordons (section Ballan to Maddingley) ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballarat East and Buninyong ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballarat Racecourse and Springs ...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ *
Birregurra and Cape Otway Forest ...	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coburg and Somerton ...	7
Dandenong to Leongatha (section Dandenong to Whitelaw's Track) ...	49
Fitzroy and Whittlesea ...	22
Frankston and Crib Point ...	19
Hamilton to Coleraine ...	23*
Inglewood and Dunolly ...	24*
Kerang and Swan Hill ...	35
Koroit and Belfast ...	11
Koroit and Warrnambool ...	9
Kyneton and Redesdale ...	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lilydale to Healesville (section Yarra Flats to Healesville) ...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *
Mornington Railway ...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mount Moriac and Forest ...	11
Murchison and Rushworth ...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Numurkah to Cobram ...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ *
Numurkah to Nathalia ...	14*
Ringwood and Ferntree Gully ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shepparton to Dookie ...	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ *
Terang and Mortlake ...	12
Camperdown and Warrnambool (section Terang and Warrnambool) ...	30
Wandong, Heathcote and Sandhurst (section Wandong to Kilmore, Sandhurst to Heathcote)	38*
Wodonga to Tallangatta (section Wodonga to Huon Lane ...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Yea to Mansfield (section Yea to Catkin and Alexandra Branch) ...	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total ...	482 $\frac{1}{4}$
SUBURBAN LINES.	
Burnley to Junction with Outer Circle ...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Outer Circle Railway—Oakleigh, <i>via</i> Camberwell, to Richmond and Alphington	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grand Total ...	498

NOTE.—The expenditure on lines in progress to the end of June, 1888, amounted to £1,058,970. On the 30th June, 1889, the length of lines in progress was about 682 miles.

* Opened for traffic during the year ended 30th June, 1889.

Railways
authorized,
but not
commenced

594. The following is a list of the lines, or sections of lines, authorized but not commenced up to the 30th June, 1888, together with a statement of their proposed lengths:—

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT COMMENCED, 30TH JUNE, 1888.

Names of Lines.							Approximate Length.†
							Miles.
Avoca and Ararat	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 ³ / ₄
Camperdown and Curdie's River	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 ³ / ₄
Dandenong and Leongatha (section Whitelaw's Track to Leongatha)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 ³ / ₄
Frankston Cemetery	...	...	...	...	...	...	³ / ₄
Koroit Railway <i>via</i> Penshurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 ³ / ₄
Hamilton and Penshurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Lancefield and Kilmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 ³ / ₄
Leongatha and Port Albert	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 ¹ / ₄
Maffra and Briagolong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 ¹ / ₂
Maldon and Laanecoorie	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 ¹ / ₂
Myrtleford and Bright	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 ¹ / ₂
Ondit and Beeac	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Scarsdale and Lintons	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 ¹ / ₄
Wandong, Heathcote, and Sandhurst (section Heathcote to Kilmore)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 ¹ / ₄
Warragul and Neerim	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wodonga and Tallangatta (section Huon Lane to Tallangatta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Yackandandah and Beechworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Yea and Mansfield (section Catkin to Mansfield)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	372 ³ / ₄

Rolling-
stock.

595. According to the following table an increase took place in 1888 as compared with the previous year in all descriptions of rolling-stock except sheep and cattle trucks, which numbered the same as in 1887, and goods trucks and waggons which were fewer than in that year by 13. The increase in the total cost of rolling stock was £240,000:—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1887 AND 1888.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Loco-motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, etc.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1887 ...	366	447	288	498	5,799	411	£ 3,019,143
1888 ...	397	517	303	498	5,786	434	3,259,490
Increase ...	31	70	15	...	...	23	240,347
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	13	.	...

Passenger
rates.

596. The passenger rates are somewhat higher on country lines than on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs, which are

* For portion of these lines, in progress or completed, see last two tables.
† Most of these lines were in progress on the 30th June, 1889.

now defined to be those within a radius of 15 miles from the heart of the city. The following are the respective rates per mile:—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE.

First class, country lines	... 2	Second class, country lines	... 1½
„ suburban lines	... 1	„ suburban lines	... 0¾

597. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods carried during the financial years 1886-7 and 1887-8, it is shown that a considerable increase took place in all the items, the train mileage and passenger traffic having increased by between 13 and 14 per cent., and the goods traffic by nearly 20 per cent.:—

Miles open and travelled.

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1886-7 AND 1887-8.*

Year.	Average Extent Opened.	Train Mileage.	Passengers.†	Goods and Live Stock.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1886-7 ...	1,791	7,991,378	49,219,857	2,972,761
1887-8 ...	1,947	9,082,312	55,911,394	3,564,043
Increase ...	156	1,090,934	6,691,537	591,282

598. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during the financial years 1886-7 and 1887-8:—

Receipts and working expenses.

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1886-7 AND 1887-8.‡

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1887 ...	1,078,693	1,193,582	180,803	2,453,078	1,427,116	1,025,962	58.18
1888 ...	1,200,046	1,358,999	197,004§	2,756,049	1,753,019||	1,003,030	63.61
Increase	121,353	165,417	16,201	302,971	325,903	...	5.43
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	22,932	...

* During the year 1888-9, the train mileage was 10,680,743; the passengers carried numbered 68,904,427; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 4,160,126 tons. The increased traffic was doubtless due to the Melbourne International Exhibition.

† In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, and 60 for each monthly ticket issued to adults; 120 for each quarterly, and 40 for each monthly ticket issued to youths; 90 for each quarterly, and 30 for each monthly ticket issued to boys; and 2 for each day-return ticket issued; an addition of 138,380 has also been made each year for the estimated number of free journeys made.

‡ During the year 1888-9, the Railway receipts amounted to £3,110,140, and the working expenses to £1,945,837. The net income was thus £1,164,303, or £161,273 more than that received in the previous year. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was 62.56 per cent.

§ This amount is made up of parcels, etc., £75,909; horses, carriages, and dogs, £16,402; mails, £49,496; rents, £37,500; miscellaneous, £17,697.

|| The whole cost of the Windsor accident, which occurred in 1886-7, amounting to £128,988, is here included.

Increase in
railway
income.

599. It will be observed that, although the average extent of railway lines open for traffic was 9 per cent. greater in 1887-8 than in 1886-7, the net income decreased by nearly £23,000; for whilst the gross receipts were larger in the year under notice than in the previous year by £303,000, more than the whole of this amount was absorbed by the additional working expenses, the proportion of which to the receipts increased by more than 5 per cent. It should be explained, however, that the cost of the Windsor accident, amounting to £128,988, is included in the expenditure of 1887-8. Had it not been for this the net income would have amounted to £1,132,000, or £129,000 more, and the proportion of working expenses to receipts would have been only 59 per cent., or 1 per cent. more than in the previous year. The Railway Commissioners also state that there would have been a still further increased revenue if concessions had not been made on passenger fares and merchandise rates, which, since the passing of the *Railway Commissioners Act*, amount in the aggregate to not less than £400,000,* which is equivalent to 1·45 per cent. on the capital cost of the railways.

Earnings
and ex-
penses per
mile.

600. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last fifteen years:—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1887-8.†

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5 . . .	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6	608	1,636	821	815
1877	787	1,443	753	690
1878	967	1,258	647	611
1879	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880	1,194	1,250	682	568†
1881	1,215	1,371	752	619‡
1882	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	425	276
1884-5	1,655	1,318	772	546
1885-6	1,691	1,377	775	602
1886-7	1,791	1,370	797	573
1887-8	1,947	1,415	900§	515

* For remarks of the Victorian Railway Commissioners on this subject, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. II., paragraph 987.
† During the year 1888-9, the average number of miles open was 2,144; the gross earnings averaged £1,451 per mile; the expenses per mile £907; and the net profit per mile £544.
‡ The increases in these years were in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines—on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines—being included for the first time in those years.
§ Including expenses of the Windsor accident.

601. It will be observed that in 1873-4, when only 400 miles were open, the net profits averaged over £1,100 per mile, but they fell off as the lines were extended to only £436 per mile in 1883, by which time the length open had increased to three and a half times that in 1873-4; since then, whilst the length open has increased by 36 per cent., the net profits per mile have been tolerably uniform, until the latest year named, when, in consequence of the Windsor railway accident already alluded to, they were lower than in any other year except 1883.

602. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1888, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, was £26,425,706, of which £1,125,000 was raised during the year 1887-8. As, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by £166,403, whilst on the other hand the expenses of floating the loans amounted to £281,568, the net proceeds available for railway construction was only £26,310,541.

603. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £3,062,905, have also been available for railway construction, viz., £2,443,943 derived from the alienation of Crown lands* and £618,962 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1888, to £28,327,228, and at the same period the balance at credit was £1,161,383. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1888.

RECEIPTS.			
Total amount of loans, exclusive of redemption loans	£26,425,706		
Railway loan liquidation and construction account*	2,200,000		
Railway construction account*	243,943		
From consolidated revenue	618,962		
Total receipts		£29,488,611	
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines	£22,242,659†		
Rolling-stock, general construction, etc.	5,025,599‡		
Construction of lines in progress	1,058,970†		
Preliminary surveys			
Total expenditure		£28,327,228	
Balance unexpended		£1,161,383	

604. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £27,268,258, may be considered to represent the capital

Net income and cost of railways compared.

* See footnote (†) on page 158 *ante*.

† For the particulars of the expenditure, see tables following paragraphs 592 and 593 *ante*.

‡ Includes net cost of floating the loans, etc., £115,164; and cost Melbourne station, £874,393. See also footnote (II) on page 374 *ante*. For cost of rolling stock only, see paragraph 595 *ante*

cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1887-8, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £26,283,000. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1887-8 has already been stated * to have been £1,003,030. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 3·816 per cent, equal to £3 16s. 4d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 4·17 or £4 3s. 5d. per £100 in 1886-7.† The low return in 1887-8 has already been explained to be due to the heavy charges arising out of the Windsor accident. The nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital now averages 4·21 per cent., or £4 4s. 3d. per £100 ‡ Formerly the average rate was as high as 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during the years 1883 to 1885 of 4 per cent. debentures in lieu thereof, a reduction of £158,292, upon a total of £482,677, was effected in the annual interest payable.§

Proportion
of income to
capital cost.

605. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways have borne to their capital cost during each of the last seven full financial years:—

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1888.

			Per cent.				Per cent.
1881	...	...	4·083	1885-6	...	...	4·356
1882	...	...	3·512	1886-7	...	...	4·170
1883	...	...	2·958	1887-8	...	...	3·816
1884-5	...	...	4·068				

Purchase by
the State of
private
railways.

606. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double line—or 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after their purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines now are double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1888, including rolling-stock, was £1,992,568.

Rates of
interest on
debentures
of pur-
chased
railways.

607. Six per cent. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £281,200, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures of the value of £200, were redeemed prior to the 30th June, 1887. The debentures now outstanding bear 5 per cent. interest, and represent a total value of £183,900.

Hobson's
Bay lines
before and
after
purchase.

608. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one

* See table following paragraph 598 *ante*.

† During the year 1888-9, the net income, which amounted to £1,164,303, was equivalent to 4·112 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£28,315,900) of the lines opened for traffic.

‡ See table following paragraph 355 *ante*.

§ See Return to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 1st September, 1887—No. 17, Session 1887.

year (1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. After the railways were placed under the control of Commissioners there was a marked improvement, and in the financial years 1885-6 and 1886-7 the percentage of the net gain to the capital cost was even higher than it was before the railways were purchased from the company. In the year 1887-8, however, in consequence of the large amount (£128,988) paid on account of the Windsor accident there was a net loss on working the lines of £60,000, or 3 per cent. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines:—

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.*	Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (—) on working Lines after payment of Interest.	
		Amount.	Average annual rate per cent.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†
	£	£		£		£	
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	1,000,000	56,500‡	5·65	82,627	8·26	+ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877-8 ...	1,015,011	57,348‡	5·65	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878-9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	4·87	43,728	3·27	- 21,365	- 1·60
1879 (6 months) ..	1,337,128	32,546	4·87	34,700	5·18	+ 2,154	+ ·31
1880 ...	1,362,316	65,476	4·81	61,317	4·50	- 4,159	- ·31
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	4·71	19,414	1·39	- 46,246	- 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	4·66	- 71,828§	- 4·92§	- 139,913	- 9·58
1883 ...	1,576,520	72,413	4·59	23,579	1·50	- 48,834	- 3·09
1884 (6 months) ...	1,647,150	37,380	4·54	45,995	5·59	+ 8,615.	+ 1·05
1884-5 ...	1,715,460	77,490	4·52	113,731	6·63	+ 36,241	+ 2·11
1885-6 ...	1,808,450	81,015||	4·48||	129,709	7·17	+ 48,694||	+ 2·69||
1886-7 ...	1,886,200	83,736||	4·44||	141,748	7·52	+ 58,012||	+ 3·08||
1887-8 ...	1,957,890	86,410	4·41	26,505¶	1·35	- 59,905	- 3·06

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878. During the year 1888-9, the gross receipts amounted to £429,524, and the working expenses to £216,805. The net proceeds were thus £212,719, or 10·60 per cent. of the mean capital cost (£2,003,000).

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1887, the capital cost was £1,923,214; and on the 30th June, 1888, £1,992,568, as stated in paragraph 60C *ante*.

† Rate during periods of six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

‡ These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital.

§ The minus sign (—) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

|| Figures amended since last publication.

¶ Small net increase accounted for by the Windsor accident, on account of which £128,988 was paid as compensation during the year.

Loss on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines.

609. It will be observed that prior to their purchase by the State the net income of the lines represented a return of about 8 per cent. upon the capital, which probably included the accumulated reserve funds; and if interest be allowed on the whole at the same rate as was paid upon the debenture capital, the net gain, after payment of interest on capital, will be found to have been from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Since the purchase, taking into account the interest upon the capital cost, there has been an actual loss on the lines during each period shown, except the last six months of 1879 and the three years and a half ended with 1886-7. During the most recent financial year but one—the last year being for reasons explained an exceptional one—the net income was equivalent to nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was 3 per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained during the year was £58,000. This satisfactory result is no doubt largely attributable to the increased settlement which has recently sprung up in the outlying suburbs of Melbourne. It will be borne in mind that the railways were placed under the control of the Commissioners on the 1st February, 1884.

Loss on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines
in 10 years.

610. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that, during the 10 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1888, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £568,598; but the figures in the last column but one show that, notwithstanding this, the total loss upon working the lines in the same period amounted, after paying interest on capital, to £166,706.

Compensa-
tion for
railway
accidents.

611. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1887-8, was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881, 1882, and 1886-7. The amount of compensation payable on account of accidents on the other lines during the last $9\frac{1}{2}$ years has been only a third of that on the Hobson's Bay lines. The following table shows the amount payable during that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems:—

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 to 1887-8.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1879	936	5,310	6,246
1880	76	3,010	3,086
1881	45,160	19,835	64,995
1882	114,587 †	17,141	131,728
1883	25,802	27,737	53,539
1884 (first 6 months)	1,630	30,098	31,728
1884-5	1,042	4,774	5,816
1885-6	647	4,875	5,522
1886-7	784	5,871	6,655
1887-8	129,305	10,854	140,159
Total	319,969	129,505	449,474

612. The revenue returned in 1887-8 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was as high as $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the North-Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic—but varied from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to nearly 4 per cent. on the other lines, except the Hobson's Bay lines, which, in 1887-8—owing to the Windsor accident, already referred to†—returned less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.§ In proportion to the capital cost, the net returns on the Northern and North-Eastern systems show an improvement in 1887-8 as compared with the previous year; but those for the other lines do not compare so favourably. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the three financial years ended with 1887-8, as calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1885-6 TO 1887-8.

	1885-6. Per Cent.	1886-7. Per Cent.	1887-8. Per Cent.
Northern system	3.25	2.91	3.32
Western system	4.29	4.08	3.97
North-Eastern system	6.11	6.17	6.58
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	3.24	2.81	2.48
Hobson's Bay lines	7.17	7.52	1.35§
All lines	4.36	4.17	3.82

* Compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, etc., is included prior to 1884-5, up to which date no separate account was kept, but in 1884-5, and subsequent years, the amount paid for personal damage only is included.

† This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000, which amount is therefore included in the accounts for the succeeding year.

‡ This accident occurred on the 11th May, 1887. Six persons were killed and 248 injured. The amount paid as compensation to the sufferers or their relatives (all charged to 1887-8) was £128,988. See *Victorian Year Book*, 1887-8, Vol. II., page 145.

§ In 1888-9 the proportion was as high as 10.6 per cent.

Railways in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

613. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1885, and for the years 1886 and 1887:—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria* ...	1870	274	31	38
	1875	617	70	78
	1880	1,199	136	139
	1885	1,676	191	173
	1886	1,743	198	177
	1887	1,880	214	184
New South Wales ...	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1885	1,777	57	186
	1886	1,935	63	193
	1887	2,081	67	200
Queensland ...	1870	206	3	178
	1875	265	4	146
	1880	633	9	280
	1885	1,434	21	455
	1886	1,555	23	455
	1887	1,765	26	481
South Australia ...	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1886	1,382	15	442
	1887	1,420	16	441
Western Australia ...	1870	..	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1885	184	2	523
	1886	154	2	389
	1887	239	2	562
Tasmania ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	57	145
	1880	172	65	150
	1885	257	97	192
	1886	303	115	221
	1887	318	121	223
New Zealand ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1885	1,654	159	288
	1886	1,809	174	307
	1887	1,841	177	305

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1888, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume, also Appendix A. *post*.

* The figures for Victoria since 1885 relate to the 30th June of each year.

614. At the end of 1887, the lines of Victoria extended over 39 miles more than those of New Zealand, but 201 miles less than those of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood, in 1887, in regard to the length of their lines of railway :—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. South Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

615. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but, in proportion to population, she occupied the lowest position on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1887 in these respects :—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railway to area and population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

- | To Area. | To Population. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 1. Western Australia. |
| 2. New Zealand. | 2. Queensland. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 3. South Australia. |
| 4. New South Wales. | 4. New Zealand. |
| 5. Queensland. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 6. South Australia. | 6. New South Wales. |
| 7. Western Australia. | 7. Victoria. |

616. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand between 1870 and 1887, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in 1887 in Australia was nearly eight times, and in Australasia over ten times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period :—

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.*	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	948	948
1875	1,631	2,323
1880	3,421	4,852
1885	6,134	8,045
1886	6,769	8,881
1887	7,385	9,544

* See footnote to table following paragraph 613 *ante*.

Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

617. In 1887, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 2·5 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or 263 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 3·1 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or 269 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Gauges of lines in Australasia.

618. All the Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 715 out of nearly 1,400 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales, a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; but in the last named colony 45 miles of the lines have been constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, as well as the usual one of 3 feet 6 inches.

Length, cost, and revenue of railways in each colony.

619. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the railways in each Australasian colony during the year 1887:—

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF
RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.*

Colony.	At end of the Year.		During the Year.†		
	Number of Miles Open.†	Capital Cost.‡	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1,880	25,297,524	2,453,078	1,427,116	1,025,962
New South Wales ...	2,081	26,554,387	2,208,295	1,457,761	750,534
Queensland ...	1,765	12,189,919§	719,254	534,381	184,873
South Australia ...	1,420	9,161,783	688,207	402,163	286,044
Western Australia ...	239	816,147§	41,104	47,712	—6,608||
Total ...	7,385	74,019,760	6,109,938	3,869,133	2,240,805
Tasmania ...	318	2,165,273	122,994	117,723	5,271
New Zealand ...	1,841	13,352,978	994,843	687,328	307,515
Grand total ...	9,544	89,538,011	7,227,775	4,674,184	2,553,591

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1887, for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1888, and those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1887. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix A. *post*.

† The following lengths of private railways are included, viz., 45 miles in New South Wales; 68 miles in Western Australia; 48 miles in Tasmania; and 88 miles in New Zealand.

‡ Government lines only.

§ Including expenditure on lines in progress.

|| Excess of working expenses over receipts.

620. The average cost of Government railways per mile, as deduced from the figures in the above table, ranges from £13,456 in Victoria to £4,773 in Western Australia. The following are the figures for each colony:—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY.*

(At the end of 1887.)

	£		£
1. Victoria ...	13,456	5. Queensland ...	6,906
2. New South Wales ...	13,042	6. South Australia ...	6,452
3. Tasmania ...	8,020	7. Western Australia ...	4,773
4. New Zealand ...	7,617		

621. According to the following figures, the capital cost of railways per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South Wales, as in the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria or Russia. In Tasmania, New Zealand, and Queensland, the capital cost has been less than in any of the following countries except India; whilst in South Australia it has been the same as, and in Western Australia lower than, the capital cost in even that country:—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Cost per Mile. £		Cost per Mile. £
England and Wales ...	50,818	Russia and Austria ...	19,968
United Kingdom ...	43,210	Ireland ...	13,631
Belgium ...	36,522	United States ...	12,496
Scotland ...	34,739	Canada ...	11,513
France ...	27,698	Australasia ...	9,382
Germany ...	21,192	Cape Colony ...	8,191
British Dominions ...	20,497	India and Burma ...	6,453

622. The net railway revenue bears a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the proportion in 1887 being nearly 1 per cent. higher than in South Australia, and $1\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. higher than in New South Wales. This will be observed from the following figures, which also show that the railways of Western Australia are worked at a loss; and those of Tasmania pay only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., whilst those of Queensland and New Zealand pay respectively $1\frac{2}{3}$ and $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. upon their capital cost:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS
IN EACH COLONY, 1887.*

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Victoria ...	4.17	5. Queensland ...	1.61†
2. South Australia ...	3.27	6. Tasmania ...	.25
3. New South Wales ...	2.96	7. Western Australia ...	-.87‡
4. New Zealand ...	2.33		

Average
cost and
profits of
railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

623. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of railways averaged £10,179 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3.16 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,633 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 2.96 per cent.

Proportion
of railway
revenue to
cost in
various
countries.

624. The following figures compared with those relating to the Australasian colonies show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been higher in Victoria than in any of the countries named except France, Germany, the British Dominions as a whole, and India; whilst in all the other colonies, the proportion was lower than in most of the countries named:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
India and Burma ...	8.25	Austria Hungary ...	3.98
British Dominions ...	4.93	Italy (State lines only) ...	3.70
Germany ...	4.68	Switzerland ...	3.67
France ...	4.65	Scotland ...	3.59
Cape Colony ...	4.16	Ireland ...	3.58
England and Wales ...	4.06	Australasia (1887) ...	2.96
United Kingdom ...	4.06	Canada ...	1.64
Belgium ...	4.03		

Actual and
theoretical
cost of Aus-
tralasian
railways.

625. Some engineers contend that the first cost of a railway should not exceed ten times its annual gross receipts, the latter being termed its "theoretical cost." The following figures show that in all the Australasian colonies the theoretical cost was greatly exceeded by the actual cost. This, however, is to be expected in new and thinly peopled countries, and upon recently constructed lines where the railway traffic is not yet fully developed:—

* For later information see Appendix A. *post*.

† This is below the true proportion, as the capital cost on which the rate is based includes expenditure on lines in progress, and therefore unproductive.

‡ The minus sign indicates a net loss.

**ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.**

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten Times the Annual receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£
Victoria	25,297,524	24,530,780	766,744
New South Wales	26,554,387	22,082,950	4,471,437
Queensland	12,189,919	7,192,540	4,997,379
South Australia	9,161,783	6,882,070	2,279,713
Western Australia	816,147	411,040	405,107
Total	74,019,760	61,099,380	12,920,380
Tasmania	2,165,273	1,229,940	935,333
New Zealand	13,352,978	9,948,430	3,404,548
Grand total	89,538,011	72,277,750	17,260,261

626. The actual has been less than the theoretical cost of constructing the railways in British India, Belgium, Russia, and the United States ; but the reverse has been the case in the rest of the following countries :—

Actual and
theoretical
cost of
railways in
various
countries.

**ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF CONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten times the Annual Receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.	Actual less than Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	845,971,654	709,433,760	136,537,894	...
Scotland	106,959,962	76,106,670	30,853,292	...
Ireland	36,457,289	28,297,840	8,159,449	...
Australasia	89,538,011	72,277,750	17,260,261	..
Cape Colony	1,195,595,895	1,029,962,050	165,633,845	...
India and Burma	87,500,000	143,702,720	...	56,202,720
Canada	142,452,740	80,920,850	61,531,890	...
Germany	471,239,120	451,298,000	19,941,120	...
France	461,509,120	439,011,200	22,497,920	...
Italy	111,480,880	75,011,200	36,469,680	...
Belgium	52,735,120	53,538,000	...	802,880
Russia	241,021,000	335,246,400	...	94,225,400
United States	1,599,250,000	1,605,000,000	...	5,750,000

627. In 1887 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was 1,600 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent ; whilst the length open in England and Wales was about

Railways in
United
Kingdom.

4,000 miles greater than that upon the Australian continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of over 52 per cent. of the receipts, or a considerably lower proportion than that obtaining in Victoria; whilst the net receipts amounted to barely 4 per cent. of the capital cost.* The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1887.

Country.	Miles of Railway open on the 31st December	Paid up Capital (Shares, Loans, etc.)	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales ...	13,825	702,554,403	647,774,956	60,502,925	31,764,204
Scotland ...	3,079	106,959,962	66,432,617	7,610,667	3,773,617
Ireland ...	2,674	36,457,289	19,470,958	2,829,784	1,525,445
Total United Kingdom	19,578	845,971,654	733,678,531	70,943,376	37,063,266

Daily receipts per mile on Victorian and British railways.

628. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £3 15s. 1d. in 1886-7, and £3 17s. 7d. in 1887-8. These amounts are much larger than the average receipts upon any of the British railways, except the Metropolitan, as shown by the following figures:—

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF BRITISH RAILWAYS PER MILE
CONSTRUCTED.†

				Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
				£	s.	d.
Metropolitan	...	...	...	11	9	1
London and Yorkshire	...	...	...	2	19	7
London, Chatham, and Dover	...	...	...	2	13	9
London and North-Western	...	...	...	2	4	6
London, Brighton, and Southern Countries	...	...	...	2	1	6
Midland	...	...	...	2	1	5
Great Northern	...	...	...	1	15	5
London and South-Western	...	...	...	1	12	11
North-Eastern	...	...	...	1	12	4
Great Eastern	...	...	...	1	7	1
Great Western	...	...	...	1	6	7
Caledonian	...	...	...	1	6	7
North British	...	...	...	1	0	1
Average	...	...	...	1	14	6

* See table following paragraph 598, and paragraph 605 ante.
† See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 122.

629. Except as regards the United Kingdom and Australasia, the figures in the following table, showing the statistics of railways in the various British possessions during 1887, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the *Colonial Office List*, 1889:—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1887.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
EUROPE.					
		£	£	£	£
United Kingdom* ..	19,578	845,971,654	70,943,376	37,063,266	33,880,110
Malta	8½	...	...	...	...
ASIA.					
India and Burma ...	13,559	87,500,000	14,370,272	7,055,768	7,314,504
Indian Feudatory States	824	5,000,000†	250,330	151,350	98,980
Ceylon	180	2,890,067	235,336	118,717	116,619
Protected Malay States	43	176,378	31,068	18,858	12,210
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony ...	1,732	14,186,452	1,271,124	681,137	589,987
Natal	217	2,723,241	257,877	173,931	83,946
Mauritius ...	92	800,000	113,592	82,906	30,686
AMERICA.					
Canada	12,332	142,452,740	8,092,085	5,755,143	2,336,942
Newfoundland ...	84	2,500,000	46,772‡	46,974‡	— 202
British Guiana ...	21	280,000	35,768	21,175	14,593
West Indies—					
Barbados ...	23	200,000	8,345	13,771	— 5,426
Jamaica ...	47	775,000	44,270	30,602	13,668
Trinidad ...	54	602,352	38,215	32,448	5,767
Australasia § ...	9,544	89,538,011	7,227,775	4,674,184	2,553,591
Total ...	58,338½	1,195,595,895	102,966,205	55,920,230	47,045,975||

630. On the Indian railways, the number of passengers carried in the year ended 31st March, 1888, was 95,411,779, and the weight of goods carried was 20,195,677 tons, in addition to about 1,000,000 head of live stock. The net earnings of the year are stated to have been at the rate of £5 2s. 5d per £100 invested.¶

631. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout

* For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see table following paragraph 627 ante.

† Estimated.

‡ Figures for 1886.

§ For railway statistics of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 619 et seq., ante.

|| Net figures.

¶ See *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1889, page 19.

the world has been extracted. France, Germany, and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom:—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction. (000's omitted.)	Annual Number of Passengers Carried. (000's omitted.)	Annual Receipts. (000's omitted.)	Annual Expenses. (000's omitted.)
			£	£	£	£
EUROPE.						
Algeria ...	1887	1,290	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary ...	1885	13,820	282,090,	62,909,	20,334,	12,881,
Belgium ...	1886	2,745	70,432,	65,876,	6,067,	3,418,
Denmark...	1884-5	1,048	...	8,336,	737,	518,
France ...	1884	19,911*	492,787,	211,893,	43,849,	24,357
German Empire ...	1887-8	25,127	492,185,	275,441,†	51,318,†	28,746†
Greece ...	1887	320	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1885	1,496	26,952,	19,500,	2,109,	1,205,
Italy ...	1884	6,158	115,002,	36,358,	8,429,	6,345,
Portugal ...	1884	947	...	2,581,	865,	355,
Russia ...	1885	18,800*	...	36,962,	23,017,	14,744
Spain ...	1885	5,654	...	...	...	...
Sweden and Norway	1885-6	5,249	33,288,	12,957,	2,585,	1,563
Switzerland ...	1886	1,818	35,935,	24,787,	3,016,	1,643
Tunis ...	1887	260	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe ...	1887	904	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1887	1,181	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1887	400	...	...	...	...
Persia ...	1888	6	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	1887	357	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation	1887	4,216	20,000,§	...	...	...
Bolivia ...	1886	1,753	...	...	...	...
Brazil ..	"	4,955	14,226,	...	...	...
Chile ...	1886-7	1,592	...	...	21,445,	13,424,
Colombia ...	1887	144	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1886	176	...	...	...	...
Cuba ..	1888	120	...	...	...	...
Guatemala ...	1887	72	...	...	...	...
Hawaii ...	"	32	...	...	...	...
Honduras ...	1888	70	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	1886	3,962	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua ...	"	99	...	...	...	...
Paraguay ...	1887	45	...	...	...	...
Peru ...	1886	1,625	...	...	...	...
San Domingo ...	1888	70	...	...	...	...
San Salvador ...	"	54	...	...	...	...
United States ..	"	150,710	1,675,335,	351,427,§	188,030,	104,780,§
Uruguay ...	1887	338	...	...	...	...
Venezuela ...	1884	102	...	...	...	...

* Figures for 1888.

† Figures for 1885-6.

‡ Figures for 1886-7.

§ Figures for 1885.

632. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies would appear to be better provided with railway accomodation than any one of the European countries named below; but, in proportion to area, worse provided than any except Russia; Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania, being in this respect, however, better provided than that country :—

Australasian and European railways in proportion to population and area.

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.
Western Australia	1887	178	Germany ...	1882	2,061
Queensland ...	"	208	France ...	"	2,121
South Australia ...	"	224	Belgium ...	"	2,378
New Zealand ...	"	328	Austria-Hungary	"	3,101
Tasmania ...	"	448	Spain ...	"	3,134
New South Wales...	"	500	Portugal ...	"	4,427
Victoria ...	1886-7	542	Italy ...	"	5,010
Switzerland ...	1882	1,620	Russia in Europe...	"	6,077
United Kingdom ...	"	1,910			

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium ...	1882	4.9	Victoria ...	1886-7	46.7
United Kingdom...	"	8.5	New Zealand ...	1887	56.6
Switzerland ...	"	9.1	Tasmania ...	"	82.9
Germany ...	"	9.5	Russia in Europe	1882	136.7
France ...	"	11.5	New South Wales	1887	148.6
Italy ...	"	19.4	Queensland ...	"	378.6
Austria-Hungary	"	19.7	South Australia ...	"	636.2
Portugal ...	"	36.5	Western Australia	"	4,083.3
Spain ...	"	36.8			

633. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railway receipts to be higher in Victoria than in Italy, India or Ireland, and in New South Wales than in the two last-named countries, whilst all the other Australasian colonies, as well as Canada and the Cape, are below Ireland :—

Receipts per mile open in various countries.

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

	Annual Receipts per mile open.		Annual Receipts per mile open.
England ...	£4,376	India and Burma ...	£1,060
United Kingdom ...	3,624	Ireland ...	1,025
Belgium ...	2,500	Australia ...	840
Scotland ...	2,472	Australasia ...	778
France ...	2,459	Cape Colony ...	734
Russia ...	2,327	Canada ...	656
Germany ...	2,056	New Zealand ...	568
Austria-Hungary ...	1,890	South Australia ...	485
British Dominions ...	1,765	Tasmania ...	456
Victoria ...	1,416	Queensland ...	407
Italy ...	1,320	Western Australia ...	240
New South Wales ...	1,085		

Receipts per
train mile
in various
countries.

634. By the following figures it would appear that the gross receipts of the Victorian Railways per train mile are higher than those of the railways of any of the European countries named:—

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER
TRAIN MILE.*

	Receipts per Train Mile.
	s. d.
Victoria—State lines (1887-8) ...	6 1
Austria-Hungary—Companies' lines ...	5 1
Russia—Companies' lines ...	4 7
France—Companies' lines ...	4 3
Austria-Hungary—Private lines worked by the State ...	4 3
Italy—State lines ...	4 2
Russia—State lines ...	3 9
Austria-Hungary—State lines ...	3 6
Germany—Private lines worked by the State ...	3 6
„ Companies' lines ...	3 0
Belgium—Companies' lines ...	2 9
„ State lines ...	2 3
France—State lines ...	2 2

Receipts per
ton on Vic-
torian and
European
railways.

635. The Victorian railways received on the average about 8s. in 1886-7, and about 7s. 8d. in 1887-8, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are higher than those prevailing in any of the undermentioned countries except Russia and Roumania:—

* The figures relating to European countries have been taken from a paper entitled "The Economics of European Railways," by J. S. Jeans, *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, tome I., 3ème et 4ème livraisons, page 117, there given in francs per kilomètre.

AVERAGE RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES
PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED.*

			Receipts per Ton Carried.				Receipts per Ton Carried.
			s. d.				s. d.
Russia ...	...	...	11 11	Switzerland	...	...	4 7
Roumania	...	...	8 2	Norway	...	...	3 6
Victoria (1887)	...	...	7 8	Germany	...	...	3 3
Italy	...	...	7 6	Holland	...	...	3 1
France	...	...	6 3	Belgium	...	...	2 8
Austria-Hungary	...	...	6 1	Luxemburg	...	...	0 11
Denmark	...	...	4 7				

636. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,† the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of decennial or quinquennial periods, from 1830 to 1885 ; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1885.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1885.‡

Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
	Miles.	Miles.
1830 ...	206	...
1840 ...	5,335	513
1850 ...	23,612	1,828
1855 ...	42,320	3,742
1860 ...	66,376	4,812
1865 ...	90,116	4,748
1870 ...	137,850	9,547
1875 ...	183,681	9,166
1880 ...	221,718	7,607
1885 ...	302,778	16,212

637. By the *Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* Tramways. 1883 (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company were authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs. It was provided by the fourth schedule of that Act that the option of constructing the tramways should first be given to the twelve municipalities interested,§ any two of which were required to notify to the company their intention of doing so before the expiration of three months from the passing of the Act ; but in case the municipalities should not elect to construct the tramways, the sole right

* See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 127, receipts there given in francs.

† Page 1060, where the length is given in kilomètres. A kilomètre has been assumed to be equal to 621 of an English mile.

‡ According to Mr. L. P. McCarty (*Annual Statistician*, 1887, p. 409), the length of the railways of the world in 1886 was 312,015 miles ; and according to the same work for 1889, page 376, the length of the railways of the world on the 1st January, 1889, was 354,706 miles.

§ Their names are as follow :—The cities of Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, Fitzroy, Collingwood, and South Melbourne ; the towns of North Melbourne, Brunswick, and Hawthorn ; and the boroughs of St. Kilda, Port Melbourne, and Kew.

was then to be vested in the company. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the power conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, and has full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal property and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust is required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the Amending Act (51 Vic. No. 952), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1890, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commences), and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on their part, are required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1892, are to be defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is to be shared rateably amongst the different municipalities, according to the cost of the tramway within their municipal limits.* The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is 1½ million, the whole of which has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at 4½ per cent.† The expenditure of the Trust up to the 30th September, 1889, amounted to £1,454,000. The following account of the tramways, and mode of working them, has been kindly furnished and brought on to the latest date by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust:—

The total length of tramways to be constructed amounts to 47 miles 3 furlongs, of which 41 miles 5 furlongs are to be worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 5 miles 6 furlongs by horses.

The cable lines will form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted will combine all the best features and latest improvements of existing lines both in America and Europe.

The following short description will explain the principle of the construction and working:—

* Owing to the machinery provided in the original Act for floating the loan being defective, the *Tramways Trust Act 1884* (48 Vict. No. 788) was subsequently passed, making the Trust's debentures a joint and several charge on the revenues of the various municipalities represented on the Trust.

† For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraphs 401 and 402 *ante*.

A double tunnel of Portland cement concrete extends from end to end of each line under the roadway; in these tunnels are placed, at intervals of about 4 feet apart, strong bent irons, called "yokes," which have an opening at the top of about 4 inches. On each side of this opening, longitudinal angle-irons, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch apart, are bolted to the yokes, thus forming a continuous open groove or slot, leading into the tunnel and extending from end to end of the tramway. The rails on which the cars run are connected with these angle-irons by means of tie-rods, and are laid on a bed of concrete. In the tunnel are fixed, at intervals of 30 feet, iron pulleys, over which run the steel wire cables which are to work the cars. At the end of each line large horizontal pulleys are fixed between the two tunnels, over which the cable is placed, which thus runs up one tunnel and down the other. The motive power is supplied by stationary engines, placed in the most convenient spot available on the line.

Each passenger car is accompanied by a "dummy" car, on which the arrangements for working the car are fixed. A mechanical hand, called a "gripper," fixed on the dummy, passes through the continuous groove above-mentioned, and on working a lever the gripper tightens on the rope, and the car proceeds on its course. To stop, the gripper is released and brakes are applied, by means of which, on level ground, the car can be brought to rest, without shock, in a few feet. The rate of travel of the cable will be about 7 miles an hour, which will give a mean rate for the cars, including stoppages, of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It will be understood that the speed will be perfectly uniform, whether on the level or ascending or descending hills. The methods of running round curves, of enabling one cable line to cross another, keeping the tension of the rope uniform, and of taking up automatically the slack caused by stretching, and by the diurnal variation of temperature, necessitate the application of various complicated and ingenious contrivances.

The cable lines are to be paved with red gum blocks; the horse lines will be laid on wooden sleepers and be macadamized.

Great care has to be exercised in seeing that none but cement of the very highest quality is used in the tunnels. The tests prescribed are that not less than 90 per cent. shall pass through a sieve with 2,500 meshes to the square inch, and that small bricks of one inch square of pure cement shall, after having been immersed in water for 7 days, bear, without breaking, a strain of 350 lbs., applied by means of a testing machine.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7, and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of three halfpence per journey. All fares will be, by Act No. 765, section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of 10 years from the date of 20 miles of tramway being open for traffic, viz., on the 31st December, 1897.

The extent of lines open for traffic to the end of 1888 was $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles, consisting of 31 miles of cable lines and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of horse lines.

DATES OF OPENING LINES.

The following are dates of the opening to traffic of the several lines:—

Tram Lines. (<i>(c)</i> cable; (<i>(h)</i> horse).	Length.				Date of Opening.
	M.	F.	CHS.	FT.	
1. Richmond (<i>(c)</i>)	3	4	9	10	11th November, 1885
2. Collins-street and Fitzroy (<i>(c)</i>) ...	3	5	4	58	2nd October, 1886
3. Victoria-street East (<i>(c)</i>)	2	0	5	59	22nd November, 1886
4. Collingwood and Clifton Hill (<i>(c)</i>) ...	2	1	9	33	10th August, 1887
5. Bourke-street and Nicholson-street (<i>(c)</i>)...	3	2	4	53	26th August, 1887
6. Brunswick (<i>(c)</i>)	4	3	3	19	1st October, 1887
7. Carlton (<i>(c)</i>)	3	0	0	13	21st December, 1887
8. Kew (incomplete) (<i>(h)</i>)	1	5	0	0	28th December, 1887
9. St. Kilda (<i>(c)</i>)	5	0	1	20	11th October, 1888
10. Prahran (<i>(c)</i>)	3	4	7	23	26th October, 1888
11. North Carlton (<i>(c)</i>)	1	2	0	0	9th February, 1889

The following lines are in progress, and will probably be open during 1889 :—

			M.	F.
North and West Melbourne (c)	...	...	3	5
Port and South Melbourne (c)	...	...	4	3
Hawthorn (h)	...	...	2	1

Tramway
passengers
and
receipts.

638. From information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Co., it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during the year 1888 was 34,087,552, and the total receipts amounted to £393,819. These figures are twice as large as those in the previous year, when the passengers numbered 17,769,979, and the receipts amounted to £196,318; but the average extent open in 1888 was also about twice as great as in the previous year.

Tramway
accidents.

639. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street tramways were open, viz., from December, 1885, to June, 1887, 30 tramway accidents were recorded, resulting in the death of 7 persons, and the more or less serious injury of 23 others. In 1888, the number of fatal accidents was also 7, viz., run over 3, struck by car 2, crushed by car 1, struck on tram 1; but no information has been furnished respecting non-fatal cases. The company have caused a protector, made of iron, extending round the front and sides, to be fastened to the dummy cars, and this, it is expected, will, to a great extent, obviate the danger of serious accidents in future.

Wages.

640. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne, in 1888, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognised working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1878, 1883, AND 1888.

Description of Labour.		1878.	1883.	1888.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.				
Males.				
Coachmen, foot- men, grooms, gardeners	per week, with board and lodging }	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 30s.
Butlers ...	„ „	20s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	20s. to 40s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1878, 1883, AND 1888—*continued.*

Description of Labour.		1878.	1883.	1888.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Females.</i>				
Cooks	... per annum, with board and lodging	£35 to £60	£40 to £75	£40 to £75
Laundresses	... „ „	£30 to £45	£35 to £52	£40 to £52
Housemaids	... „ „	£35 to £40	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Nursemaids	... „ „	£25 to £35	£20 to £40	£30 to £40
General servants	... „ „	£25 to £35	£30 to £38	£30 to £40
Girls	... per week, „	7s. to 10s.	7s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.				
<i>Males.</i>				
Barmen	... per week, with board and lodging	20s. to 40s.	30s. to 45s.	30s. to 45s.
Waiters	... „ „	25s. to 35s.	20s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Boots	... „ „	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.
Ostlers	... „ „	17s. 6d. to 20s.	17s. 6d. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.
Cooks	... „ „	25s. to 40s.	20s. to 65s.	20s. to 65s.
<i>Females.</i>				
Barmaids	... per week, with board and lodging	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
Waitresses	... „ „	12s. 6d. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids	... per annum, „	£35 to £40	£30 to £40	£30 to £40
Cooks	... „ „	£50 to £100	£50 to £100	£50 to £100
3.—FARM SERVANTS.				
<i>Males.</i>				
Ploughmen	... per week, and found	20s. to 21s.	20s.	20s. to 25s.
Farm labourers	... „ „	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Milkmen for dairies	... „ „	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers	... „ „	...	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Reapers*	... per acre, „	7s. 6d. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers*	... „ „	6s.	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers*	... per bushel, „	6d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.
Cooks	... per annum, „	£40 to £50	£50 to £45	£50 to £60
<i>Females.</i>				
Dairymaids	... per annum, with board and lodging	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Cooks	... „ „	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
General servants	... „ „	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Married couples (generally useful)	... „ „	£60 to £80	£60 to £90	£70 to £90
Hop-pickers	... per bushel ...	...	3½d. to 4½d.	3½d. to 4½d.
Maize-pickers	... per bag ...	...	6d.	6d.
4.—STATION SERVANTS.				
<i>Males.</i>				
Boundary Riders	... per annum, with rations	£40 to £50	£40 to £60	£40 to £60
Shepherds	... „ „	£40 to £50	£36 to £52	£36 to £52
Stockmen...	... „ „	£40 to £50	£60 to £75	£50 to £75
Hutkeepers	... „ „	£26	£26 to £40	£30 to £40

* Of late years the greater portion of the reaping, mowing and threshing has been done by machinery

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1878, 1883, AND 1888—*continued.*

Description of Labour.				1878.	1883.	1888.
4.—STATION SERVANTS— <i>continued.</i>						
<i>Males.</i>						
Cooks	...	per annum, with rations		£40 to £50	£50 to £60	£50 to £60
Labourers	...	per week,	„	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Drovers	...	„	„	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers	...	„	„	15s. to 22s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	...	per 100 sheep shorn, with rations		15s. to 20s.	12s. to 15s.	15s. to 16s.
<i>Females.</i>						
Cooks	...	per annum, with board and lodging		£45 to £55	£30 to £50	£30 to £50
General servants	...	„	„	£18 to £40	£20 to £40	£30 to £45
Married couples	...	per annum, with rations		£50 to £80	£60 to £90	£70 to £90
5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC.						
Printers	...	per 1,000	...	1s.	1s.	1s. 1d.
„	...	per hour	...	...	...	1s.
Lithographers	...	per week	...	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 10s. to £3 15s.
Binders	...	„	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 10s. to £3
Paper rulers	...	„	...	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders	...	„	...	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
(females)						
6.—IN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS METALS.						
Watchmakers	...	per week	...	£2 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £6	£3 to £4
Manufacturing jewellers	...	„	...	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £4
Enamellers	...	„	...	£6 to £8	£6 to £8	£3 to £4
7.—IN METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Blacksmiths	...	per day	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Farriers—Firemen	...	per week	...	£2 15s.	£2 15s.	£2 10s.
„ Floormen	...	„	...	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	35s. to 40s.
Hammermen	...	per day	...	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.
Fitters	...	„	...	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 13s.
Turners	...	„	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.
Boilermakers and platers	...	„	...	12s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Riveters	...	„	...	9s. to 11s.	9s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.
Moulders	...	„	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Brassfinishers, copersmiths	...	„	...	9s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.
Tinsmiths	...	per week	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Ironworkers	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 2s. to £3
Galvanizers	...	„	...	£3	£3	£2 10s. to £3
Plumbers, gasfitters	...	„	...	£3	£3 to £3 10s.	£3
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Smiths	...	per week	...	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 5s. to £4	£2 10s. to £4
Bodymakers	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £4 10s.	£2 10s. to £4
Wheelers	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3
Painters	...	per day	...	9s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s. 6d.	8s. to 11s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1878, 1883, AND 1888—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	1878.	1883.	1888.
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS—<i>continued.</i>			
Trimmers ... per week ...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.
Vycemen ... „ ...	30s. to 50s.	25s. to 30s.	30s. to 50s.
Saddlers ... „ ...	£2 15s.	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
9.—WORKERS IN SHIPS AND BOATS.			
Sailors—			
Sailing vessels ... per month, and found ...	£5	£4 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £5
Steamships ... „ „ ...	£6	£4 10s. to £6	£7
Ship carpenter, ship- per day ...	13s.	12s. to 13s.	13s.
wrights			
Stevedores' men, per hour ...	1s.	1s.	1s.
lumpers			
10.—IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.			
Masons ... per day ...	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 11s.
Plasterers ... „ ...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 11s.
Bricklayers ... „ ...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 11s.
Slaters ... „ ...	10s.	12s.	10s. to 11s.
Carpenters ... „ ...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Labourers ... „ ...	6s. 6d. to 7s.	7s. to 8s.	7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Painters and glaziers „ ...	9s.	9s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.
11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC.			
Cabinetmakers ... per week ...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 5s. to £4	£2 to £3
Upholsterers ... „ ...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £3
Polishers ... „ ...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Coopers ... per day ...	10s.	10s.	9s. to 10s.
12.—IN DRESS.			
Tailors ... per hour ...	10d. to 1s.	10d.	10d.
„ ... per week ...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3
„ in factories „ ...	£2	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Mantlemakers ... „ ...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Milliners—			
First class ... „ ...	£3 10s.	£3 10s.	£3 to £4
Second class ... „ ...	35s.	35s.	£1 to £2
Dressmakers ... „ ...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen ... „ ...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	10s. to 20s.
Bootmakers ... riveting children's boots, per pair	6d.	6d.	6d.
„ ... riveting boys' boots, per pair	10d.	10d.	10d.
„ ... riveting women's boots, per pair	1s.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.
„ ... riveting men's boots, per pair	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
„ ... making wellingtons to order	10s.	10s.	10s.
„ ... making elastics to order...	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
„ Machinists per week ...	15s. to 35s.	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 30s.
Hatters—			
Bodymakers ... per dozen ...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 22s.
Finishers ... „ ...	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1878, 1883, AND 1888—*continued.*

Description of Labour.					1878.	1883.	1888.
12.—IN DRESS— <i>continued.</i>							
Hatters—							
Shapers	... per dozen	...	...	...	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	... „	...	...	...	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Trimmers	... „	...	...	...	6s.	6s.	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—							
Tailoresses	... per week	...	...	...	20s. to 35s.	12s. 6d. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
Pressers	... „	...	...	...	£2 to £2 15s.	£2 to £2 15s.	£2 to £2 15s.
Shirtmakers	... „	...	...	...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Machinists	... „	...	...	...	15s. to 30s.	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
Drapers' assistants, carpet salesmen	... „	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £4 10s.	£3 to £5
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK.							
Bakers—							
Foremen	... per week	...	...	...	£3	£2 5s. to £3	£3
Second hands	... „	...	...	...	£2 to £2 2s.	25s. to 35s.	£2 10s.
Butchers—							
Shopmen	... per week	...	...	...	35s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.
Slaughtermen	... „	...	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Boys	... „ with board	...	...	...	10s. to 20s.	10s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Small-goods men	... „	...	...	...	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2
Maltsters	... „	...	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £3	£2 5s.
14.—IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.							
Curriers	... per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Tanners	... „	...	...	...	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 40s.
Beamsmen	... „	...	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	38s. to 45s.
Shedsmen	... „	...	...	...	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	38s. to 50s.
Fellmongers	... „	...	...	...	36s. to 60s.	36s. to 60s.	36s. to 60s.
15.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC.							
Brickmakers	... per 1,000	...	...	...	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.
Navvies	... per day	...	...	...	6s. 6d.	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Quarrymen	... „	...	...	...	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Labourers	... „	...	...	...	6s. to 7s.	7s. to 8s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Stonebreakers	... per cubic yard	...	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
16.—IN MINES.							
General managers	... per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £12	£2 10s. to £12	£2 10s. to £12
Legal	... „	...	...	...	5s. to £6	10s. to £5	10s. to £5
Mining	... „	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £7	£2 5s. to £7	£2 10s. to £7
Engineers	... „	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £6	£2 to £5	£2 to £5
Engine-drivers	... „	...	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.
Pitmen	... „	...	...	...	£1 18s. to £4	£2 to £4	£2 to £4
Blacksmiths	... „	...	...	...	£2 to £4	£1 15s. to £3	£1 15s. to £3
Carpenters	... „	...	...	...	£1 10s. to £4	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.
Foremen of shift	... „	...	...	...	£2 2s. to £4	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Miners	... „	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 15s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Surfacemen (labourers)	... „	...	...	...	£2	£1 10s. to £2 10s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Boys	... „	...	...	...	10s. to £2	15s. to £1 16s.	15s. to £1 16s.
Chinese	... „	...	...	...	12s. to 37s.	12s. to 36s.	12s. to 40s.

641. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follows at the same Prices. three periods. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, etc., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, etc., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1878, 1883, AND 1888.

Articles.	1878.	1883.	1888.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.			
Wheat per bushel	5s. to 5s. 10d.	4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.	3s. to 3s. 8d.
Barley „	4s. to 7s. 3d.	4s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.	2s. 9d. to 5s. 4d.
Oats „	4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 9d. to 3s. 8d.	1s. 9d. to 3s. 2d.
Maize „	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.	3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
Bran „	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.	11d. to 1s. 1d.	7d. to 11½d.
Hay per ton	£2 15s. to £5	£3 to £6 10s.	£3 to £5 10s.
Flour, first quality „	£10 7s. 6d. to £13	£9 to £11 10s.	£7 to £10 10s.
Bread per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 7d.	5½d. to 7d.	4½d. to 6d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught each	£16 to £50	£25 to £50	£15 to £48
Saddle and Harness „	£5 to £60	£8 to £25	£8 to £30
Cattle—			
Fat each	£3 to £11 10s.	£4 to £14	£5 to £14
Milch cows „	£5 to £13	£5 to £10	£5 to £16
Sheep, fat „	3s. to 19s.	7s. 6d. to 18s.	7s. to 19s.
Lambs, fat „	2s. 6d. to 14s.	5s. to 12s.	5s. 6d. to 13s.
Butchers' Meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	2½d. to 8d.	3d. to 8d.	2½d. to 7½d.
Mutton, „ „	1½d. to 4½d.	2d. to 5d.	1½d. to 3d.
Veal, „ „	4d. to 8d.	5d. to 8d.	5d. to 8d.
Pork, „ „	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.
Lamb, „ per quarter	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter per lb.	6d. to 1s. 8d.	8d. to 1s. 10d.	8d. to 2s.
Cheese „	6d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s. 2d.
Milk per quart	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	5s. to 8s.	6s. to 10s.	5s. to 17s.
Ducks „	3s. 6d. to 7s.	4s. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 8s.
Fowls „	3s. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.	3s. to 8s.
Rabbits „	9d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 1s. 3d.	6d. to 1s. 6d.
Pigeons „	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
Turkeys each	3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	4s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
Sucking pigs „	8s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Bacon per lb.	10d. to 1s.	7d. to 10d.	8d. to 1s.
Ham „	1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.	8d. to 1s.	10d. to 1s. 1d.
Eggs per doz.	10d. to 2s.	1s. to 2s. 3d.	1s. to 2s. 3d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1878, 1883, AND 1888—continued.

Articles.	1878.	1883.	1888.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£3 10s. to £8	£2 to £6	£2 5s. to £14 10s.
Retail ... per cwt.	4s. 6d. to 9s.	3s. to 7s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Onions, dried ... „	6s. to 18s.	4s. to 20s.	3s. 4d. to 15s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 8d.
Turnips ... „	4d. to 1s. 6d.	4d. to 1s. 3d.	4d. to 1s.
Radishes ... „	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 4s.
Cauliflowers ... „	1s. to 5s.	9d. to 6s.	1s. to 6s.
Lettuces ... „	4d. to 1s. 3d.	6d. to 1s. 3d.	3d. to 1s.
Green peas ... per lb.	1d. to 3d.	1d. to 4d.	1d. to 4d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea ... per lb.	7½d. to 2s. 6d.	7d. to 2s. 1d.	6d. to 1s. 11d.
Coffee ... „	11¼d. to 1s. 4½d.	6½d. to 10½d.	8d. to 1s. 2d.
Sugar ... „	3d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Rice ... „	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.
Tobacco ... „	3s. to 6s.	3s. to 6s.	3s. to 6s.
Soap—Colonial ... „	2d. to 3¼d.	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.
Candles—			
Sperm ... „	8½d. to 1s. 3d.	8¼d. to 11d.	6d. to 9d.
Salt ... „	1d.	1d.	...
Coals ... per ton	29s. to 60s.	25s. to 36s.	24s. to 30s.
Firewood ... „	11s. to 13s.	9s. 6d. to 12s.	10s. to 14s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale ... per doz.	6s. 6d. to 11s.	5s. 6d. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.
Porter ... „	7s. to 10s. 9d.	5s. 6d. to 12s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy ... per gall.	21s. to 33s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.
Rum ... „	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.
Whisky ... „	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	18s. to 28s.	18s. to 28s.
Geneva ... per case 15 bottles	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.
Port Wine ... per doz.	35s. to 70s.	33s. to 72s.	...
Sherry ... „	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 75s.	...
Claret ... „	30s. to 65s.	32s. 6d. to 70s.	15s. to 87s.
Champagne ... „	75s. to 100s.	70s. to 105s.	33s. to 95s.
Colonial Wine ... „	12s. to 28s.	12s. to 30s.	12s. to 30s.

Price of gold.

642. The price of gold in 1888 ranged from £2 13s. to £4 3s. 9d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1888 the lowest price quoted (£2 13s. per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but the great bulk of the gold was stated to have realized from £3 15s. to as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 18s. to £4 3s. 9d.

Imports of live stock overland.

643. The returns of live stock imported overland, made by the inspectors of stock, always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1888, the former showed larger numbers

in all cases than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1888.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
According to returns of the ... stock inspectors	7,835	157,078	2,487,084	7,065
According to returns of the ... Customs	5,419	134,666	2,426,720	5,296

644. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (inclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1888 was £1,958,060. The import duty payable on such stock in 1888 was £95,829, equivalent to about 5 per cent. of the value; the rate of duty is 5s. each for horses and cattle (calves being free), 6d. for sheep, and 2s. for pigs. Value of live stock overland.

644A. In the three years, 1885 to 1887, a gradual increase took place in the amounts passed through the Melbourne Clearing House, but the large increase of general business during the year of speculation and inflation (1888) is strikingly shown by the sudden rise in the amount of Clearing House transactions in that year. Particulars respecting the clearances during the four years referred to are given in the following table:— Melbourne Clearing House.

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE.—TRANSACTIONS, 1885 TO 1888.

(000's omitted).

Year.	Clearances.				Amount cleared.	
	By exchange of Instruments.			By Payments in Coin.	Total.	Weekly Average.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, etc.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	16,776,	129,213,	145,989,	21,097,	167,086,	3,213,
1886	17,431,	134,566,	151,997,	20,842,	172,839,	3,324,
1887	19,086,	157,614,	176,700,	25,508,	202,208,	3,889,
1888	28,293,	261,698,	289,991,	37,128,	327,119,	6,291,

NOTE.—In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. If the receipt and the payment should each be considered as a separate transaction, the amounts would obviously have to be doubled.

PART IV.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and
accounts.

645. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Foreign
moneys.

646. In dealing with moneys or money values taken from returns where foreign moneys have been quoted, such values, for the purpose of this work, have been converted into their British equivalents according to the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is given in the following table:—

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
		£ s. d.
Austria	Gulden ... {	0 1 8
		or 12 to the £
Argentine Republic ...	Peso nacional ...	0 4 0
Belgium	Franc ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Chile	Peso fuerte ...	0 4 2
China	Tael	Various *
Denmark	Krone ... {	0 1 1½
		or 18 to the £
Egypt	Piastre ... {	0 0 2½
		or 96 to the £
France	Franc ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Germany	Mark	0 1 0
	Krone	0 10 0
	Doppel krone ...	1 0 0
Greece	Drachme ... {	0 0 8½
		or 28 to the £
Holland	Gulden ... {	0 1 8
		or 12 to the £
Italy	Lira ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Japan	Yen	0 4 2
Mexico	Dollar	0 4 2†
Norway	Krone ... {	0 1 1½
		or 18 to the £

* The Tael is not a coin but a weight. The ideal tael should consist of sycee (pure) silver, and should weigh 583·2 grains. As a matter of fact, however, the weight as well as the purity of the tael varies in different localities. The weight of the Haikwan tael—which is that employed by the Chinese Government in collecting revenue—is about 580 grains, and the fineness about ·9855. The value of the tael is regulated by the price of silver; that of the Haikwan tael has been as follows in the last five years:—1887, 4s. 10½d.; 1886, 5s. 0½d.; 1885, 5s. 3½d.; 1884, 5s. 7d.; 1883, 5s. 7½d.

† In making payments from the Imperial funds in places where the dollar is current, the valuation of the Mexican dollar is fixed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the ensuing six months, on the 1st April and 1st October of each year, according to the market price of silver. Upon this basis the price of the dollar was fixed in 1887-8, at 3s. 4d. for the first, and 3s. 2d. for the second six months; and in 1888-9, at 3s. 3d. for the first, and 3s. for the second six months. See 19th Report of the Deputy Master of the Imperial Mint, page 20.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS—*continued.*

Countries.			Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
				£ s. d.
Portugal	...	...	Milreis ...	0 4 6
Roumania	...	...	Lei ...	0 0 9·6
Russia	...	...	Silver rouble ...	or 25 to the £ 0 2 0
Spain ...	...	...	Peseta ...	0 0 9·6
Sweden	...	...	Krona ...	or 25 to the £ 0 1 1½
Switzerland	...	...	Franc ...	or 18 to the £ 0 0 9·6
Turkey	...	...	Piastre ...	or 25 to the £ 0 0 2·16
United States	...	...	Dollar ...	or 100 equal 18s. 0 4 2
Uruguay	...	...	Peso fuerte ...	0 4 2

647. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne Royal Mint. in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth ten times that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.*

648. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of Gold 1888 10½ million ounces of gold were received thereat. In point of received at
Mint. average purity, the gold sent to the Mint is considerably above the standard (viz., 22 carats, worth £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.), and thus the value of the whole quantity was 42 millions sterling, or slightly under £4 per oz.† The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1888.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1872	190,738	764,917	1882	818,905	3,310,971
1873	221,870	887,127	1883	785,716	3,158,420
1874	335,318	1,349,102	1884	945,429	3,802,229
1875	489,732	1,947,713	1885	836,169	3,350,737
1876	543,199	2,149,481	1886	756,249	3,028,374
1877	378,310	1,491,819	1887	769,897	3,074,223
1878	569,932	2,267,431	1888	757,548	3,022,384
1879	656,556	2,637,738			
1880	758,721	3,061,820			
1881	692,213	2,792,985	Total	10,506 502	42,097,471

* See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*, Session 1880.

† See also paragraph 658 *post*.

Gold
received in
standard
ounces.

649. A simple calculation, based upon the total value as shown in the lowest line of the last column of the table, will show that the gold received amounted to 10,811,549 oz. standard, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz., or 305,047 oz. more than the actual weight of gold received at the Mint.

Gold
received,
1888.

650. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint in 1888 was less by 12,349 ounces than in 1887, and was also less than in any other year since 1881 except 1886.

Gold issued
from Mint.

651. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 555,500 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion:—

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1888.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	£
1872	748,000	...	1,205	3,611	751,611
1873	752,000	165,000	3,106	11,035	845,535
1874	1,373,000	...	2,912	10,417	1,383,417
1875	1,888,000	...	3,553	13,857	1,901,857
1876	2,124,000	...	3,625	14,145	2,138,145
1877	1,487,000	80,000	3,326	13,004	1,540,004
1878	2,171,000	...	3,691	14,640	2,185,640
1879	2,740,000	...	1,740	6,830	2,746,830
1880	3,052,800	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,019
1881	2,324,800	42,000	106,999	448,767	2,794,567
1882	2,465,250	107,500	189,837	789,687	3,308,687
1883	2,050,000	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,478
1884	2,942,000	48,000	200,766	835,728	3,801,728
1885	2,966,500	11,000	91,335	379,839	3,351,839
1886	2,901,500	38,000	25,701	107,719	3,028,219
1887	2,855,800	64,000	45,030	186,395	3,074,195
1888	2,830,000	...	46,611	194,219	3,024,219
Total ...	37,671,650	555,500	997,977	4,149,590	42,098,990

Gold coin
issued.

652. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Mint in 1887 and 1888 was £57,800, the excess being in favour of the former. The gold coin issued in 1888 was less not only than that in 1887, but was also less than that in 1886, 1885, 1884, or 1880; it was, however, in excess of that in any other year.

Gold bullion
issued.

653. The quantity of gold issued in the form of bullion has been falling off very considerably since 1883. In that year its value amounted to over £1,100,000, or to 35 per cent. of the total value of

coin and bullion issued; but in 1888 it amounted to little over £194,000, or to only 6·4 per cent. of that value.

654. From the opening of the Mint to the end of 1887, the quantity of coin struck was 9,023,414 oz., and the net loss (exclusive of tailings) attendant on the out-turn of this quantity was 154 oz. The average net loss per million on the out-turn of coin is therefore 17·1. With the exception of two of the years for which the returns show a gain, the loss varied from 179 per million in the year of the opening of the Mint (1872) to 3 per million in 1881. Loss on minting operations.

655. Nearly four-fifths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and a seventh came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies—chiefly Tasmania and South Australia—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1888 :— Victorian and other gold minted.

**VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
1872 TO 1888.**

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1888.	During 1888.	Total.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Victoria	7,672,357	632,245	8,304,602
New South Wales	8,095	486	8,581
Queensland	4,506	373	4,879
South Australia... ..	183,901	14,616	198,517
Western Australia	2,260	1,943	4,203
Tasmania	387,238	37,375	424,613
New Zealand	1,426,381	63,424	1,489,805
Natal	1,731	...	1,731
India	1	...	1
Unknown	62,484	7,086	69,570
Total	9,748,954	757,548	10,506,502

656. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings. Mint charges.

657. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a Mint allowances.

sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting.

Fineness of gold received at Mint.

658. Standard gold contains 91·67 per cent. (22 carats out of 24) of pure gold, but the gold (chiefly dust and bars) received at the Mint in 1888 contained as much as 94·47 per cent. of pure gold, and therefore it had to be considerably reduced in fineness to bring it to a fit state for making into money. The silver in the gold received in 1888 amounted to 4·16 per cent., and the base metals to 1·37 per cent. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

Weight and fineness of gold pieces coined.

659. The standard weight of the sovereign is ·25682 of an ounce (equal to 7·988 grammes or 123·27447 grains troy), and the standard weight of the half-sovereign is ·12841 of an ounce. The standard fineness of those pieces is 916·6 parts (or $\frac{11}{12}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. In practice a small margin is allowed, and the actual weight and fineness of the gold coins struck at the Melbourne Mint, as based on the assay of pyx pieces transmitted to London for examination, and there tested, at the periods named, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, were as follow :—

WEIGHT AND FINENESS OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE MELBOURNE MINT.

Date.	Average Weight.		Average Proportion of Gold in 1000 parts.	
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
	Oz.	Oz.		
September, 1887 ...	·2568	·1284	916·680	916·606
December „ ...	·2568	...	916·623	...
March, 1888 ...	·2568	...	916·689	...
June „ ...	·2568	...	916·685	...

Loss of weight by circulation.

660. It may be mentioned that, according to experiments made by the late Professor Stanley Jevons and Mr. J. B. Martin, of the Institute of Bankers, the sovereign, when in circulation, loses ·043 grain per annum, equivalent to $\frac{7}{20,000}$, or about one-twelfth of a penny, and becomes light (three-quarters of a grain short in weight) in 18 years from the date of its issue.

Mint receipts and expenditure.

661. By the *Victorian Mint Act* (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, but in the following table, which shows the

Mint revenue and expenditure in each of the fifteen financial years ended with 1887-8, and the excess of the latter over the former, the net results alone are given, the amount of subsidy returned to the Treasury each year being omitted from both sides of the account :—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,* 1873-4 TO 1887-8.

Year.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
1873-4 ...	4,799	4,972	173	3·60
1874-5 ...	7,504	15,701	8,197	109·24
1875-6 ...	7,659	9,305	1,646	21·49
1876-7 ...	7,512	11,229	3,717	49·48
1877-8 ...	7,247	19,553	12,306	169·81
1878-9 ...	7,906	13,376	5,470	69·19
1879-80 ...	10,158	13,650	3,492	34·38
1880-81 ...	10,197	14,372	4,175	40·94
1881-2 ...	10,917	14,656	3,739	34·24
1882-3 ...	11,292	15,897	4,605	40·78
1883-4 ...	10,415	15,148	4,733	45·44
1884-5 ...	13,042	14,696	1,654	12·68
1885-6 ...	11,705	15,387	3,682	31·46
1886-7 ...	11,058	18,014	6,956	62·91
1887-8 ...	10,377	16,126	5,749	55·40
Total ...	141,788	212,082	70,294	49·54

662. It will be observed that in the period to which the table relates the Mint expenditure exceeded the Mint receipts by nearly 50 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent total loss of of £70,294, the average loss per annum being £4,686. During 1887-8 the loss was £5,749, or 55 per cent over the receipts.

663. Whilst in 1888, the expenditure in the Melbourne Mint exceeded the revenue by considerably more than half, the expenditure in the Sydney Mint exceeded the revenue by less than a fourth. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver† and bronze for coinage, the receipts amounted to nearly two and three-quarter times the expenditure. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year :—

* Figures derived from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements. The fluctuations in the expenditure are probably due chiefly to the subsidy being returned at irregular periods.

† The average price at which silver bullion was purchased by the London Mint in 1888 was 3s. 6½d. per ounce, as compared with 3s. 6¾d. in 1887; and as silver coin is issued at 5s. 6d. per ounce, the profit (seignorage) which accrued to the State in the year under review was 1s. 11½d. per ounce, or at the rate of 53¾ per cent. The rate of seignorage averaged only 9 per cent. in the years 1870 to 1872, but rose rapidly—especially since 1877—to 42 per cent. in 1886 and 53¾ per cent. in 1888. See 19th Report of London Mint, p. 9.)

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1888.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts. *	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
Melbourne ...	11,377	16,126	5,749	55·40
Sydney ...	10,906	13,495	2,589	23·74
London...	218,844	81,766	+ 137,078	+ 167·65

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

London
mint, profit
on silver
and bronze
coinage.

664. At the London Mint in 1888 the profit made upon silver bullion purchased for coinage was £176,339; and the profit made upon bronze coinage was £32,166. As against this there was a loss of £1,301 on the coinage of gold, and a loss of £28,202 on worn silver coin exchanged. Of this exchange £393 was effected at the Melbourne Mint, and £577 at the Sydney Mint.

Sydney
Mint, 1855
to 1888.

665. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1888, 16,213,435 ounces† of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 7,182,295 ounces, or less than half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 5,212,784 ounces, or nearly a third, in Queensland; 2,116,707 ounces, or nearly an eighth, in New Zealand; and 1,438,151 ounces, or about an eleventh, in Victoria. In the same period, 56,035,500 sovereigns, 4,777,000 half-sovereigns, and 676,992 ounces of bullion (valued at £2,704,818), were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £61,128,818. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 800 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

Sydney
Mint, 1888.

666. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1888 was 609,844‡ ounces, valued at £2,182,231, five-sixths of which was produced in Queensland, less than one-seventh in New South Wales, but only a very small quantity in the other colonies. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £2,207,227, consisting of 2,187,000 sovereigns, and 4,785 ounces of gold bullion valued at £20,227. The value of coin and bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by nearly a million sterling in 1887, and by over three-quarters of a million in 1888, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

London
Mint, 1888.

667. No other metal than gold is coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies

* The Melbourne Mint receives an annual subsidy of £20,000 from the Government of Victoria, and the Sydney Mint one of £15,000 from the Government of New South Wales. The unexpended portions of these amounts are left out of account in this table.

† Including 186,878 ounces of coin.

‡ Including 25,430 ounces of coin.

being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver, nickel and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following table shows the number and value of coins of forty-two different denominations issued from that Mint in 1888:—

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1888.

Denomination.				Number of Coins.		Nominal Value.		
						£	s.	d.
Imperial—								
Gold—Sovereigns	...	...	...	2,277,424		2,277,424	0	0
Silver—Crowns	...	...	...	131,899		32,974	15	0
„ Double Florins	...	...	...	243,340		48,668	0	0
„ Half-crowns	...	...	...	1,428,787		178,598	7	6
„ Florins	...	...	...	1,547,540		154,754	0	0
„ Shillings	...	...	...	4,526,856		226,342	16	0
„ Sixpences	...	...	...	4,197,698		104,942	9	0
„ Fourpences (Maundy money only)	...	...	...	9,583		159	14	4
„ Threepences	...	...	...	522,687		6,533	11	9
„ Twopences (Maundy money only)	...	...	...	9,528		79	8	0
„ Pence	„	„	„	14,480		60	6	8
Bronze—Pence	...	...	...	5,125,020		21,354	5	0
„ Half-pence	...	...	...	6,814,070		14,195	19	7
„ Farthings	...	...	...	1,887,250		1,965	17	8
Jersey—								
Bronze—Pence	...	...	..	180,000		750	0	0
„ Half-pence	...	...	...	120,000		250	0	0
Colonial—								
Canada, Silver—Fifty cents	...	...	...	60,000		6,165	5	0
„ „ Twenty-five cents	...	...	...	400,000		20,550	15	0
„ „ Ten cents	...	...	...	500,000		10,275	7	6
„ „ Five cents	...	...	...	1,000,000		10,275	7	6
„ Bronze—Cents	...	...	...	4,000,000		8,220	6	0
Guiana (British), Silver—Fourpences	...	...	...	120,000		2,000	0	0
Honduras (British), Bronze—Cents	...	...	...	100,000		162	10	0
Hong Kong, Silver—Twenty cents	...	...	...	500,000		16,250	0	0
„ „ Ten cents	...	...	...	7,027,454		114,196	2	6
„ „ Five cents	...	...	...	5,952,084		48,360	13	8
Jamaica, Nickel—Pence	...	...	...	24,000		100	0	0
„ „ Half-pence	...	...	...	96,000		200	0	0
„ „ Farthings	...	...	...	192,000		200	0	0
Mauritius, Bronze—Five cents	...	...	...	100,000		364	11	8
„ „ Two cents	...	...	...	250,000		364	11	8
„ „ Cents	...	...	...	500,000		364	11	8
Newfoundland, Gold—Double dollars	...	...	...	25,000		10,416	13	4
„ Silver—Fifty cents	...	...	...	20,000		2,083	6	8
„ „ Twenty cents	...	...	...	75,000		3,125	0	0
„ „ Ten cents	...	...	...	30,000		625	0	0
„ „ Five cents	...	...	...	40,000		416	13	4
„ Bronze—Cents	...	...	...	50,000		104	3	4
Straits Settlements, Silver—Fifty cents	...	...	...	96,000		7,800	0	0
„ „ Twenty cents	...	...	...	295,000		9,587	10	0
„ „ Ten cents	...	...	...	1,075,000		17,468	15	0
„ „ Five cents	...	...	...	590,000		4,793	15	0
Total ...				52,153,700		3,363,524	9	4

Silver coined
at London
Mint, 1888.

668. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1888, represented an aggregate nominal value of £1,027,087, which was more by £61,221 than that coined in 1887, and more by £441,069 than that coined in 1886, but less by £242,938 than that coined in 1883, when, however, the silver coinage was larger than in any other year since the introduction of the present coinage in 1817.

Gold coined
at London
Mint, 1872
to 1888.

669. In consequence, no doubt, of the gold coined at the Colonial Mints having been sufficient to meet all requirements, no sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882, 1883, or 1886, and no half-sovereigns in the first two and last of those years, or in 1888. Gold to the value of £1,999,075, however, was coined in 1887, and gold to the value of £2,287,841 was coined in 1888. The dies used in the former year were of a new design, in honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty, whilst the gold coined in the latter year included 25,000 double dollars for Newfoundland, of the value of £10,417. The following is the nominal value of the gold coins struck at the London Mint during the last 17 years:—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1872 TO 1888.

£				£			
1872	...	...	15,261,436	1882	...	...	Nil
1873	...	...	3,384,564	1883	...	...	1,403,713
1874	...	...	1,461,564	1884	...	...	2,324,015
1875	...	...	243,247	1885	...	...	2,973,453
1876	...	...	4,696,649	1886	...	...	Nil
1877	...	...	981,469	1887	...	...	1,999,075
1878	...	...	2,265,069	1888	...	...	2,287,841
1879	...	...	35,050				
1880	...	...	4,150,053				
1881	...	...	Nil				
				Total		...	£43,467,198

Gold coins
in the
United
Kingdom.

670. It is estimated that 90,000,000 sovereigns, and 40,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £110,000,000, are circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about half these are light. The Mint authorities state that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost nearly £650,000 to make good the deficient weight, which amounts to 5½ tons.

Silver and
bronze coin
supplied
and with-
drawn.

671. Besides supplying the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian colonies, as already stated, the London Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The

following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last ten years:—

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1888.

Colony.	Year.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1879	125,500	2,080	127,580	24,230
	1880	80,000	...	80,000	58,039
	1881	74,800	...	74,800	51,519
	1882	55,200	1,005	56,205	34,036
	1883	24,800	600	25,400	10,601
	1884	10,000	2,000	12,000	9,474
	1885	30,000	2,500	32,500	9,483
	1886	21,600	2,500	24,100	9,407
	1887	28,800	1,000	29,800	7,633
	1888	63,200	2,000	65,200	2,980
New South Wales ...	1879	85,000	1,000	86,000	890
	1880	25,000	...	25,000	16,574
	1881	24,000	500	24,500	9,950
	1882	44,000	2,000	46,000	7,590
	1883	49,000	2,000	51,000	9,207
	1884	40,000	1,000	41,000	4,531
	1885	56,000	3,000	59,000	4,075
	1886	34,000	1,500	35,500	2,380
	1887	2,400	500	2,900	4,042
	1888	...	1,000	1,000	4,850
Queensland ...	1882	50,000	...	50,000	...
	1885	51,200	520	51,720	...
	1886	...	...	...	...
	1887	...	...	...	...
	1888	57,300	500	57,800	...
South Australia ...	1879	30,000	2,240	32,240	...
	1880	57,000	...	57,000	...
	1882	40,000	...	40,000	...
	1886	4,000	1,100	5,100	...
	1887	...	20	20	...
	1888	...	20	20	...
Western Australia ...	1879	5,000	400	5,400	...
	1880	...	...	...	1,200
	1881	...	...	...	1,200
	1886	...	...	...	...
	1887	...	...	...	...
Tasmania ...	1882	16,000	...	16,000	...
	1883	14,000	20	14,020	10,045
	1885	...	600	600	...
	1886	2,400	...	2,400	...
	1887	...	...	...	...

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1888—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
New Zealand	1879	500	2,500	3,000	...
	1882	73,800	...	73,800	...
	1884	500	1,500	2,000	...
	1886	2,000	500	2,500	...
	1887	5,295	480	5,775	...
Total	1879	246,000	8,220	254,220	25,120
	1880	162,000	...	162,000	75,813
	1881	98,800	500	99,300	62,669
	1882	279,000	3,005	282,005	41,626
	1883	87,800	2,620	90,420	29,853
	1884	50,500	4,500	55,000	14,005
	1885	137,200	6,620	143,820	13,558
	1886	64,000	5,600	69,600	11,787
	1887	36,495	2,000	38,495	11,675
	1888	120,500	3,520	124,020	7,830

Coinage of
the world.

672. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1887 is stated to have been as follows *:—

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1885 TO 1887.†

Countries.	1885.		1886.		1887.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia ...	4,458,000	...	4,628,500	...	4,956,800	...
Europe—						
Austria-Hungary ...	581,658	864,096	559,196	913,424	556,198	1,157,582
Belgium ...	...	...	...	192,035	...	121,590
Denmark ...	...	...	...	2,838	...	...
France ...	11,636	...	928,278	6,207	991,867	358,280
Germany ...	404,051	120,347	1,772,127	240,409	5,861,515	149,030
Great Britain ...	2,993,058	737,650	...	423,165	2,026,770	862,945
Italy ...	132,474	48,090	47,452	374,034	...	1,302,750
Monaco ...	34,302	...	60,313	...	...	...
Netherlands ...	58,333	16,750	45,343	...	34,131	15,913
Norway ...	...	11,167	112,392	...	...	16,750
Sweden ...	6,979	16,309	204,623	...	65,590	11,684
Portugal ...	51,300	...	37,422	62,451	56,250	200,025

* Taken, except the figures for Australia, from the report for 1888 of Mr. James P. Kimball, director of the United States Mint. Mr. Kimball gives the amounts in dollars, which have been turned into pounds sterling upon the assumption that £1 is equal to 4½ dollars.

† Calendar years, except for India and Mexico.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD,
1885 TO 1887*—continued.

Countries.	1885.		1886.		1887.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Europe—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia ...	4,309,553	200,994	3,075,358	271,688	4,189,432	323,273
Spain ...	507,314	766,316	493,701	1,053,647	...	2,372,795
Switzerland ...	...	...	201,042	104,542	...	56,292
Turkey ...	...	...	760,833	183,333	...	...
Asia—						
Cochin China ...	...	266,565	...	669,952	...	651,335
Hong Kong ...	...	...	...	...	...	83,333
India ...	12,794	5,718,183	...	5,650,295	885	9,196,253
Japan ...	209,168	1,316,860	187,534	1,892,933	186,962	2,141,574
Siam ...	...	...	...	...	...	461,680
Straits Settlements ...	...	...	...	...	...	36,875
Africa—						
Congo ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,021
Egypt ...	...	...	...	667,531†	51,324	449,935
America—						
Argentine Republic	205,000	...	414,306	...	1,911,119	...
Brazil ...	12,237	2,519	4,303	6,328	...	...
Canada ...	...	...	...	46,875	...	17,708
Chile ...	16,162	117,517	7,752	201,267	5,283	69,375
Colombia ...	...	...	5,618	282,255	...	...
Costa Rica ...	...	23,528	...	30,841	...	...
Hayti ...	...	...	...	30,156	...	104,167
Honduras ...	...	22,190	...	...	...	14,995
Mexico ...	88,177	5,383,485	76,560	5,623,293	83,051	5,592,506
Nicaragua ...	...	83,333	...	...	...	83,333
Peru ...	...	276,305	...	123,347	...	351,042
United States ...	5,786,044	6,033,787	6,030,321	6,684,731	4,994,246	7,331,475
Venezuela ...	...	...	...	267,989	...	...
Total ...	19,878,240	22,025,991	19,652,974	26,005,566	25,971,423	33,538,516

673. The figures in the table show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints in 1887 was less by £900,000 than that issued from the Mint of Germany, slightly less than that issued from the Mint of the United States, but more by £767,000 than that issued from the Mint of Russia, and considerably more than that issued from the mints of any of the other countries named.

Gold coined
in Australia
and other
countries.

674. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£34,575,901), less the value of that imported (£2,491,663), has amounted to £32,084,238, or less by £5,865,162 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1888, the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £3,523,642, or nearly three and a half times as much as in the previous year; whilst

Exports of
gold coin.

* Calendar years, except for India and Mexico.

† Recoinage.

the value of that imported was only £497,493. The destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow :—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1888.

Destination.	£	Destination.	£
United Kingdom ...	2,859,359	Hong Kong ...	34,851
South Australia ..	270,000	Ceylon ...	27,432
New South Wales...	122,000		
New Zealand ...	95,000		
India ...	65,000	Total ...	£3,523,642
Western Australia...	50,000		

Australian
coinage at
Bank of
England.

675. The returns of the Bank of England show that a considerable quantity of the Australian gold coinage finds its way there. The figures are complete for each year from 1875 to 1888, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown :—

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE.—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

Year.	Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage.			Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage received at Bank of England.	Excess of Australian Gold Coinage over and above that received at the Bank of England.
	Struck at Melbourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1875 ...	1,888,000	2,122,000	4,010,000	2,726,000	1,284,000
1876 ...	2,124,000	1,643,000	3,767,000	2,075,000	1,692,000
1877 ...	1,527,000	1,590,000	3,117,000	3,748,000	— 631,000*
1878 ...	2,171,000	1,322,000	3,493,000	2,773,000	720,000
1879 ...	2,740,000	1,413,000	4,153,000	1,617,000	2,536,000
1880 ...	3,052,800	1,499,000	4,551,800	2,377,000	2,174,800
1881 ...	2,345,800	1,391,000	3,736,800	3,306,000	430,800
1882 ...	2,519,000	1,324,000	3,843,000	2,203,000	1,640,000
1883 ...	2,050,000	1,218,000	3,268,000	1,518,000	1,750,000
1884 ...	2,966,000	1,595,000	4,561,000	284,040	4,276,960
1885 ...	2,972,000	1,486,000	4,458,000	3,012,000	1,446,000
1886 ...	2,920,500	1,708,000	4,628,500	2,187,000	2,441,500
1887 ...	2,887,800	2,069,000	4,956,800	202,000	4,754,800
1888 ...	2,830,000	2,187,000	5,017,000	3,535,000	1,482,000
Total ...	34,993,900	22,567,000	57,560,900	31,563,040	25,997,860†

Proportion
of Aus-
tralian
coinage
sent to
Bank of
England.

676. It will be noticed that in the fourteen years named in the table more than half the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints found its way to the Bank of England; also, that the value of Australian coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck

* The minus sign (—) indicates that the value of Australian gold coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in the year by the amount against which it is placed.
† Net figures.

in 1877, but in no other year. The smallest quantity was received in 1887, in which year in consequence of the large amount of English money which for some time previously had been in course of remittance to Australia for investment, the coined gold was necessarily retained in the colonies for purposes of exchange. The next smallest amount received at the Bank of England was in 1884; indeed so great was the demand for gold in Australia at that time, that in the early part of the year over a million sterling was actually shipped from London to Australia.* This circumstance, at the time, created much surprise, and has received various explanations, but there is very little doubt that the chief cause was the extensive borrowings of the Australasian colonies during the two years 1883 and 1884; for whilst at the end of 1882, the aggregate public debt of the Australasian colonies was about 99¼ millions, nearly 10 millions was added thereto in 1883, and a further sum of 17¼ millions in 1884, thus swelling the debt by the end of 1884 to 126 millions.

677. Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, has estimated as follows the total value—to which has been added the value per head—of the gold and silver employed as circulating medium in the various countries named at the end of 1885†:—

Value of
coinage in
various
countries.

APPROXIMATE VALUE ‡ OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN THE
CIVILIZED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1885.

Country.	Gold.				Silver.				Total Gold and Silver per Head.		
	Total Millions.	Amount per Head.			Total Millions.	Amount per Head.					
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England § ...	111,	3	1	8	22,	0	12	3	3	13	11
British Colonies (without India)	34,	2	8	7	3,	0	4	3	2	12	10
Holland ...	4,	1	0	0	13,	3	5	0	4	5	0
France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland	210,	2	14	7	160,	2	1	7	4	16	2
Austria-Hungary ...	8,	0	3	11	19,	0	9	3	0	13	2
Germany ...	87,	1	15	6	45,	0	18	4	2	13	10
Sweden and Norway ...	6,	0	17	2	2,	0	5	9	1	2	11
Russia || ...	39,	0	8	10	14,	0	3	2	0	12	0
United States ...	123,	2	3	11	65,	1	3	3	3	7	2
Other countries in Europe and America	47,	...			50,	...			...
Total ...	669,	...			393,	...			...

* Of this amount £400,000 was for the Union Bank, Melbourne. It is believed the remainder went to the other colonies.

† See *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, page 1068.

‡ Value given in marks, which have been converted into English money on the assumption that a mark is equal to one shilling.

§ It is presumed that Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are included.

|| The calculations have been based on the population of Russia in Europe.

Gold and silver circulating in United Kingdom. 678. The total value of gold and silver money circulating in the civilized countries of the world is thus estimated to be 1,062 millions sterling, of which about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., viz., $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the gold and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the silver circulates in the United Kingdom.

Gold and silver coins used in manufactures. 679. There is no doubt that in every country a considerable quantity of gold and some silver coins are withdrawn from circulation for use in manufactures. From inquiries made by Mr. Kimball, Director of the United States Mint,* it appears that in 1885, 25 per cent. of the gold and nearly 3 per cent. of the silver objects made in the United States were manufactured from coins of that country, and that $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gold and $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the silver objects were manufactured from coins of other countries.

Quantity of gold and silver used in arts, etc. 680. The following is Dr. Soetbeer's estimate of the annual consumption of the precious metals in arts and manufactures by the various civilized nations of the world†:—

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN ARTS, ETC., IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Average Annual Consumption for Art purposes of—	
	Gold.	Silver.
	Oz.	Oz.
United Kingdom	643,000	2,893,500
France	675,150	3,215,000
Germany	472,605	3,215,000
Austria-Hungary	93,235	1,286,000
Switzerland	482,250	1,028,000
Italy	192,900	803,750
Russia	96,450	1,286,000
United States	482,250	3,858,000
Other civilized countries ...	160,750	1,703,950
Total	3,298,590	19,289,200

Value of gold and silver used in arts, etc. 681. If Dr. Soetbeer's estimate be correct, the gold used in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world would amount in value, at £4 per oz., to £13,194,360, or at £3 15s. per oz., to £12,369,712 annually; and the silver so used, at 4s. per oz., would amount in value to £3,857,840, or at 3s. 6d. per oz., to £3,375,610 annually.

Silver sold from Melbourne Mint. 682. The silver sold by the Melbourne Mint in 1888 to silversmiths and others was 35,951 oz., as against 27,813 oz. in 1887.‡ Owing to the depreciation of silver, it is probable that but little silver coin is now melted for use in the arts and manufactures.

* Report for 1886, page 58.
† *Verwendung des Goldes und Silbers.* Jena, 1881.
‡ See Mint Report, 1888, page 83.

683. During 1888 there were 13 banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 492 branches or agencies. There were 12 banks of issue in the colony in 1883, but 13 in 1878. Number of banks.

684. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the same three years, was as follows:— Liabilities, assets, etc., of banks.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1878, 1883, AND 1888.

	1878.	1883.	1888.
LIABILITIES.	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ...	1,281,134	1,426,686	1,728,032
Bills in circulation ...	60,133	50,205	121,637
Balances due to other banks ...	268,019	320,649	329,083
Deposits* not bearing interest ...	4,602,578	5,995,543	11,177,705
„ bearing interest ...	11,504,003	18,063,626	26,393,133
Total ...	17,715,867	25,856,709	39,749,590
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,094,739	2,984,857	5,260,915
Gold and silver in bullion and bars ...	293,233	260,615	343,182
Landed property ...	872,079	988,215	1,581,854
Notes and bills of other banks ...	137,812	134,282	270,648
Balances due from other banks ...	267,993	380,401	329,229
Debts due to the banks † ...	22,430,329	26,994,137	45,325,559
Total ...	26,096,185	31,742,507	53,111,387
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
Capital stock paid up ...	9,188,653	9,597,750	10,461,850
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	11·533 per cent.	11·273 per cent.	12·171 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared ...	529,856	540,982	636,665
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,950,743	3,233,073	5,507,689

685. It will be observed that the shareholders' capital (including reserves) amounted in 1888 to close upon 16 millions, having increased by £3,800,000, or something less than a third since 1878. The total liabilities show an increase of 22 millions—or 124 per cent.—since 1878, or of nearly 14 millions—or 54 per cent.—since 1883; whilst the total assets increased by 27 millions—or 103 per cent.—since 1878, and by 21½ millions—or 67 per cent.—since 1883. This expansion in banking business has been greater than that of the population, which, during the ten years ended with 1888, increased by Liabilities, assets, etc., compared at three periods.

* Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1878, but in 1883 consisted of £513,736 not bearing interest, and £61,322 bearing interest; and in 1888 of £113,718 not bearing interest, and £2,445,984 bearing interest.

† Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

only 24 per cent. Of the liabilities, the notes and bills in circulation have increased 38 per cent. since 1878, and 25 per cent. since 1883, and this, notwithstanding the former have been restricted by a Government tax and other charges, which are said to average as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,* whilst the deposits, which compose 94 per cent. of the total liabilities, have increased by 22 millions in the last ten, and by nearly 14 millions in the last five years, and now amount to $37\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1888 the banks had $5\frac{3}{5}$ millions sterling in coin and bullion—which, although less by nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ million than in 1887,† was greater by over $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions than in 1883, and by nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions than in 1878; the landed property also represented over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million sterling, showing an increase of nearly £600,000 since 1883, or of £710,000 since 1878; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), which embrace 85 per cent. of the total assets, shows a marked and rapid advance of recent years; since 1878 the advances have increased by nearly 23 millions, and since 1883 by $18\frac{1}{3}$ millions; and in 1888 they amounted to no less than $45\frac{1}{3}$ millions sterling.‡ It will be observed that, in 1888, the advances exceeded the deposits by about $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions as against an excess of 3 millions in 1883 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1878. The average rate of last dividend in 1888 (£12 3s. 5d. per £100) was considerably higher than at either of the former periods. This dividend, it may be remarked, varied in different banks in 1888 from 7 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Percentage
of items of
liabilities
and assets.

686. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

—	1878.	1883.	1888.
LIABILITIES.			
Notes in circulation	7·23	5·52	4·35
Bills in circulation	·34	·19	·30
Balance due to other banks ...	1·51	1·24	·83
Deposits not bearing interest § ...	25·98	23·19	28·12
„ bearing interest § ...	64·94	69·86	66·40
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Including a tax on bank notes of 2 per cent. per annum payable to the general revenue. See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1884, p. 191 : McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders-lane west.

† See paragraph 689 *post*.

‡ See also paragraph 690 *post*.

§ In 1888, the proportion of Government deposits not bearing interest to the total liabilities was only one-quarter per cent., and the proportion of those bearing interest was only about 2 per cent.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF
ITEMS—*continued*.

	1878.	1883.	1888.
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver and other metals	8·03	9·40	9·90
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	1·12	·82	·65
Landed property ...	3·34	3·09	2·98
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·53	·42	·51
Balance due from other banks ...	1·03	1·20	·62
Debts due to the banks ...	85·95	85·07	85·34
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

687. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods:—

Analysis of
bank
returns.

The liabilities amounted to ...	{	67·89 per cent of the assets in 1878	
		81·46 " " 1883	
		74·84 " " 1888	
Coin and bullion formed ...	{	9·15 per cent. of the assets in 1878	
		10·22 " " 1883	
		10·55 " " 1888	
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	35·21 per cent. of the assets in 1878	
		30·24 " " 1883	
		19·70 " " 1888	
		51·87 per cent. of the liabilities in 1878	
		37·12 " " 1883	
		26·32 " " 1888	
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	71·42 per cent. bore interest in 1878	
		75·08 " " 1883	
		70·25 " " 1888	

688. It will be observed that in 1888, the liabilities bore a lower proportion to the assets than in 1883, but a much higher proportion than in 1878; that coin and bullion bore a slightly larger proportion to the assets than in 1883, and a much larger one than in 1878; that the paid-up capital, which was formerly equal to over one-third of the assets, and rather more than half of the liabilities, was, in 1888, equal to only one-fifth of the assets and little more than one-fourth of the liabilities; and that of the moneys deposited a smaller proportion bore interest at the last period than at the two previous periods.

Former
periods
and 1888
compared.

689. In 1888, as compared with the previous year, the coin and bullion held by the banks fell off by nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ million sterling; the quantity in 1887, however, was the largest ever held, and the quantity in 1888 was only exceeded in that year. The following figures show the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1888, and of each of the previous twelve years:—

Coin and
bullion in
banks.

COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1888.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

£			£				
1876	3,519,377	1883	...	...	3,245,472
1877	2,438,657	1884	...	...	5,014,749
1878	2,387,972	1885	...	...	4,230,618
1879	3,475,345	1886	...	...	4,932,940
1880	3,854,635	1887	...	...	6,838,719
1881	3,008,491	1888	...	...	5,604,097
1882	3,201,733				

Deposits and
advances of
banks.

690. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit. The maximum of excess, viz., over 7½ millions, was reached in 1888; the next largest excess being in 1878, or just a year or two before the great commercial depression of 1879-80, when advances were restricted to such an extent that their excess over the deposits fell in two years from over 6 millions to only £66,000. Since 1880, except in the year under review, the excess was never so great as it was prior to that year. This is shown by the figures in the following table:—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1888.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Advances over Deposits.
	Government.*	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888

Rates of
exchange.

691. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1888, and in the first year of each of

* The figures in this column, for years prior to 1883, represent the amounts at the end of the year. The figures of 1883 and subsequent years represent, like the other figures in the table, the average amounts during the last quarter of the year.

† Excluding an advance of £2,000,000 obtained from the contracting banks on account of a new loan of £4,000,000, floated in 1883 under the *Railway Loan Act 1881* (45 Vict. No. 717).

the two previous quinquennia. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighbouring colonies at sight:—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1878, 1883, AND 1888.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1878.	1883.	1888.
London	13s. 9d. to 16s. 5½d. per cent. premium	¼ to ¾ per cent. premium	⅔ to ⅞ per cent. premium
British India ..	5 per cent. premium, 2s. per rupee	..	..
New South Wales..	¼ per cent. premium	¼ per cent. premium	¼ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	½ to 1 per cent. premium	½ to 1 per cent. premium	½ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	⅓ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium

692. The average rates of discount on local bills were decidedly lower at the last than at either of the former periods, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Rates of discount.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1878, 1883, AND 1888.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1878.	1883.	1888.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	7 to 8	7 to 7½	5½ to 7
65 to 95 „	7 to 8	7 to 8	5½ to 8
95 to 125 „	8 to 9	8 to 9	6 to 8
Over 125 „	9 to 10	8 to 10	7 to 9

693. For overdrafts, the bank rate was 8 per cent. during 1888 until the last month of that year when it was raised to 9 per cent. The rates prevailing during the first nine months of 1889 ranged from 8 to 9 per cent. In the five years ended with 1887 the average rate was 9 per cent.

Interest on overdrafts.

694. According to the *Bankers' Magazine*,* the average Bank of England rate of discount—by which all financial operations are ruled—was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the ten years ended with 1888:—

Bank of England rate of discount.

* Waterlow and Sons, London.

AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1879-1888.

Year.	January to June.	July to December.	Average for the Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879	2 14 6	2 6 1	2 10 3
1880	2 19 2	2 11 2	2 15 2
1881	2 18 5	4 0 5	3 9 6
1882	3 19 0	4 6 3	4 2 8
1883	3 14 3	3 8 10	3 11 6
1884	2 16 4	3 2 4	2 19 4
1885	3 9 7	2 7 1	2 18 2
1886	2 12 6	3 9 7	3 1 2
1887	3 4 1	3 9 7	3 6 11
1888	2 12 0	3 19 6	3 6 4
Average ...	3 2 0	3 6 1	3 4 1

Rates of interest on bank deposits.

695. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the principal Victorian banks for a period of 12 months ranged from 5½ to 6½ per cent. in 1878, remained at 6 per cent. in 1883, and stood at 4 per cent. during the first 9 months and at 5 per cent. during the remaining 3 months of 1888. It may be mentioned that the rate on deposits for 6 months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for 12 months, and the rate for 3 months 1 per cent. lower than that for 6 months. As a rule, no interest is allowed on deposits at call.*

Fluctuation in rate or interest on deposits.

696. In 1887 and the first nine months of 1888 extensive speculations took place in land, mining, and other securities, but these, which had no doubt been partly induced by the cheapness of money—only 4 per cent. being allowed by the banks on deposits for 12 months—were suddenly checked in October of the latter year by the rate being raised to 5 per cent. The 4 per cent. rate lasted for 14 months, that being the only period since 1882 in which the rate had been below 5 per cent. From the time of the rate being raised to that of going to press (September, 1889) the rate has stood at 5 per cent. According to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, the following are the periods at which the changes in the rate of interest allowed by the banks on deposits are reported to have taken place since August, 1880 :—

* One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted, and allow also interest on current accounts and deposits at call.

**BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS* FOR TWELVE MONTHS,
1880 TO 1889.**

Date of Alteration.	Duration of Rate. (Months.)	Rate.
From August, 1880 †	6	4 per cent.
„ February, 1881	9	3 „
„ November, 1881	9	4 „
„ August, 1882 ...	3	5 „
„ November, 1882	1	5½ „
„ December, 1882	19	6 „
„ July 8th, 1884	½	5½ „
„ July 25th, 1884	23	5 „
„ June 22nd, 1886	7	6 „
„ January 17th, 1887	7	5 „
„ August 12th, 1887	14	4 „
„ October 22nd, 1888	...	5 „ ‡

697. The average annual rates of interest for “deposits at notice” given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the seven years ended with 1888 :—

Rates of interest on bank deposits in London.

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1882 ...	2	14	0	1886 ...	1	12	11
1883 ...	2	10	10	1887 ...	1	19	6
1884 ...	1	17	10	1888 ...	1	18	0
1885 ...	1	17	2				

698. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the twelve years ended with 1888. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at the end of the year, but, on and after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year :—

Proportion of Government moneys with the banks.

**PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS,
1877 TO 1888.§**

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1877 ...	6·96	1883 ...	2·39
1878 ...	2·62	1884 ...	7·56
1879 ...	6·82	1885 ...	7·41
1880 ...	10·87	1886 ...	6·48
1881 ...	11·68	1887 ...	8·24
1882 ...	4·03	1888 ...	6·81

699. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian

Banks in Australasian colonies, 1889.

* One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted.

† Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

‡ Prevailing up to end of September, 1889.

§ For figures on which these proportions were based see table following paragraph 690 ante.

colonies at the end of the first quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.* The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:—

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1889.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits. †	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	16	1,678,401	125,213	256,996	38,053,020	40,113,630
New South Wales	17	1,547,623	91,780	212,616	32,320,439	34,172,458
Queensland ...	11	674,718	27,889	113,293	11,299,232	12,115,132
South Australia ...	10	440,573	13,319	80,969	6,295,398	6,830,259
Western Australia	4	52,681	3,461	4,851	816,697	877,690
Tasmania ...	5	153,634	90,609	13,939	3,457,231	3,715,413
New Zealand ...	6	872,673	47,579	29,907	11,310,326	12,260,485
Total ...	69	5,420,303	399,850	712,571	103,552,343	110,085,067

Colony.	Assets.					Total.
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to Banks. ‡	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	6,122,188	1,610,222	252,586	417,347	46,839,046	55,241,389
New South Wales	5,092,264	1,450,445	272,012	2,283,658§	38,513,125	47,611,504
Queensland ...	2,206,014	654,266	19,947	142,935	17,561,819	20,584,981
South Australia ...	1,514,926	428,975	37,152	292,453	8,528,281	10,801,787
Western Australia	289,574	82,246	3,692	5,267	1,313,919	1,694,698
Tasmania ...	608,456	110,980	...	124,966	3,108,118	3,952,520
New Zealand ...	2,225,666	544,381	36,444	111,560	14,709,149	17,627,200
Total ...	18,059,088	4,881,515	621,833	3,378,186	130,573,457	157,514,079

* Record for May, 1889, page 336.

† Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £2,896,990, in Queensland to £387,908, in South Australia to £429,521, and in New Zealand to £387,908.

‡ Including Government securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £857,816, in Queensland to £19,075, in South Australia to £20,400, in Western Australia to £7,500, in Tasmania to £199,734, and in New Zealand to £401,467. If any Government securities were held by the Victorian banks they were not distinguished in the returns.

§ This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

700. It will be noticed that both the bank liabilities and the bank assets are smaller in New South Wales than in Victoria, notwithstanding the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of £2,283,000 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, is said to embrace capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, the latter being an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies.

701. In Tasmania the assets of the banks only slightly exceed the liabilities, but in all the other colonies they are considerably in excess. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 73 per cent. of the assets, which is a higher proportion than obtains in any of the other colonies except Tasmania. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony:—

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1889.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	51·79	5. New South Wales ...	71·77
2. Queensland ...	58·85	6. Victoria ...	72·62
3. South Australia ...	63·23	7. Tasmania ...	94·00
4. New Zealand ...	69·55		

702. Coin and bullion in 1889 bore a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks in Victoria than they did to those in Queensland or New South Wales, but a lower proportion than that borne in the other four colonies. In 1888, Victoria stood also higher than New Zealand in this respect. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter about the middle of 1889:—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1889.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	17·09	5. Victoria ...	11·08
2. Tasmania ...	15·39	6. Queensland ...	10·72
3. South Australia ...	14·02	7. New South Wales ...	10·70
4. New Zealand ...	12·63		

703. In his evidence before a Royal Commission on banking laws appointed in February, 1887,* Mr. J. F. McMullen, a Victorian banker of great experience, and at the time general manager of the Union Bank of Australasia, gave it as his opinion that every bank

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 500; also Parliamentary Paper No. 65, Session 1887.

ought to possess a metallic reserve equal to three shillings in the pound (15 per cent.) of its liabilities. By the following figures it is shown that on the 31st March, 1889, this proportion was exceeded in all the Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, where it was a fraction lower; also that the average for the whole of Australasia was 16 $\frac{2}{5}$ per cent., or about 3s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO LIABILITIES OF BANKS
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1889.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	32·99	6. Victoria ...	15·26
2. South Australia ...	22·18	7. New South Wales ...	14·90
3. Queensland ...	18·21		
4. New Zealand ...	18·15	Australasia ...	16·40
5. Tasmania ...	16·38		

Austral-
asian
banks' de-
posits not
bearing and
bearing
interest.

704. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is a statement of the division referred to :—

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES * NOT BEARING AND
BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 31st March, 1889.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits. †		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ...	10,612,909	27,440,111	27·89	72·11
New South Wales ...	10,225,821	22,094,618	31·64	68·36
Queensland ...	3,252,292	8,046,940	28·78	71·22
South Australia ...	1,771,344	4,524,054	28·14	71·86
Western Australia ...	348,240	468,457	42·64	57·36
New Zealand ...	3,374,435	7,935,891	29·84	70·16

Proportion
of interest
bearing de-
posits in
Austral-
asian banks.

705. It will be seen that between two-thirds and three-fourths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in all the colonies except Western Australia, in which between a half and two-thirds of the deposits bear interest.

Capital and
profits of
Austral-
asian banks.

706. The following statement, taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,‡ shows the capital and profits of the

* Exclusive of Tasmania.
† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £2,896,990, of which £194,825 did not bear, and £2,702,165 bore interest; in Queensland to £387,908, all bearing interest; in South Australia to £429,521, of which £108,604 did not bear, and £320,917 bore interest; and in New Zealand to £387,908, all of which bore interest.
‡ *Record* for April, 1887, page 218; March, 1888, page 139; and March, 1889, page 150.

banks of issue carrying on business in the Australasian colonies, according to the sworn averages of the quarter ended 31st December of the last three years :—

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1886 to 1888.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	£
Capital paid up ...	15,235,831	15,866,162	16,609,852
Amount of reserved profits at declaration of dividend	7,692,175	7,974,382	8,003,679
Capital and reserved profits ...	22,928,006	23,840,544	24,613,531
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year)	910,050	880,350	934,323
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital	11·94	11·10	11·25

707. In the quarter ended June, 1888, the circulation of bank notes ranged from £1 18s. 3d. per head in Queensland to £1 0s. 10d. per head in Tasmania; the proportion in Victoria being £1 11s. 8d., and in the whole of Australasia £1 10s. 6d. The following are the figures for the different colonies :—

Note circulation in Australasian colonies.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

Colony.	Estimated Population on 31st December.	Quarter ended 31st December, 1888.	
		Bank Note Circulation.	
		Total.	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
1. Queensland ...	387,463	740,919	1 18 3
2. Victoria ...	1,090,869	1,728,033	1 11 8
3. New South Wales ...	1,085,356	1,634,255	1 10 1
4. New Zealand ...	607,380	865,512	1 8 6
5. South Australia ...	313,065	431,448	1 7 7
6. Western Australia ...	42,137	54,804	1 6 0
7. Tasmania ...	146,149	152,321	1 0 10
Australasia ...	3,672,419	5,607,292	1 10 6

708. At the end of 1888 the average note circulation was only 18s. 5d. per head in England and Wales, whereas it was as high as £1 9s. 7d. in Scotland and £1 9s. 5d. in Ireland. In the United Kingdom, as a whole, the paper currency exceeded 39 millions sterling, the proportion per head being £1 1s. It will be remembered that whilst the lowest denomination of bank notes in England and Wales is five pounds, in Scotland and Ireland, as in the Australasian colonies, it is one pound :—

Note circulation in the United Kingdom.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888.

Division.	Estimated Population, (000's omitted.)	Bank Note Circulation, 31st December.	
		Total. (000's omitted.)	Per Head of Population.
England and Wales ...	28,629,	£ 26,332,	£ s. d. 0 18 5
Scotland ...	4,034,	5,971,	1 9 7
Ireland ...	4,791,	7,048,	1 9 5
United Kingdom ...	37,454,	39,351,	1 1 0

Savings
banks.

709. Two kinds of savings banks exist in Victoria, the General Savings Banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office Savings Banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors having accounts at the last dates of balancing in 1888, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates* :—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1888.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	300	93,168	£ 1,763,262	£ s. d. 18 18 6
General Savings Banks ...	16	144,265	2,906,279	20 2 11
Total ...	316	237,433	4,669,541	19 13 4

Savings
banks, 1872
to 1888.

710. In the seventeen years, 1872 to 1888, the number of depositors in savings banks has increased nearly fourfold. For several years prior to 1880 the amount standing to the credit of the depositors had been tolerably uniform, but since then a steady increase has taken place, and by 1888 it had risen to over 4½ millions sterling, or £973,000 more than in the previous year, and nearly three times the amount in 1880. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1887, the proportion of the latter being £1 15s. 6d. less than in the year under review. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to :—

* The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the Ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1888.

Year.			Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
				Total.	Average to each Depositor.
				£	£ s. d.
1872	...	...	52,749	1,405,738	26 13 0
1873	...	...	58,547	1,498,618	25 11 11
1874	...	...	64,014	1,617,301	25 5 3
1875	...	...	65,837	1,469,849	22 6 6
1876	...	...	69,027	1,507,235	21 16 9
1877	...	...	73,245	1,575,305	21 10 2
1878	...	...	76,696	1,510,273	19 13 7
1879	...	...	82,941	1,520,296	18 6 7
1880	...	...	92,115	1,661,409	18 0 9
1881	...	...	107,282	2,569,438	23 19 0
1882	...	...	122,584	3,121,246	25 9 3
1883	...	...	136,087	2,818,122	20 14 2
1884	...	...	152,342	2,981,083	19 11 4
1885	...	...	170,014	3,337,018	19 12 7
1886	...	...	189,359	3,589,916	18 19 2
1887	...	...	206,596	3,696,699	17 17 10
1888	...	...	237,433	4,669,541	19 13 4

711. The highest rate of interest savings banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent., which rate was paid in all the years. Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance, but not on any amounts which do not remain in the savings banks for a full month. Rate of interest in savings banks.

712. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1888 numbered 82,166, and the female depositors 62,099, or about 76 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is between 88 and 89, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males. Male and female depositors.

713. Nearly four-fifths of the depositors in savings banks have less than £20 to their credit, and over a tenth have between £20 and £50. Small Depositors.

714. The depositors and deposits in the savings banks of Melbourne and suburbs amount to rather over three-fifths of the whole. Savings banks in Melbourne.

715. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and their proportion to population, also the total and average amount standing to their credit, in the savings banks of the various Australasian colonies at the end of 1888:— Savings banks in Australasian colonies.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

(Including both General and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Colony.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.		
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
			£	£	s. d.
Victoria* ...	247,425	22·68	4,881,198	19	14 7
New South Wales ...	128,297	11·82	4,037,675	31	9 5
Queensland ...	43,003	11·10	1,611,876	37	9 8
South Australia ...	62,365	19·59	1,759,592	28	4 3
Western Australia ...	3,096	7·35	30,808	9	19 0
Tasmania ...	23,090	15·80	469,928	20	7 0
New Zealand ...	103,046	16·96	2,691,693	26	2 5
Total ...	610,322	16·60	15,482,770	25	7 4

Rate of interest in Australasian saving banks.

716. In Victoria the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of savings banks is 4 per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian colonies is often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks is 4 per cent. as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks is 5 per cent.; in Queensland, the rate is 5 per cent. on deposits below £100; in South Australia it is also 5 per cent.; in Tasmania the rates are from 4½ to 5 per cent. in the General and 4½ per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks; and in New Zealand they are 5 and 4½ per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the rate is only 3¾ per cent. in Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of depositors to population.

717. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest in Victoria, and next in South Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS TO POPULATION.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. South Australia. | 6. Queensland. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

Order of colonies in respect to average amount of deposits.

718. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the savings banks of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia appear to attract the larger capitalists in a greater degree

* These figures relate to the 31st December, both for General, and Post Office Savings Banks, and, therefore, differ slightly from the figures given in paragraphs 709 and 710 ante.

than any of the other colonies ; but those of Victoria, more than any other colony except Western Australia, appear rather to attract persons of small means, for whom savings banks are specially established. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to the average balance lying to the credit of each depositor :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF
DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

1. Queensland.	5. Tasmania.
2. New South Wales.	6. Victoria.
3. South Australia.	7. Western Australia.
4. New Zealand.	

719. The amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom at the end of 1887 was £101,236,287, of which £47,262,222 was in ordinary savings banks, and £53,974,065 in Post Office Savings Banks. The increase in the amount on deposit during the five years then ended was 21 per cent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honorable G. J. Goschen, in an address delivered by him at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society of London, stated that the number of depositors in the savings banks at the end of 1886 was 5,322,225, and the amount on deposit £97,660,000, or an average of £18 7s. 0d. per depositor, or £2 12s. 9d. per head of population. Savings
banks of
United
Kingdom.

720. A return issued by the French Minister of Commerce shows that, at the end of 1884, there were 4,704,452 depositors in French savings banks, who had at their credit £81,011,200. In the previous twelve months the depositors had increased by 169,021, and the amount to the credit of depositors by £8,367,700 ; and in the last five years the former increased by 25 per cent., and the latter more than doubled. Savings
banks of
France.

721. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1887 and 1888 of the Life Assurance Companies whose head offices are in the Australasian colonies, has been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.* It contains a summary of the results of twelve offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies :— Life
assurance.

* "Record" for January, 1889, page 46.

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1887 AND 1888.

Particulars.	1887.	1888.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
New Policies during the Year*—				
Assurances and endowments No.	34,537	30,427	—4,110	—11·90
„ amount assured £	9,668,764	8,588,948	—1,079,816	—11·17
Annuities† ... No.	45	49	+4	+8·89
„ amount per annum‡ £	1,893	2,205	+312	+16·48
Premiums, single ... £	19,924	30,755	+10,831	+54·36
„ annual ... £	315,964	282,986	—32,978	—10·44
Funds at beginning of the year £	9,921,038	11,153,022	+1,231,984	+12·42
Receipts—				
New premiums ... £	274,499	262,369	—12,130	—4·42
Renewal „ ... £	1,659,377	1,724,015	+64,638	+3·90
Consideration for annuities £	15,813	19,861	+4,048	+25·60
Interest ... £	630,228	700,447	+70,219	+11·14
Other ... £	1,987	74,435	+72,448	+3,646·10
Disbursements—				
Claims (with bonus additions) and endowments matured £	619,045	654,444	+35,399	+5·72
Surrenders‡ ... £	172,471	203,656	+31,185	+18·08
Annuities ... £	17,592	19,207	+1,615	+9·18
Bonuses and dividends ... £	63,875	79,382	+15,507	+24·28
Expenses ... £	476,959	446,960	—29,999	—6·29
Funds at the end of the year £	11,152,999	12,530,501	+1,377,502	+12·35

Receipts and disbursements.

722. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £2,581,904 in 1887, and to £2,781,127 in 1888, and the total disbursements to £1,350,443 and £1,403,649 respectively. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £1,231,461 in the former and £1,377,478 in the latter year.

Working expenses.

723. The working expenses of the same offices amounted to 17 $\frac{9}{10}$ per cent. in 1887 and to 16 per cent. in 1888 of the total receipts. In the former year they amounted to 23 $\frac{9}{10}$ per cent. and in the latter to 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the premium income.

Rate of interest realized.

724. The average rate of interest realized in 1888 on the total funds standing to the credit of these institutions was 5·91 per cent., or slightly below the average of the previous seven years, which was a fraction over 6 per cent. The rates in those years were as follow:—

* One of the companies did not furnish this information. Mr. T. S. Robertson estimated the whole number of policies in force in Australian offices in 1884 at 150,000, assuring £12,000,000.—See his paper read before the Insurance Institute of Victoria, 10th September, 1884.

† Information incomplete.

‡ Information incomplete, but including surrenders, advances reduced by surrender, and endowment premiums returned.

RATES OF INTEREST REALIZED ON FUNDS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1881 ...	6.29	1885 ...	6.00
1882 ...	6.07	1886 ...	6.06
1883 ..	5.61	1887 ...	5.98
1884 ...	6.10	1888 ...	5.91

725. The following statement of the assets and liabilities of the life assurance offices in the last two years has been taken from the same authority* :—

Liabilities and assets of life offices.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, 1887 AND 1888.

	1887.	1888.	Increase. †
LIABILITIES.	£	£	£
Life, endowment, and annuity funds ...	11,129,731	12,435,583	+1,305,852
Investment fluctuation funds ...	25,445	100,562	+75,117
Paid-up capital ...	90,000	90,000	...
Reserve funds ...	139,000	141,000	+2,000
Deposits and interest ...	89,730	44,642	-45,088
Profit and loss balances ...	175,294	208,096	+32,802
Outstanding claims, annuities, and surrenders	153,914	174,325	+20,411
Outstanding accounts ...	58,137	104,075	+45,938
Total ...	11,861,251	13,298,283	+1,437,032
ASSETS.			
Mortgages ...	6,375,918	6,927,792	+551,874
Loans on policies and on personal security ...	1,795,625	2,126,956	+331,331
Government securities ...	1,018,671	1,262,731	+61,087
Debentures ...	182,973		
Shares ...	119,645	124,846	+5,201
Cash on deposit ...	665,611	850,622	+185,011
Cash on hand and on current account ...			
Freehold and leasehold property ...	1,294,542	1,546,393	+251,851
Agents' balances ...	26,427	25,364	-1,063
Outstanding premiums ...	211,746	223,793	+12,047
Outstanding and accrued interest ...	109,325	118,811	+9,486
Sundries ...	60,768	90,975	+30,207
Total ...	11,861,251	13,298,283	+1,437,032

726. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 33 fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in 1888 ‡:—

Capital of fire and marine insurance companies.

* *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for January, 1889, page 46.

† When the minus sign (—) occurs a decrease has taken place.

‡ The figures relating to these companies have been rearranged from figure statements contained in tables at page 435 of the *Insurance and Banking Record* for June, 1889.

**AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL
AND RESERVES, 1888.**

Colony in which Head Office is situated.	Number of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds and Unappropriated Profits.	Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves.
		£	£	£
Victoria	9	287,216	513,030	800,246
New South Wales	11	224,351	289,887	514,238
South Australia	4	185,000	251,690	436,690
Tasmania	2	86,387	4,425	90,812
New Zealand	7	681,795	568,728	1,250,523
Total	33	1,464,749	1,627,760	3,092,509

Large proportion of capital in New Zealand companies.

727. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of the seven New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the 20 companies having their head offices in Victoria and New South Wales.

Profits of fire and marine insurance companies.

728. The profits, losses, dividends, etc., of the same companies in 1888 and 1887, and of 28 companies in 1886, were as follow:—

**PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANIES, 1886 TO 1888.**

Profits, Losses, Dividends, etc.	1886. (28 Companies.)	1887. (33 Companies.)	1888. (33 Companies.)
	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	1,433,527	1,421,017	1,474,821
Interest, rents, and fees	157,192	167,973	160,928
Total	1,590,719	1,588,990	1,635,749
Losses	1,032,477	958,492	966,895
Expenses and commission	413,471	405,447	415,150
Total	1,445,948	1,363,939	1,382,045
Net profits	144,771	225,051	253,704
Dividends paid	181,418	177,104	213,706
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income	Per cent. 100·85	Per cent. 95·98	Per cent. 93·71

Dividends compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

729. The dividends paid exceeded the net profits by £36,647 in 1886; but the net profits exceeded the dividends paid by £47,947 in 1887, and by £39,998 in 1888. The losses and expenses exceeded the premium income by 85 per cent. in 1886; but they were less

than the premium income by 4·02 per cent. in 1887, and by 6·29 per cent. in 1888.

730. In the returns of 17 of these companies in 1886, and of 22 in 1887 and 1888, the premiums and losses on fire business were distinguished from those on marine business, with the following result:—

PREMIUMS, LOSSES, ETC., OF CERTAIN AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1886 TO 1888.

(Fire Business distinguished from Marine Business.)

Premiums, Losses, etc.	1886. (17 companies.)	1887. (22 companies.)	1888. (22 companies.)
FIRE ASSURANCE.	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	313,080	317,648	301,737
Losses	226,917	190,517	148,098
Premiums in excess of losses...	86,163	127,131	153,639
MARINE ASSURANCE.			
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	239,800	275,525	301,531
Losses	158,207	170,248	227,068
Premiums in excess of losses ...	81,593	105,277	74,463
FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.			
Premiums in excess of losses (as above)	167,756	232,408	228,102
Interest, rents, and fees	75,111	109,135	106,586
Expenses and commission	242,867 165,298	341,543 177,171	334,688 169,894
Net profits	77,569	164,372	164,794

731. An Imperial Blue Book for 1884 contains the balance-sheets of 104 life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom, from which it is ascertained that during the year the receipts of these companies amounted to £21,857,000, of which £5,857,000 was from investments, £15,364,000 from premiums, and £636,000 from sales of annuities; and that their working expenses amounted to £3,000,000, or 13 per cent. of the receipts. Of the working expenses, £1,400,000 is set down to commissions, and £1,600,000 to management.

732. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named * :—

* See also table following paragraph 350 ante.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE,
1888 AND 1889.

Interest.		Outstanding Debt.		Closing Price per £100.			
Rate per annum.	When payable.	Amount.	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1888.							
6	April 1 and Oct. 1	130,000	1888	...	...	...	104
6	" "	276,100	1889	...	...	...	...
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	105½	...	...	103-103½
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	802,264*	1897†	100-101½	100-101	100-102	101½-102½
Total ...		1,521,264					
1889.							
6	April 1 and Oct. 1	276,100	1889	103	103	103	...
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	102-103	102-103	...
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	940,482*	1897†	100	100	100	...
Total ...		1,529,482					

NOTE.—See note to next table. The debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company are not included.

Price of
debentures
in London.

733. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1888 and three periods of 1889 of debentures payable in London ‡; the lower price indicates that at or about which sales might be effected, and the higher that at which purchases might be made :—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1888 AND 1889.

Interest.		Outstanding Debentures and Stock.		Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.	Amount. §	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1888.							
6	Jan. 1 & July 1	850,000	1891	105-107	107-109	105-107	105-107
5	" "	2,107,000	1894	106½-107½	109-111	107-109	107-109
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	103½-104½	103-107	104-106	103-105
4½	" "	5,000,000	1904	109-111	113-115	109-111	110-112
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	108-109	112-113	110-112	110-112
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	109-110	111-112	109-111	109½-110
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	109-110	111-112	110-112	109½-110
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	109-110	111-112	111½-111½	109½-110
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	6,000,000	1920	108-109	112-113	110½-110½	110½-110½
Total ...		32,457,000					

NOTE.—When the figures appear in a column and line wherein the month of the quotation and one of the months in which the interest is payable correspond, the price is exclusive of interest; in other cases the deduction of about a quarter's interest will give the net price.

* Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

† Or at any time thereafter at option of Government.

‡ See also tables following paragraphs 350 and 366 *ante*.

§ The first four amounts in this column are debentures, and the subsequent amounts are stock, or debentures inscribable as stock.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON,
1888 AND 1889—continued.

Interest.		Outstanding Debentures and Stock.		Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum	When payable.	Amount.*	When Due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
	1889.						
6	Jan. 1 & July 1	850,000	1891	104-106	105-107	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
5	" "	2,107,000	1894	105-107	107-109	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	103-105	105-107	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	5,000,000	1904	110-112	113-115	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	110-112	111-113	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	111-113	112-113	111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -111 $\frac{3}{8}$	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$	112-113	111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -111 $\frac{3}{8}$	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$	112-112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -111 $\frac{3}{8}$	...
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	6,000,000	1920	111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -111 $\frac{3}{4}$	113-113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -111 $\frac{3}{8}$	...
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	3,000,000†	1923	...	104-104 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103	...
	Total ...	35,457,000					

NOTE.—When the figures appear in a column and line wherein the month of the quotation and one of the months in which the interest is payable correspond, the price is exclusive of interest; in other cases the deduction of about a quarter's interest will give the net price.

734. Evidence of the improved credit of the Australasian colonies is to be found in the circumstance, not only that their stocks have risen in price in the London market, but that several of them have been able to float loans at as low a rate as 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There is no doubt that the fear of conversion of British 3 per cent. Consols to a lower rate of interest, had for some time before the actual announcement of that policy directed attention to colonial and other high-class securities. This impression, however, was not very marked until towards the end of January, 1888, when it appears a large amount of Consols were sold with a view to investment of the proceeds in English Corporation Bonds and Indian and Colonial Stocks;‡ and then, for the first time, Australian (New South Wales) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock passed beyond par, and reached 102 $\frac{1}{4}$; but immediately after Mr. Goschen's announcement (on the 9th March, 1888), the prices of all colonial stocks went up with a bound. Thus Victorian 4 per cent. inscribed stock (January and July), due in 1920, which was quoted on the official list in 1887 as ranging from 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 109 $\frac{3}{8}$, ran up to 113 $\frac{7}{8}$; the New South Wales 4 per cent. inscribed stock (January and July), due in 1933, which fluctuated between 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1887, similarly rose to 118 $\frac{1}{2}$; whilst the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. inscribed stocks of the same colony (April and October), which brought scarcely 92 two

Prices of
Austral-
asian stock
in London.

* See footnote (§) on page 440.
† Floated on the 22nd January, 1889.—See paragraph 362 ante.
‡ See Westgarth's Circular, No. 293, of 3rd February, 1888.

years previously, and fluctuated between $92\frac{1}{4}$ and $99\frac{1}{2}$ in 1887, rose as high as $107\frac{3}{4}$. Subsequently, however, about June, 1888, the prices of the Victorian 4 per cents. eased to about 112; the New South Wales 4 per cents. to 113; and its $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. to 104. Taking the mean of the highest and lowest rates quoted in the official list, the price of Victorian 4 per cents. rose from 106 in 1887 to $110\frac{1}{4}$ in 1888; that of New South Wales 4 per cents. from $109\frac{1}{2}$ to $114\frac{1}{4}$; and the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. of the same colony from nearly 96 to $103\frac{1}{2}$. It is satisfactory to find not only that the advanced prices of 1888 have been maintained in 1889, but that a still further improvement has taken place at the latest date. A similar improvement has also taken place in the stocks of the other colonies, as will be observed from a comparison of the prices quoted for this year and the previous one in the following table:—

PRICES OF STOCK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN LONDON,
1888 AND 1889.

Colony.	Stock.*			Prices.†				
	Rate of Interest per cent.	Year when principal is due.	Interest payable on the first day of—	1888		1889. (To 23rd August.)		Latest. (Week ended 23rd Aug. 1889.)
				Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Victoria ...	(4	1920	Jan. & July	$113\frac{7}{8}$	$106\frac{3}{4}$	$113\frac{3}{4}$	$110\frac{1}{2}$	112
	($3\frac{1}{2}$	1923	" "	...	...	105	$102\frac{1}{2}$	$103\frac{1}{4}$
New South Wales ...	(4	1933	" "	$118\frac{1}{2}$	110	$118\frac{3}{4}$	$115\frac{1}{4}$	$116\frac{1}{4}†$
	($3\frac{1}{2}$	1924	April & Oct.	$107\frac{3}{4}$	$99\frac{1}{8}$	106	$102\frac{5}{8}$	$104\frac{1}{8}$
Queensland ...	(4	1924	Jan. & July	$110\frac{3}{4}$	103	$113\frac{3}{4}$	$109\frac{1}{4}$	113
	($3\frac{1}{2}$	1924	" "	$100\frac{3}{8}$	$95\frac{3}{4}$	$103\frac{1}{2}$	100	$101\frac{1}{8}$
South Australia ...	(4	1917-18	April & Oct.	$111\frac{3}{4}$	$104\frac{1}{4}$	111	$108\frac{1}{8}$	$110\frac{3}{4}$
	($3\frac{1}{2}$	1939	Jan. & July	...	...	$102\frac{1}{8}$	$99\frac{3}{4}$	$100\frac{1}{2}$
Western Australia ...	4	1934	" "	113	$107\frac{3}{8}$	$112\frac{1}{8}$	109	112
Tasmania ...	4	1913	" "	$107\frac{3}{8}$	$103\frac{1}{4}$	108	$102\frac{3}{4}$	$107\frac{1}{2}$
New Zealand	4	1929	May & Nov.	$104\frac{1}{2}$	$96\frac{1}{4}$	$109\frac{1}{4}$	$99\frac{5}{8}$	109

Prices of
New South
Wales and
New Zealand
stocks.

735. The following figures, showing the highest and lowest prices quoted in London, of New South Wales and New Zealand Government stocks during 1888 and previous years, which have been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1889§ will give some idea of the increased value of colonial Government securities over a series of years. Strange to say the prices of Victorian stocks were not given:—

* Debentures in the case of Tasmania.

† Taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, and the *Weekly Official Intelligence*.

‡ The higher price of this stock as compared with the similar one for Victoria, is due chiefly to the difference in the currency of the two issues.

§ Page 1355.

PRICES IN LONDON OF 4 PER CENT. GOVERNMENT STOCKS OF NEW
SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	New South Wales. (Prices per £100.)		New Zealand. (Prices per £100.)	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1877	102½	98¼	...	...
1878	103¼	95¾	...	...
1879	101¾	95½	...	...
1880	105½	95¾	...	...
1881	105¾	99¾	99	88½
1882	105¼	99½	101¾	94
1883	104	99¼	102½	98½
1884	105¾	99½	104½	99
1885	106¾	99	101	93¾
1886	107	102	103¾	95¼
1887	108	101½	100¾	93¾
1888	111¼	105¼	104½	96¼

736. According to the same valuable work the par value of all British Colonial and Provincial Government securities dealt with on the London Stock Exchange at the end of 1888 was £90,596,692; and it was calculated* that about the end of April, 1889, the market value of £70,791,000 of these securities was £75,835,000, or an average of 7½ per cent. in excess of the par value. In connexion with this it should be borne in mind that most of the securities were disposed of in the first instance at a discount.

Value of
Colonial
Govern-
ment
securities
in London.

737. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on wool and growing crops, effected during 1888, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year:—

Mortgages,
liens, and
releases.

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1888.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land under <i>Transfer of Land Statute</i>	9,391	£ 12,787,364	8,725	£ 8,784,131
„ under old system ...	1,848	3,505,047	1,553	1,171,493
Live stock	1,042	243,317	37	2,079†
Wool	239	120,794	...	...
Crops	1,165	115,975	...	...
Total	13,685	16,772,497	10,315	9,957,703

* See *Bankers' Magazine*, 1889, page 571.

† Amount of 7 releases only; in the case of 30 no particulars were given.

Mortgages
and liens,
1870 to 1888.

738. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the nineteen years ended with 1888 were as follow :—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1888.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1883 ...	9,023	6,021,120
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1884 ...	9,236	7,139,774
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1885 ...	10,738	9,476,724
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387	1886 ...	13,547	12,224,992
1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138	1887 ...	12,981	11,427,243
1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752	1888 ...	13,685	16,772,497
1879 ..	12,063	7,358,952			

Mortgages
and liens,
1888 and
former
years.

739. It will be observed that the number of mortgages and the amount secured thereby fell to the lowest point in 1883, and reached the highest point in 1888, the number of mortgages in the latter year having been larger by 704, and the amount advanced larger by as much as 5½ millions sterling than in the previous year. The increase shown in returns of the last four years was almost entirely confined to transactions in land, and is doubtless the result of the large amount of land sold on credit consequent upon the growth of the metropolis combined with the extensive land speculations which have accompanied it. It should be mentioned, however, as a favourable sign, that the increase in the amount advanced on mortgages of land in the same period has been accompanied by a large increase in the paying-off and release of such mortgages, the amount for which releases were granted in those four years having exceeded by as much as two-thirds the similar amount in the previous four years.

Proportion
of releases
to mort-
gages.

740. In 1888 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 91 and 61 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with 75 and 57 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The number of releases of live stock is small as compared with the number of mortgages, and of liens on wool and crops not one release was registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

741. The live stock mortgaged in 1888 consisted of 319,975 sheep, 21,108 head of cattle, 3,312 horses, and 272 pigs. The live stock released consisted of 91,646 sheep, 1,809 cattle, 247 horses, and 1 pig.

Live stock
mortgaged.

742. During the twenty-eight years ended with 1888, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £133,431,337, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £72,052,729. The balance is £61,378,608, or nearly half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Difference
between
mortgages
and re-
leases, 1861
to 1888.

743. In 1888, the number of bills of sale filed was more numerous than in any year since 1876, and the amount secured under such instruments was three times as high as in 1887, and was also higher than in any other year since 1873. The following are the numbers and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last fifteen years:—

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1888.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880	752	593,857	47	25,628
1881	842	432,251	65	56,739
1882	812	461,710	68	51,804
1883	839	253,863	40	24,385
1884	866	248,768	36	30,761
1885	954	379,864	51	38,882
1886	980	436,900	48	32,724
1887	1,395	420,400	25	19,164
1888	1,547	1,317,122	25	21,443

744. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed in 1877 and subsequent years was chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, which rendered it necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any

Decrease in
bills of sale
since 1876.

bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor may lodge a caveat against its registration.

Contracts
for sale and
letting.

745. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, during the last twelve years, were as follow :—

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1888.

Year.			Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting Filed.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
				£		Per Week.
1877	605	47,720	668	} 2/6 to £5
1878	...	...	1,074	83,608	1,074
1879	...	...	1,803	142,809	1,802
1880	...	...	1,828	137,959	1,829
1881	...	...	1,730	90,699	1,730
1882	...	...	1,612	73,892	1,611
1883	...	...	1,472	63,434	1,472
1884	...	...	1,495	57,061	1,495
1885	...	...	1,617	49,221	1,617
1886	...	...	1,703	50,769	1,703
1887	...	...	924	37,418	924
1888	...	...	429	24,702	430

Increase in
contracts
for sale and
letting.

746. It would seem that contracts for sale and letting appeared at first to be more convenient for the security of the creditor without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as they increased very rapidly from 1877, that being the year in which the Act legalizing their registration came into operation, until 1880, whilst the bills of sale largely decreased. In the last two years there has been a great falling-off in the number and amount of these contracts, whilst there has been more than a corresponding increase in the number and amount of bills of sale.

Building
societies.

747. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and much success both to borrowers and investors has attended their operations. Seventy-four such institutions sent in returns during 1888, as against 66 in 1887, 60 in 1886, 62 in 1885, 54 in 1884, 48 in 1882 and 1883, and 49 in 1881. The following are the principal items furnished for the years 1887 and 1888. It should be mentioned that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect :—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1887 AND 1888.

	1887.	1888.
Number of societies	66	74
Number of shareholders	...	26,312
Number of borrowers	17,465	19,288
Paid-up-capital	£2,925,938	£3,310,774
Value of landed property	£903,808	£1,512,439
Advances under periodical repayments during the year	£2,544,688	£4,381,330
Repayments by instalments during the year	£1,919,100	£2,968,887
Working expenses during the year	£73,687	£82,081
Bank overdraft at end of the year	£124,127	£224,418
Deposits at end of the year	£4,216,758	£5,292,364

748. In 1888, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, exceeded by £1,836,642, or 72 per cent., that in 1887. Moreover, in 1888 the amount advanced was four times as large as in 1883. The advances made by these institutions during the last thirteen years have been as follow :—

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1888.

£				£			
1876	...	...	870,203	1883	...	...	1,089,480
1877	...	...	815,860	1884	...	...	1,469,542
1878	...	...	703,932	1885	...	...	2,073,189
1879	...	...	489,312	1886	...	...	2,358,729
1880	...	...	564,411	1887	...	...	2,544,688
1881	...	...	805,551	1888	...	...	4,381,330
1882	...	...	1,040,965				

749. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1881 and 1882 from 3 to 6½ per cent.; in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent.; in 1884 from 5½ to 7 per cent.; in 1885 and 1886 from 6 to 7 per cent.; in 1887 from 5½ to 7½ per cent.; and in 1888 from 5¼ to 7 per cent. In the last few years, some societies have allowed as much as 5 per cent. on the daily balance on deposit in current account.

750. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1888 amounted in the aggregate to £5,292,364, or £1,075,606 more than was on deposit at the end of 1887. These deposits exceeded the advances during the year by £911,034.

751. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits; but of these no returns are furnished :—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1884 TO 1888.

Amount deposited with—	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks	28,417,044	30,593,564	31,239,472	35,215,547	37,570,838
Savings banks ...	2,981,083	3,409,266	3,589,916	3,696,699	4,669,541
Building societies	1,793,992	2,466,256	2,910,792	4,216,758	5,292,364
Total ...	33,192,119	36,469,086	37,740,180	43,129,004	47,532,743

Moneys on deposit, 1888.

752. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to 47½ millions sterling, or 4⅔ millions more than in the previous year, and 14⅓ millions more than in 1884, four years previously. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a small portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table.

Wealth of the population.

753. The property left by deceased persons affords an indirect means of ascertaining approximately the wealth of the population, for it may be supposed that the average amount left by each person dying is equivalent to the average amount possessed by each person living. The result of such a calculation for three periods of years is as follows:—

WEALTH OF THE POPULATION, 1872 TO 1888.

Years.	Property of Deceased Persons sworn under.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Amount left by each Person dying.	Average Number of Persons living.	Total Wealth of the Population.
	£		£		£
1872-1876	11,699,757	63,402	185	776,052	143,569,620
1877-1881	13,732,848	61,552	223	836,677	186,578,971
1882-1888	33,403,253	101,753	328	966,076	316,872,928

Total wealth and wealth per head.

754. The national wealth is shown in the last column. It will be noticed that this amounted to nearly 144 millions sterling, or £185 per head, in the five years 1872 to 1876; to nearly 187 millions sterling, or £223 per head, in the five years 1877 to 1881; and to nearly 317 millions sterling, or £328 per head, in the seven years 1882 to 1888. In 1887 and 1888 several large estates were entered for probate, with the result that if the average of those two years be taken

the national wealth would appear to amount to as much as 403 millions sterling, or £379 per head. It would, however, obviously be misleading to make the calculation upon an average based upon so short a term as two years.

755. It should be explained that the figures given represent only the property possessed by private individuals, no estimate being made of the value of Crown lands, Government or municipal buildings, churches, hospitals, libraries, museums, mechanics' institutes, State schools, forts, artillery, lighthouses, war vessels, railways, telegraphs, etc.; also that the figures no doubt understate the truth, as a considerable amount of property is taken over by relatives without any declaration of value, or issue of probate or letters of administration, and that, in order to reduce as much as possible the amount to be paid as succession duty, the properties are frequently declared at less than their full value. Public wealth not estimated.

756. In the middle of 1888 the national debt amounted to £34,627,382, equal to rather less than 11 per cent. of the value of property as above estimated; but it must not be forgotten that, as a set-off to the debt, there is public property of immense value which is not included in the above estimate, and that the amount which could be realized by the sale of the State railways alone—the original cost of which was about 30 millions—would probably be amply sufficient to extinguish the whole debt. Wealth as compared with indebtedness.

757. The private wealth of New South Wales, calculated in the same manner by the Government Statistician* for the five years ended with 1886, is £293,000,000, or about equal to that of Victoria during the same term. The average population of New South Wales, however, during that period being slightly less than that of Victoria (906,483), the wealth per head is set down as £323 in the former, as against £305 in the latter. Both of these amounts are smaller than that resulting from the latest calculations respecting Victoria, extending over the seven years 1882 to 1888, which, as has just been stated, gave the average wealth in this colony as £328 per head. Wealth of New South Wales.

758. For the whole of Australasia, the same authority† estimates the private wealth to amount to £1,015,000,000, or £286 per head, and the value of public works and property to amount to £175,000,000, or £49 per head, the estimated total value of private and public wealth combined being thus £1,190,000,000, or £335 per head. This is exclusive of the value of lands not yet alienated from the Crown. Wealth of Australasia

* *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*, by T. A. Coghlan, page 551. Potter, Sydney, 1888.

† Page 579 *et seq.*

Wealth of
the United
Kingdom.

759. The following is an estimate, in millions sterling, of the wealth of the United Kingdom at three periods, extending over 47 years :—

WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840 to 1887.*
(000,000 omitted.)

	1840.	1860.	1887.
	£	£	£
Railways	21,	348,	831,
Houses	770,	1,164,	2,640,
Furniture (half value of houses) ...	385,	582,	1,320,
Lands	1,680,	1,840,	1,542,
Cattle	380,	460,	414,
Shipping	23,	44,	130,
Merchandise	70,	190,	321,
Bullion	61,	105,	143,
Sundries (chiefly foreign loans) ...	710,	827,	1,869,
Total	4,100,	5,560,	9,210,

Wealth of
the United
Kingdom
per head.

760. Estimating the population of the United Kingdom at 26 millions at the first period, 29 millions at the second, and 37 millions at the third, the total wealth, as stated—which appears to include much public as well as all private property—would average at the respective periods £158, £192, and £249 per individual.

* From Mulhall's *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 17.

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APPENDIX A.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1888.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1888.

(Exclusive of Aborigines except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.)

Name of Colony.	Area in Square Miles. ¹	Estimated Population ² on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	87,884	581,333	509,536	1,090,869	87·65	12·413
New South Wales ..	309,175	599,107	486,633	1,085,740	81·23	3·512
Queensland ..	668,224	225,516	161,947	387,463	71·81	·580
South Australia ..	903,425	164,121	154,187	318,308	93·95	·352
Western Australia ..	975,920	24,275	17,862	42,137	73·58	·043
Total ..	2,944,628	1,594,352	1,330,165	2,924,517	83·43	·993
Tasmania	26,375	78,029	68,120	146,149	87·30	5·541
New Zealand ..	104,235	324,948	282,432	607,380 ³	86·92	5·827
Grand Total ..	3,075,238	1,997,329	1,680,717	3,678,046	84·15	1·196

¹ The areas here given, except in the case of New Zealand, are the results of planimetical calculations made in the office of the Surveyor-General, Melbourne. Except in the case of Western Australia, the area of which differs from the official estimate by 84,000 square miles, these results agree closely with the figures furnished officially by the various colonies. See page 71, *ante*.

² In making up the estimates of population in Victoria and New South Wales, allowance has been made for unrecorded emigration since the census of 1881 was taken; and a similar allowance has been made in the case of Queensland and South Australia since 1887. If this had not been done, the population of Victoria would have been set down as 1,132,126; and that of New South Wales as 1,127,245. Moreover, censuses having been taken in New Zealand and Queensland in the early part of 1886, the populations of those colonies should be nearer the truth than those of the other colonies, which have taken no census since 1881. On the 30th June, 1889, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,104,288, viz., 587,682 males and 516,606 females, whilst that of New South Wales was 1,105,720, South Australia 315,281, Western Australia 42,775, New Zealand 612,032.

³ Maoris are not included. On the 28th March, 1886, these numbered 41,969, viz., 22,840 males and 19,129 females.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1888.

Name of Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages. ¹	Per 1,000 of Mean Population ¹ — Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Mar- riages.	Numeri- cal.	Per cent.
Victoria	17,617	16,886	34,503	9,385	6,902	16,287	8,946	32·49	15·34	8·42	18,216	111·84
New South Wales	19,616	18,909	38,525	8,453	5,955	14,408	7,844	36·20	13·54	7·37	24,117	167·38
Queensland ..	7,299	6,948	14,247	3,581	1,948	5,529	3,254	37·77	14·66	8·63	8,718	157·68
South Australia ..	5,501	5,009	10,510	2,126	1,633	3,759	2,084	33·06	11·83	6·56	6,751	179·60
Western Australia	786	732	1,518	459	214	673	304	35·88	15·91	7·18	845	125·56
Total ..	50,819	48,484	99,303	24,004	16,652	40,656	22,432	34·68	14·20	7·84	58,647	144·25
Tasmania	2,373	2,404	4,777	1,175	861	2,036	951	33·10	14·11	6·59	2,741	134·63
New Zealand ..	9,641	9,261	18,902	3,315	2,393	5,708	3,617	31·22	9·43	5·97	13,194	231·15
Grand Total ..	62,833	60,149	122,982	28,494	19,906	48,400	27,000	34·03	13·39	7·47	74,582	154·10

¹ The numbers in these two columns doubled give the total number of persons married and their number in proportion to every 1,000 of the mean population.

TABLE III.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1888.

Name of Colony.	Number of Immigrants.			Number of Emigrants. ¹			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. ²		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria.. ..	68,575	33,457	102,032	41,380	18,849	60,229	27,195	14,608	41,803
New South Wales	46,066	19,160	65,226	29,922	13,759	43,681	16,144	5,401	21,545
Queensland ..	24,330	10,534	34,864	17,063	5,996	23,059	7,267	4,538	11,805
South Australia ..	9,231	3,406	12,637	8,664	4,086	12,750	567	—680	—113
Western Australia	1,205	393	1,598	2,064	730	2,794	—859	—337	—1,196
Total ..	149,407	66,950	216,357	99,093	43,420	142,513	50,314	23,530	73,844
Tasmania ..	12,570	6,296	18,866	11,984	5,952	17,936	586	344	930
New Zealand ..	9,112	4,494	13,606	15,048	7,733	22,781	—5,936	—3,239	—9,175
Grand Total	171,089	77,740	248,829	126,125	57,105	183,230	44,964	20,635	³ 65,599

NOTE.—Except in the case of Queensland—for which colony an estimate for the passengers entering and leaving the colony by railway has been included—the immigration and emigration in this table is by sea only. No complete account, however, is, or can be, taken of persons going from colony to colony overland. The numbers of State assisted immigrants included in the total numbers were as follow :—Victoria, *nil*; New South Wales, 528; Queensland, 8,349; South Australia, *nil*; Western Australia, 50; Tasmania, 32; New Zealand, 485; total, 9,444.

¹ The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

² In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, the figures in these columns are too high, except those against which the minus sign (—) appears—indicating that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed—which are too low.

³ According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1888 was 31,725, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom was 10,632. The excess in favour of the former was thus 21,093, or less than one-third of the excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1888.
(Exclusive of Revenue derived from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Public Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue.
	Taxation. ¹	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	3,071,003 ²	656,267	2,741,488	485,533 ²	653,307	7,607,598
New South Wales ..	2,681,883	2,268,253	2,497,930 ³	562,909	875,385	8,886,360 ⁴
Queensland ..	1,577,671 ⁵	638,472	769,275	228,701	248,978	3,463,097
South Australia ..	739,353	319,510	956,848	214,600	264,245	2,494,556
Western Australia ..	179,944	81,348	37,302	22,701	35,708	357,003
Total	8,249,854	3,963,850	7,002,843	1,514,444	2,077,623	22,808,614
Tasmania	405,807	76,859	60,237	50,648	46,517	640,068
New Zealand	2,031,658 ²	297,856 ⁶	1,019,791	318,558 ²	441,952 ⁷	4,109,815
Grand Total ..	10,687,319	4,338,565	8,082,871	1,883,650	2,566,092	27,558,497

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria and New Zealand, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland, also, it is believed, in those of some of the other colonies.

¹ The amounts in this column are made up of Customs duties; Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered. Nearly three-fourths of the taxation in Australasia as a whole is by means of Customs duties.

² Portion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from “Taxation” and “Post and Telegraphs” has been roughly estimated, there being no means of ascertaining the correct figures.

³ Exclusive of tramways. See footnote (¹) to Table X., *post*. Revenue collected for Victoria for traffic beyond Albury (£20,202) is also excluded.

⁴ Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £180,131—viz., £10,978, being repayments to credit of votes; £49,359, for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £20,202, railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government; about £99,592 being other revenue returned, etc. As these refunds of revenue are included under the head of expenditure, both sides of the account are thereby swelled.

⁵ Excluding licences, which in Queensland are classed under “Other Sources.”

⁶ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £19,447.

⁷ Including £229,125 property tax collected in 1888 on account of 1887.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1888—*continued*.*(Exclusive of Revenue derived from Loans.)*

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Revenue derived from—					Amounts per Head.	
	Taxation.	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Taxation.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	40·37	8·62	36·04	6·38	8·59	7 6 7	2 19 2
New South Wales ..	30·18	25·53	28·11	6·33	9·85	8 7 0	2 10 5
Queensland ..	45·56	18·44	22·21	6·60	7·19	9 3 7	4 3 8
South Australia ..	29·64	12·31	38·36	8·60	10·59	7 16 11	2 6 6
Western Australia	50·40	22·79	10·45	6·36	10·00	8 8 9	4 5 1
Total ..	36·17	17·38	30·70	6·64	9·11	8 0 8	2 18 1
Tasmania ..	63·40	12·01	9·41	7·91	7·27	4 8 8	2 16 3
New Zealand ..	49·43	7·25	24·81	7·75	10·76	6 15 9	3 7 1
Grand Total	38·78	15·74	29·33	6·84	9·31	7 13 7	2 19 6

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1888.

(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Public Expenditure on—					Total Expenditure.
	Railways (Working Expenses.)	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,574,786	643,113	1,385,121	..	3,684,131	7,287,151
New South Wales ..	1,578,590	616,371	1,745,695	7,854	4,830,341	8,778,851 ¹
Queensland ..	531,144	315,763	1,015,667 ²	11,031	1,494,800	3,368,405
South Australia ..	483,207	179,492	717,906	559	995,235	2,376,399
Western Australia ..	44,080	35,429	63,820	5,820	235,980	385,129
Total ..	4,211,807	1,790,168	4,928,209	25,264	11,240,487	22,195,935
Tasmania ..	87,906	63,404	184,613	502	373,061	709,486
New Zealand ..	675,895	252,831	1,569,556 ³	..	1,464,630	3,962,912
Grand Total ..	4,975,608	2,106,403	6,682,378	25,766	13,078,178	26,868,333

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony, also for remarks in reference to the practice of swelling the returns of some of the colonies by including refunds of revenue, etc., on both sides of the account, see footnotes to last table.

¹ See footnote (4) to last table.

² Interest only.

³ Exclusive of charges for the sinking fund (viz., £263,200), formerly charged to revenue, but now virtually provided for out of a loan raised for the purpose.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1888—continued.
(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Total Expenditure expended on—					Total Expenditure per Head.
	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	21·61	8·82	19·01	..	50·56	7 0 5
New South Wales ..	17·98	7·02	19·89	·09	55·02	8 5 0
Queensland ..	15·77	9·37	30·15	·33	44·38	8 18 7
South Australia ..	20·34	7·55	30·21	·02	41·88	7 9 6
Western Australia..	11·45	9·20	16·57	1·51	61·27	9 2 0
Total ..	18·98	8·07	22·20	·11	50·64	7 16 4
Tasmania ..	12·39	8·94	26·02	·07	52·58	4 18 4
New Zealand ..	17·05	6·38	39·61	..	36·96	6 10 11
Grand Total..	18·52	7·84	24·87	·10	48·67	7 9 8

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1888.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans on—						Total Expenditure from Loans.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, etc.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	1,742,149	462,562	32,627	53,344	..	99,262 ¹	2,389,944
New South Wales ..	1,000,829	205,877	11,700	475,642	..	297,258	1,991,306 ²
Queensland ..	1,043,909	30,214	26,965	137,703	120,882	214,585	1,574,258
South Australia ..	702,532	150,870 ³	1,536	25,297	..	108,568	988,803
Western Australia ..	6,952	917	..	9,300	..	26,689	43,858
Total ..	4,496,371	850,440	72,828	701,286	120,882	746,362	6,988,169
Tasmania ..	181,102	..	165,188 ⁴	.. ⁴	..	66,146	412,436
New Zealand ..	284,391	57	151,109	55,040 ⁵	14,168	234,909	739,674
Grand Total ..	4,961,864	850,497	389,125	756,326	135,050	1,047,417	8,140,279

Name of Colony.	Proportion Expended from Loans on—						Expenditure from Loans per Head.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, etc.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	72·90	19·35	1·37	2·23	..	4·15	2 6 1
New South Wales ..	50·26	10·34	·59	23·88	..	14·93	1 17 5
Queensland ..	66·31	1·92	1·71	8·75	7·68	13·63	4 3 6
South Australia ..	71·05	15·26	·15	2·56	..	10·98	3 2 4
Western Australia ..	15·85	2·09	..	21·20	..	60·86	1 0 9
Total ..	64·34	12·17	1·04	10·04	1·73	10·68	2 9 3
Tasmania ..	43·91	..	40·05	..	..	16·04	2 17 2
New Zealand ..	38·45	·01	20·43	7·44	1·91	31·76	1 4 5
Grand Total ..	60·95	10·45	4·78	9·29	1·66	12·87	2 5 4

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the 30th June, and those for the other colonies to the 31st December.

¹ Including £54,308 on school buildings.

² Exclusive of £487,100 loans paid off.

³ Including expenditure on Sewerage.

⁴ In Tasmania, the expenditure on harbours, etc., is included with that on roads and bridges.

⁵ Including expenditure on Defences.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1888.
(On the 31st December.)

Name of Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—					
	Railways and Tramways.	Electric Telegraphs.	Water Supply and Sewerage.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, and Docks.	School Buildings, Defences, and other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	26,575,706	..	5,345,150	108,043	626,019	1,972,464
New South Wales ..	30,990,579	700,279	3,739,701	565,072	2,129,625	1,829,733
Queensland ..	14,467,116	758,371	541,022	822,306	1,563,812	1,584,592
South Australia ..	10,883,928	826,030	2,726,500	1,323,284	1,364,313	1,332,645
Western Australia ..	823,099	188,503	917	48,822	9,300	134,592
Total ..	83,740,428	2,473,183	12,353,290	2,867,527	5,693,069	6,854,026
Tasmania ..	1,902,224	94,471	..	..¹	1,251,742 ¹	719,878
New Zealand ² ..	13,634,501	574,010	559,996	3,469,990	869,718	2,481,823
Grand Total ..	99,277,153	3,141,664	12,913,286	6,337,517	7,814,529	10,055,727

Name of Colony.	Public debt contracted for—		Total Public Debt.			Proportion of Total Debt contracted for Railways and Telegraphs.
	Immigra- tion.	Other Services. ³	Amount. ⁴	Average per Head.	Years' Revenue Debt is equal to—	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		per cent.
Victoria ..	..	..	34,627,382	31 14 10	4·55	76·75
New South Wales ..	569,930	3,575,230	44,100,149	40 12 4	4·96	71·86
Queensland ..	2,498,433	3,605,298	25,840,950	66 13 10	7·46	58·92
South Australia ..	..	691,000	19,147,700	60 3 1	7·68	61·16
Western Australia ..	..	69,967	1,275,200	30 5 3	3·57	79·33
Total ..	3,068,363	7,941,495	124,991,381	42 14 9	5·48	68·98
Tasmania ..	235,714	295,441	4,499,470	30 15 9	7·03	44·38
New Zealand ² ..	2,142,460	14,593,052	38,325,550	63 2 0	9·33	37·07
Grand Total ..	5,446,537	22,829,988	167,816,401	45 12 6	6·09	61·03

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1889, the public debt of Victoria was £37,627,382; the amount of indebtedness per head was £34 1s. 6d., and the debt was equivalent to 4·34 years' revenue. Moreover, since the end of 1888, New South Wales has floated a fresh loan in London of £3,500,000, South Australia one of £1,317,800, Western Australia one of £100,000, and Tasmania one of £1,000,000.

¹ The amount for "Roads and Bridges" is included with that for "Harbours, etc."

² The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the bulk of the expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1888 has been included with "Other Services."

³ Included in this column, in the line for New Zealand, are £1,194,249 for land purchases (presumably from the Maoris) and rates on native lands, and £1,021,472 for charges and expenses of raising loans; New South Wales, £1,822,330 for repayment of loans; South Australia, £591,000 for public works for Northern Territory; also the following amounts, which had been unapportioned or unexpended:—New South Wales, £1,703,045; Queensland, £3,605,298; Western Australia, £69,967; New Zealand, £13,157,719. The last amount includes the old provincial loans of New Zealand (prior to the abolition of provinces in 1876), loans not accounted for, and the unspent balance of loan moneys.

⁴ As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st December, to £1,353,859; the net liability for that colony was, therefore, £36,971,691, or £60 17s. 6d. per head of population, and equal to 9·00 times the revenue. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £53,117; Western Australia, £65,854; and Tasmania, £89,031. The debt for South Australia does not include Treasury bonds, £1,100,000.

TABLE VIII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1888.

Name of Colony.	Total Value of—		Value per Head of—		Proportion of Total Imports from—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Victoria	23,972,134	13,853,763	22 11 5	13 0 11	45·27	35·72	19·01
New South Wales	20,885,557	20,859,715	19 12 6	19 12 0	44·11	41·86	14·03
Queensland ..	6,646,738	6,126,362	17 12 5	16 4 10	46·96	46·22	6·82
South Australia ..	5,413,638	6,984,098	17 0 7	21 19 5	43·90	44·97	11·13
Western Australia	786,250	680,344	18 11 8	16 1 7	46·28	52·66	1·06
Total ..	57,704,317	48,504,282	20 3 0	16 18 9	44·93	40·25	14·82
Tasmania ..	1,610,664	1,338,865	11 3 3	9 4 10	30·13	67·16	2·71
New Zealand ..	5,941,900	7,767,325	9 16 4	12 16 7	62·70	20·51	16·79
Grand Total	65,256,881	57,605,472	18 1 2	15 18 10	46·18	39·12	14·70

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Total Exports to—			Exports of Home Produce.	
	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	58·11	31·17	10·72	9 15 0	74·76
New South Wales	40·64	45·80	13·56	16 4 11	82·88
Queensland	32·41	66·43	1·16	15 18 10	98·15
South Australia	54·39	36·83	8·78	14 13 10	66·88
Western Australia	70·88	25·95	3·17	15 18 4	99·00
Total	46·99	42·66	10·35	13 12 5	80·41
Tasmania	16·59	83·35	·06	9 0 8	97·75
New Zealand	73·49	20·13	6·38	11 19 8	93·41
Grand Total	49·86	40·56	9·58	13 3 3	82·57

NOTE.—There is reason to believe that both imports and exports are over-valued in most of the colonies. See report to *Australasian Statistics*, 1884.

TABLE IX.—SHIPPING, 1888.

Name of Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	2,724	2,182,071	2,630	2,125,812	5,354	4,307,883
New South Wales	2,955	2,414,750	2,972	2,350,669	5,927	4,765,419
Queensland	928	478,517	936	517,712	1,864	996,229
South Australia	969	973,479	1,019	1,000,172	1,988	1,973,651
Western Australia	263	402,807	266	409,586	529	812,393
Total	7,839	6,451,624	7,823	6,403,951	15,662	12,855,575
Tasmania	770	385,650	795	390,628	1,565	776,278
New Zealand	683	526,435	701	531,478	1,384	1,057,913
Grand Total	9,292	7,363,709	9,319	7,326,057	18,611	14,689,766

TABLE X.—RAILWAYS, 1888.

Name of Colony.	Length at End of Year. ¹		Government Lines Open for Traffic.					
	Open.	In course of construction.	Capital Cost at End of Year.		Revenue Account for the Year.			Proportion of Net Receipts to Capital Cost. ²
			Total.	Average per Mile.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	
	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	per cent.
Victoria	2,018	498	27,468,258	13,612	2,756,049	1,753,019	1,003,030	3·80
New South Wales	2,206	55	26,630,664	12,532	2,509,527	1,578,590	930,937	3·50
Queensland	1,931	681	13,064,598 ³	6,766 ³	776,794	507,961	268,833	2·13 ³
South Australia	1,518	324	9,666,223	6,444	948,382	453,385	494,997	5·26
Western Australia	272	243 ⁴	892,243	4,374	38,371	44,080	-5,709 ⁵	-·67 ⁵
Total	7,945	1,801	77,721,986	9,993	7,029,123	4,337,035	2,692,088	3·55
Tasmania *	327	114	2,353,585	8,436	135,984	129,265	6,719	·30
New Zealand	1,865	163	13,472,837	7,582	997,615	647,045	350,570	2·61
Grand Total	10,137	2,078	93,548,408	9,513	8,162,722	5,113,345	3,049,377	3·33

NOTE.—The figures are for the year ended 30th June, 1888, for Victoria; for that ended 31st March, 1889, for New Zealand; and for that ended 31st December for the other colonies. The railway gauge adopted is 5 feet 3 inches in Victoria and for portions of the lines of South Australia, 4 feet 8½ inches in New South Wales, and generally 3 feet 6 inches in the other colonies. For later information for Victoria, see footnotes to paragraphs 592 *et seq.*, in the body of this volume.

¹ Including private as well as Government lines. The following are the lengths of private lines included:—New South Wales, 81; South Australia, 18; Western Australia, 68; Tasmania, 48; New Zealand, 88 miles. Tramways are not included in the table. Of tramways open at the end of 1888, there were in Victoria 32½ miles (chiefly cable), constructed by the City of Melbourne and surrounding municipalities, but let to a private company; in New South Wales, 43½ miles (steam), constructed by Government at a capital cost of £907,987, the gross receipts from which amounted in 1888 to £241,838, and the working expenses to £217,629; in Queensland, 9 miles; and in Western Australia, constructed by timber companies, 100 miles. The cost of construction of the cable tramways of Victoria (including expenditure on lines in progress) to the end of 1888, was £1,314,802, and the receipts during 1888 amounted to £393,819.

² The calculations in this column are based on the mean of the amounts of capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.

³ In Queensland the capital cost includes expenditure on lines in progress; and consequently the calculated average per mile will be above, and the proportion of receipts to capital cost below, the true proportion.

⁴ This is the Great Southern Railway, constructed on the land grant system.

⁵ The minus (–) sign indicates a net loss, or excess of working expenses over receipts.

* Included with the Government lines in Tasmania are 133 miles guaranteed by the State, constructed at a cost of £1,188,316. The 48 miles of private lines in that colony cost £153,209; whilst their receipts during the year amounted to £17,487, and their working expenses to £10,913.

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1888.

Name of Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—				Revenue. ²	Expendi- ture.
		Letters and Post Cards.		Newspapers. ¹			
		Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.	Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.		
Victoria	1,544	47,700,776	44·91	21,702,876	20·43	£ 379,590 ³	£ 557,302 ⁴
New South Wales ..	1,203	48,986,000	46·03	*	*	368,956	415,392
Queensland.. ..	766	12,897,102	34·19	10,347,451	27·43	128,798	197,437
South Australia ..	594	17,012,577	53·52	7,884,453	24·80	109,178	179,492
Western Australia ..	78	2,104,500	49·74	1,545,327	36·52	14,269	35,429 ⁴
Total.. ..	4,185	128,700,955	44·94	*	*	1,000,791	1,385,052
Tasmania	278	4,716,244	32·68	4,319,394	29·93	35,914	41,770
New Zealand ..	1,145	42,052,117	69·47	16,202,849	26·77	207,402	160,278
Grand Total ..	5,608	175,469,316	48·56	*	*	1,244,107	1,587,100

* When asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished, or is incomplete.

¹ Subject to certain regulations and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, travel free to any of the Australasian Colonies, and in the case of Tasmania to the United Kingdom also; whilst in Western Australia, they travel free within that colony itself. In the other colonies, a small postage fee is charged on newspapers.

² This probably includes commission on money orders in all the colonies.

³ Approximate only. The estimated total revenue of the Victorian Post Office, inclusive of Telegraphs, was about £545,000; and if allowance were made for official correspondence and telegrams, which are transmitted without charge, the total would be increased to about £615,000.

⁴ Including expenditure on Telegraphs.

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, 1888.

Name of Colony.	On the 31st December.					During the Year.	
	Miles of Line (Poles).			Miles of Wire in Operation.		Telegrams Received and Despatched.	Amount Received.
	In operation.	In course of Construction.	Total.	Telegraph.	Telephone. ¹		
Victoria	4,194	..	4,194	10,360	3,014	2,743,938 ³	£ 125,342 ³
New South Wales ..	10,690	27	10,717	22,219	*	3,410,407	185,965
Queensland	9,167	319	9,486	16,648	*	1,436,931	103,790
South Australia ..	5,509	249	5,758	9,775	1,672	994,930	105,421
Western Australia ..	2,961	600	3,561	3,234	..	180,735	8,353
Total	32,521	1,195	33,716	62,236	*	8,766,941	528,871
Tasmania	1,894	..	1,894	2,505	322	271,769	25,262 ³
New Zealand	4,992	..	4,992 ⁴	11,617	1,484	1,765,860	106,311
Grand Total	39,407	1,195	40,602	76,358	*	10,804,570	660,444

* Where asterisks occur, the information was not furnished or is incomplete.

¹ In Victoria, the number of telephones in use was 1,637; and in Queensland, 585.

² Exclusive of telegrams on railway service.

³ Including telephone revenue, £21,601 in Victoria, £2,641 in Tasmania.

⁴ Including 202 miles of cable.

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1887-8
TO 1889-90.

Taken from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the
30th July, 1889.)

I.—REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1887-8 AND 1888-9, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1889-90.

Heads of Revenue.	Net Revenue.		
	1887-8.	1888-9. (Approximate)	1889-90. (Estimated).
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£
Spirits	611,256	664,439	640,000
Wine	44,688	53,123	48,000
Beer and Cider...	46,047	55,602	55,000
Tobacco and Snuff	199,600	235,564	230,000
Cigars	46,836	61,120	57,000
Tea	98,955	103,400	107,000
Sugar and Molasses	133,899	123,336	124,000
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	17,596	17,524	18,000
Opium	15,679	19,275	18,000
Rice	23,242	23,358	23,000
Hops	9,733	15,619	14,000
Malt	2,346	3,172	2,500
Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables...	64,380	59,846	60,000
Import Duty on Live Stock	52,632	76,891	65,000
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	548,699	788,286	686,000
All other Articles	395,743	524,232	456,000
Wharfage	41,719	55,043	50,000
Total Customs	2,353,050	2,879,830	2,653,500
EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.			
Spirits distilled in Victoria	65,603	88,867	80,000
Auctioneers' Licences	14,981	18,075	18,000
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	1,225	1,138	1,250
All other Licences	3,754	3,672	3,800
Percentage—Act 566	77	10	...
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	151,861	236,449	240,000
Duties on Bank Notes	27,879	34,023	34,000
Land Tax	124,515	123,100	126,000
Stamp Duty	*	*	*
Tobacco Duties...	62,766	57,612	58,500
Total Excise and Inland Revenue...	452,661	562,946	561,550

* Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty was probably about £230,000 in 1887-8, and about £245,000 in 1888-9. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any degree of certainty.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1887-8 AND 1888-9, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Net Revenue.		
	1887-8.	1888-9. (Approximate)	1889-90. (Estimated).
TERRITORIAL.			
	£	£	£
Sales by Auction	113,946	120,873	} 100,000
" Interest on Balances	4,536	4,226	
Alienation otherwise than by Auction ...	430,958	371,117	323,700
Licences and Leases other than Agricultural	36,823	43,930	39,000
Pastoral Occupation, etc.	51,024	55,789	56,700
Harbour Trust Contributions—Rents and Licences	1,661	1,596	1,600
Miners' Rights... ..	5,839	5,995	6,055
Business Licences	300	264	323
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands ...	7,927	9,319	8,796
Water-right and Searching Licences, etc. ...	1,246	1,173	1,306
Rents under Act 796— <i>Mining on Private Property Act 1884</i>	1,959	1,759	1,940
Total Territorial	656,219	616,041	539,420
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Railway Income	2,741,488	3,104,907	3,100,000
Water Supply—Yan Yean	174,415	181,814	175,000
" " On the Gold-fields	21,066	21,344	21,000
" " Geelong	8,567	9,009	8,400
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip ...	2,245	3,429	3,000
Ferry Fares and Crane	853	733	750
Total Public Works	2,948,634	3,321,236	3,308,150
PORTS AND HARBOURS.			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports ...	34,327	45,884	35,000
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.*			
Post Office—Private Boxes, etc.	2,314	7,557	4,000
Commission on Money Orders	11,843	13,334	14,600
Electric Telegraph	15,746	24,510	30,000
Total Post and Telegraph Offices...	29,903	45,401	48,600
STAMP REVENUE†	782,449	874,054	797,000
FEES (exclusive of Stamps)	59,389	61,153	51,700
FINES	8,149	7,541	6,300

* The revenues from postage and telegraph stamps are included under the heading of "Stamp Revenue." The revenue from postages is not known, but it is estimated roughly at about £340,000 in 1887-8, and about £395,000 in 1888-9; whilst the actual revenue from telegrams was £114,879 in 1887-8, and about £130,000 in 1888-9.

† Including postage, telegraph, duty, and fee stamps.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1887-8 AND 1888-9, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Net Revenue.		
	1887-8.	1888-9. (Approximate)	1889-90. (Estimated).
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Rents, exclusive of Lands	£ 2,907	£ 3,410	£ 3,500
Government Printer	30,949	29,261	26,000
Penal Establishments	6,914	7,749	8,000
Education	1,060	5,636	300
Defence Department	2,649	2,092	2,250
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	1,779	1,926	1,750
Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations	851	936	500
Sale of Government Property	4,481	5,706	3,745
Master-in-Lunacy	13,697	13,484	13,000
Mint Charges	10,377	10,051	11,000
Interest on Public Account, etc.	136,644	106,468	100,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies... ..	17,371	19,395	20,000
" " Water Trusts	14,149	14,015	16,000
" from Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account	175	156	...
" from Municipalities— <i>Prince's Bridge Act 1885</i>	1,666	1,557	1,621
Surplus Mint Subsidy	3,874	3,641	4,478
Contributions, Public Gardens	3,438	3,312	3,300
Contribution towards Falls Bridge ... ..	...	...	981
Contributions, <i>Marine Board Act</i> , No. 965 ... ..	...	...	2,200
All other Receipts	29,972	31,829	25,000
Centennial International Exhibition ... ..	...	...	25,000
Total Miscellaneous	282,953	260,624	268,625
Grand Total	7,607,754*	8,674,710†	8,269,845

* This amount differs slightly (by £156) from that published in the body of the work.

† The accounts have since been closed, but not yet audited, and the actual result was £8,676,081.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE 1887-8 AND 1888-9, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1889-90.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1887-8.	1888-9. (Approximate)	1889-90. (Estimated).
His Excellency the Governor	£ 10,000	£ 10,000	£ 10,000
The Ministers of the Crown	15,500	15,500	15,500
Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council	1,474	1,500	1,500

EXPENDITURE 1887-8 AND 1888-9, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1887-8.	1888-9. (Approximate)	1889-90. (Estimated).
Legislature :—	£	£	£
Legislative Council	6,608	6,550	7,100
Legislative Assembly	11,281	11,327	11,719
Parliament Library	3,134	3,002	3,165
Refreshment Rooms	1,105	1,250	1,258
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>	2,225	2,238	2,225
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	22,906	22,800	25,500
Electoral Expenses	10,736	25,075	20,180
Miscellaneous	50	...	...
	58,045	72,242	71,147
Civil Establishments :—			
Chief Secretary's Office	9,270	9,231	9,604
Government Statist	6,918	6,583	6,786
Shorthand Writer	2,110	2,020	2,260
Inspection of Officers in Charge of Stores ...	595	705	910
Inspection of Factories and Shops ...	2,627	2,481	2,720
Medical	500	500	500
Quarantine, etc.	6,810	7,358	9,824
Vaccination	5,496	5,500	5,500
Commissioners of Audit and Office ...	11,101	11,266	13,029
Treasury	31,636	33,774	32,424
Premier	7,489	12,141	6,270
Agent-General and Office	5,994	6,050	6,000
Public Service Board	7,028	7,268	7,600
Government Printer	64,527	79,343	94,894
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	7,968	8,230	8,655
	170,069	192,450	206,976
Judicial and Legal :—			
Their Honors the Judges	23,693	24,365	27,720
Law Officers of the Crown	20,328	20,808	27,954
Crown Solicitor	7,216	7,270	7,538
Prothonotary	2,317	2,485	2,695
Master in Equity and Lunacy	5,903	6,195	7,757
Lands Titles	4,857	4,771	44,903
Court of Insolvency	1,023	*	*
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles...	38,604	41,734	11,546
Deputy Registrars	6,500	6,500	6,500
Sheriffs	25,898	27,479	31,734
County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions	24,623	26,433	26,636
Police Magistrates and Wardens	17,928	18,690	19,292
Clerks of Courts and Interpreters	20,005	21,167	21,968
Coroners	6,047	7,200	7,250
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,633	1,648	1,706
Expenses of carrying out the <i>Land Tax Act</i>	1,205	1,392	1,400
Miscellaneous	236	10,512	2,004
	208,016	228,649	248,603

* Now included with County and other Courts.

EXPENDITURE 1887-8 AND 1888-9, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1887-8.	1888-9. (Approximate)	1889-90. (Estimated).
Public Instruction, Science, etc. :—	£	£	£
Education ...	608,022	645,362	682,394
University of Melbourne ...	21,500	20,000	16,500
Working Men's College ...	3,000	8,000	13,500
The Observatory ...	6,067	6,240	5,284
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery ...	23,865	25,749	27,003
Free Libraries, etc. ...	23,450	25,950	23,550
Schools of Mines ...	6,200	12,400	14,900
Government Botanist ...	2,744	2,780	2,932
Schools of Design ...	1,399	1,400	1,400
Miscellaneous ...	2,022	2,300	4,740
	698,269	750,181	792,203
Charitable Institutions :—			
Hospitals for the Insane ...	101,868	106,710	124,905
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	41,998	42,083	44,495
Inspection of ditto ...	1,497	1,580	1,630
Charitable Institutions ...	120,382	120,000	130,000
	265,745	270,373	301,030
Mining :—			
Mining Department ...	20,730	21,567	23,602
Mining Boards ...	3,500	3,500	3,500
Prospecting ...	85,086	81,200	113,939
Miscellaneous ...	6,855	11,486	10,926
	116,171	117,753	151,967
Police ...	240,840	263,370	272,618
Gaols and Penal ...	65,370	67,323	70,294
Crown Lands and Survey :—			
Survey, Sale, and Management ...	71,977	70,898	73,207
Extermination of Rabbits, etc. ...	26,680	23,420	194,450
Botanic and Domain Gardens ...	7,971	9,372	10,301
Parliament Gardens ...	493	408	808
Experimental Cultivation ...	297	150	300
Agriculture ...	1,993	2,327	4,840
Vine Diseases ...	1,614	600	1,000
Forests and Industries ...	6,859	20,681	15,718
Agricultural Societies, etc. ...	34,837	35,616	37,500
Public Parks, etc. ...	9,050	9,003	10,272
Miscellaneous ...	6,973	7,261	5,743
To promote the Agricultural and Wine Industries ...	...	2,930	250,000
	168,744	182,666	604,139

**EXPENDITURE 1887-8 AND 1888-9, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1889-90—continued.**

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1887-8.	1888-9. (Approximate)	1889-90. (Estimated).
Railways :—	£	£	£
Railways	1,565,764	1,797,000	2,203,000
Commissioners' Salaries	6,000	6,000	6,000
Miscellaneous and Pensions, etc.	36,718	28,718	17,345
	1,608,482	1,831,718	2,226,345
Water Supply :—			
Melbourne	21,441	24,763	28,284
Geelong	} 25,036	49,072	55,675
Country			
Water Trusts			
	46,477	73,835	83,959
Public Works :—			
Department	51,355	56,667	56,244
Works and Buildings	326,357	398,152	763,930
Defence Works	146,761	175,500	140,000
Telegraph Lines	61,421	28,181	51,950
Road Works and Bridges	53,202	102,828	86,247
Endowment to Municipalities	310,300	340,854	450,000
Public Buildings and Public Offices at Sandhurst ... ..	...	2,000	...
Miscellaneous	490	...	...
	949,886	1,104,182	1,548,371
Customs :—			
Department	66,149	74,887	76,578
Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile Marine, etc.	} 15,455	16,741	19,259
Licensing Act			
Marine Board ... ..	...	1,500	6,400
Miscellaneous	3,183	502	...
	84,787	93,630	102,237
Harbours and Lights, and Marine Survey ...	32,432	36,126	42,270
Defences	175,358	173,060	217,067
Post and Telegraphs :—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels	1,934	3,000	5,000
Post and Telegraph Offices	340,804	367,436	430,233
Mail Service—Inland	108,174	107,000	115,000
Foreign	68,171	41,700	42,200
Duplicate Telegraph Cable	14,544	14,630	14,000
Miscellaneous	1,263	2,943	1,238
	534,890	536,709	607,671

EXPENDITURE 1887-8 AND 1888-9, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1887-8.	1888-9. (Approximate)	1889-90. (Estimated).
	£	£	£
Aborigines	10,982	11,003	10,001
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, etc.:—			
Under <i>Constitution Act</i>	7,600	7,600	6,667
„ <i>Civil Service Act</i>	42,348	40,000	43,000
„ <i>Other Acts</i>	24,496	29,367	20,617
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	9,000	9,000	9,000
Voted Annually (exclusive of Railways) ...	17,628	26,157	16,584
Grant to the Hon. Peter Lalor on retirement from the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly	4,000		...
	105,072	112,124	95,868
Redemption of Loan, 25 Vict. No. 150 ...	...	...	276,100
Interest:—			
On Loans	1,375,910	1,456,287	1,540,279
On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	9,210	9,360	9,360
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	46,870	55,000	55,000
<i>Public Buildings Protection Act</i> ...	2,972	3,000	3,000
	1,434,962	1,523,647	1,607,639
The Royal Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Railway Construction Account	113,946	100,000	100,000
Miscellaneous Services:—			
Transport	2,066	4,000	4,000
Advertising	5,329	5,000	6,500
Exhibitions	108,697	191,660	10,924
Contribution towards New Guinea ...	9,387	5,000	5,000
Contribution towards Imperial Institute ...	5,922	...	...
Imperial Pensions	393	400	400
Commissions of Inquiry	3,406	3,000	3,000
Reward for Apprehension of Offenders ...	30	25	300
Friendly Societies	367	410	454
Powder Magazines	3,000	3,357	1,924
Unforeseen Expenditure	3,611	5,000	5,000
All Other	9,426	10,016	9,352
	151,634	227,868	46,854
Grand Total... ..	7,287,151	8,015,909*	9,730,359

* On closing the accounts the actual result (subject to audit) was found to be £7,920,238.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, UNDER THE HEADS OF AND REPRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE.

	1887-8.	1888-9.	Estimate for 1889-90.
1. Taxation :—	£	£	£
Customs	2,353,050	2,879,830	2,653,500
Excise and Inland Revenue (including Land Tax)	452,661	562,946	561,550
Ports and Harbours	34,327	45,884	35,000
Fees (exclusive of Lands and Mining Departments)*	805,297	898,885	820,900
Fines	8,149	7,541	6,300
Miscellaneous Receipts	231,903	207,725	186,245
	3,885,387	4,602,811	4,263,495
2. Public Estate :—			
Territorial	656,219	616,041	539,420
Fees, Lands Department	35,623	35,201	25,500
„ Mines „	938	1,121	2,300
Contribution by the Melbourne Corporation for Maintenance of Public Gardens within the City Boundaries	3,438	3,312	3,300
	696,218	655,675	570,520
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Railways	2,741,488	3,104,907	3,100,000
Waterworks	204,048	212,167	204,400
Post and Telegraphs *	29,903	45,401	48,600
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies	19,212	21,880	22,602
Interest on Loans to Water Trusts	14,149	14,015	16,000
Alfred Graving Dock, Patent Slip, Fifty-ton Crane, and Ferry Fares	3,098	4,162	3,750
Mint, Returned Subsidy	3,874	3,641	4,478
„ Earnings	10,377	10,051	11,000
Centennial International Exhibition ... ..	...	...	25,000
	3,026,149	3,416,224	3,435,830
Grand Total	7,607,754	8,674,710†	8,269,845

* Owing to the amalgamation of all stamps, the revenue from postage stamps is included under "Fees." It is estimated by the Government Statist that, of the amount received in 1887-8 for "Fees, etc.," as above stated (viz, £805,297), £230,000 was for stamp duty; £339,390 for postage, etc.; £114,879 for telegraph duty, and the remainder for fee stamps. See also footnotes on pages 463 and 464 *ante*.

† See footnote on page 465.

**TAXATION, PUBLIC ESTATE, AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES
FOR THE YEARS 1887-8, 1888-9, AND 1889-90.**

EXPENDITURE.

	1887-8.	1888-9. (Approximate)	Estimate for 1889-90.
1. Taxation—	£	£	£
Public Instruction, etc.	698,269	750,181	792,203
Judicial and Legal	208,016	228,649	248,603
Treasury	31,636	33,774	32,424
Defences, except Works	175,358	173,060	217,067
Public Works—			
Establishments	51,355	56,667	56,244
Works and Buildings	387,778	428,333	763,930
Defence Works	146,761	175,500	140,000
Roads and Bridges	53,202	102,828	86,247
Trade and Customs	117,219	129,756	144,507
All Others not enumerated	963,585	1,033,979	1,121,314
	2,833,179	3,112,727	3,602,539
2. Public Estate—			
Railway Construction Account	113,946	100,000	100,000
Subsidies to Municipalities	310,300	340,854	450,000
Lands and Agriculture	168,744	182,666	604,139
Mining	116,171	117,753	151,967
	709,161	741,273	1,306,106
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works—			
Interest on Loans*, etc.	1,434,962	1,523,647	†1,883,739
Railway Department	1,608,482	1,831,718	2,226,345
Waterworks	46,477	73,835	83,959
Post and Telegraphs	534,890	536,709	607,671
Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Centennial International Exhibition	100,000	176,000	...
	3,744,811	4,161,909	4,821,714
Grand Total	7,287,151	8,015,909†	9,730,359

* Mostly for Railways, but in a smaller degree for Waterworks, Public Buildings, etc.

† Includes redemption of Loan 25 Vict. No. 150—£276,100.

‡ See footnote on page 469.

APPENDIX C.

LABOUR REPORTS.

(Supplied by the Municipal Authorities in July and August, 1889.)

TOWN DISTRICTS.*

Name of City, Town, or Borough, and distance from Melbourne.	Remarks.
Ararat, 157 miles ...	Mechanics sometimes scarce. No demand at present.
Ballarat, 100½ miles ...	No great demand, but steady, good workmen are always employed.
Ballarat East, 100 miles ...	No demand.
Brighton, 8 miles ...	No demand.
Browns & Scarsdale, 115 miles ...	No demand.
Carisbrook, 107½ miles ...	No demand, and can foresee none.
Castlemaine, 78 miles ...	No demand.
Chewton, 75 miles ...	No demand.
Clunes, 120 miles ...	No demand.
Collingwood, 2 miles ...	No demand.
Creswick, 111 miles ...	No demand.
Daylesford, 76 miles ...	No demand, except for domestic servants.
Eaglehawk, 105 miles ...	No demand.
Echuca, 156 miles ...	No demand.
Essendon, 4 miles ..	Fair demand building trade, and likely to continue.
Fitzroy, adjoins Melbourne ...	No demand at present, with the exception of female servants; general servants most needed. No good girl need be out of a place a week.
Footscray, 3½ miles ...	No demand.
Geelong, 50 miles ...	No demand.
Geelong West, 45 miles ..	No demand.
Hamilton, 223 miles ...	Demand for labour is generally about Christmastime and three months after, when shearing, harvesting, and road work are carried out. Female servants of a superior kind readily meet with engagements.
Hawthorn, 4 miles ...	No demand.
Heathcote, 75 miles ...	No demand at present.
Horsham, 229 miles ...	No demand.
Inglewood, 130 miles ...	No demand.
Kew, 5 miles ..	No demand.
Koroit, 175 miles ...	No demand.
Majorca, 111 miles ...	No demand.
Mansbury, 65 miles ...	No demand.
Maryborough, 112 miles ...	No demand.
Melbourne ...	There is constant demand for domestic servants. No other required.
Newtown & Chilwell, 45 miles ...	There is no special demand, but contractors for road work say they have difficulty in procuring men. Good bricklayers or carpenters can readily find work, and the demand for labour generally is brisk.

* Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.—The officer supplying the information was the Town Clerk in every instance.

TOWN DISTRICTS—*continued*.

Name of City, Town, or Borough, and distance from Melbourne.	Remarks.
Northcote, 3½ miles ...	There is always good opening for female domestic servants.
Portland, 227 miles ...	No demand.
Port Melbourne, 2½ miles ...	There is always a steady demand for labour of all kinds in this municipality.
Prahran, 3½ miles ...	No demand.
Queenscliff, 60 miles by rail, 30 miles by sea	No demand.
Raywood, 120 miles ...	No demand.
Richmond, adjoins Melbourne...	Servants (female) wanted. No demand for other kinds of labour.
Rutherglen, 176 miles ...	No demand.
St. Arnaud, 158½ miles ...	The supply of labour (except of female servants) is about equal to the demand, except at harvest time, when there is usually a dearth of labour, but it soon passes away.
St. Kilda, 3½ miles ...	The only labour for which there is any demand is that of female servants, which is likely to continue.
Sale, 127 miles ...	Female domestic servants very scarce.
Sandhurst, 100 miles...	No demand.
Sebastopol, 102 miles ...	No demand.
Smythesdale, 116 miles ...	No demand.
Stawell, 176 miles ...	No demand.
Talbot, 130 miles ...	No demand.
Tarnagulla, 136 miles ...	No demand.
Wangaratta, 146 miles ...	No demand.
Warrnambool, 160 miles ...	No demand, except for good female domestics; probably 20 or 30 could find employment at once.
Williamstown, 9 miles ...	No demand.
Wood's Point, 109 miles ...	No demand, and no prospect of any.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.*

Name of Shire and Distance of Chief Town from Melbourne.	Remarks.
Alberton, 180 miles ...	Men required on construction of Great Southern Railway, and as soon as winter is over on general work.
Alexandra, 100 miles ...	Good demand for farm labourers, carpenters, etc. Useful men could always find employment. Five hundred wanted.
Arapiles (chief town, Natimuk), 244 miles	No demand for labour.
Avoca, 127½ miles ...	Good local labour supply; no present prospect of increased demand.

*Shires.—The officer supplying the information was the Shire Secretary in every instance.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued*.

Name of Shire and Distance of Chief Town from Melbourne.	Remarks.
Avon (chief town, Stratford), 137 miles	No present demand for labour.
Bacchus Marsh, 31 miles ...	No demand.
Bairnsdale, 170 miles ...	About 400 builders, stonemasons, bricklayers, and labourers, would find employment. This being a rising district, demand for labour likely to increase.
Ballan, 45 miles ...	Supply equal to demand.
Ballarat, 115 miles ...	Limited demand for agricultural labourers and domestic servants.
Bannockburn, 55 miles ...	Great request for female servants, about 100 wanted. No demand for male labourers.
Barrabool, 15 miles ...	No demand.
Beechworth, 171½ miles ...	Good demand at present for navvies in construction of Beechworth to Yackandandah Railway. One hundred wanted.
Belfast (chief town, Crossley), 180 miles	Slight demand for labourers at stone-breaking and other road work.
Bellarine (chief town, Drysdale), 57½ miles	No demand.
Benalla, 122 miles ...	Good demand for farm labourers during the months of December, January, and February.
Berwick, 28 miles ...	Fair demand for labour. Females accustomed to dairy and household duties can easily find employment.
Bet Bet, 125 miles ...	Fair demand for farm labourers at harvest time.
Boroondara (chief town, Camberwell), 6 miles	No demand.
Braybrook (chief town, Maidstone), 5 miles	No demand.
Bright, 199 miles ...	No demand.
Broadford, 50 miles ...	No demand.
Bulla, 15 miles ...	No demand.
Bulleen (chief town, Templestowe), 11 miles	No demand.
Buln Buln (chief town, Drouin), 56 miles	Good axemen and labourers required.
Buninyong, 105 miles ...	Stone-breakers at present could obtain employment. About thirty wanted.
Caulfield, 6 miles ...	Good demand for general servants of each sex.
Chiltern, 168 miles ...	No demand.
Coburg, 5 miles ...	No demand.
Colac, 96 miles ...	Good demand for farm labourers during harvest time
Corio (chief town, Lara), 35 miles	No demand.
Cranbourne, 27¼ miles ...	No demand.
Creswick (chief town, Kingston), 94 miles	Good demand for farm labourers, ploughmen, domestic servants, etc.
Darebin (chief town, Epping), 13 miles	No demand.
Dundas (chief town, Hamilton), 220 miles	No demand.
Dunmunkle (chief town, Rupan-yup), 211 miles	Fair demand for farm labourers.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire and Distance of Chief Town from Melbourne.	Remarks.
East Loddon (chief town, Serpentine), 130 miles	Good demand for female servants.
Echuca (chief town, Rochester), 139 miles	Slight demand for farm labourers.
Eltham, 14 miles	No demand.
Euroa, 97 miles	No demand.
Flinders and Kangerong (chief town, Shoreham)	No demand.
Glenelg (chief town, Casterton), 271 miles	No demand.
Glenlyon, 70 miles	No demand.
Gordon (chief town, Boort), 165 miles	Slight demand for labourers.
Goulburn (chief town, Nagambie), 78 miles	Good demand for farm labourers during harvest time.
Grenville (chief town, Linton), 123 miles	No demand.
Hampden (chief town, Camperdown), 123½ miles	Good demand for female servants. About fifty wanted.
Healesville, 37 miles	Slight demand for labourers on the Public Works.
Heidelberg, 8 miles	No demand.
Howqua (chief town, Jamieson), 170 miles	No demand.
Huntly, 17 miles	No demand.
Kara Kara (chief town, St. Arnaud), 157 miles	Slight demand for ploughmen.
Keilor, 10 miles	Limited demand for labourers.
Korong (chief town, Wedderburn), 150 miles	Limited demand for farm labourers.
Kowree (chief town, Edenhope), 280 miles	No demand.
Kyneton, 65 miles	No demand.
Leigh (chief town, Teesdale), 65 miles	No demand.
Lexton, 120 miles	No demand.
Lilydale, 23¾ miles	Fair demand for labourers.
Lowan (chief town, Nhill), 274 miles	Good demand for farm labourers.
Maffra, 131 miles	No demand.
Maldon, 89 miles	No demand.
Malvern, 5 miles	No demand.
Mansfield, 136 miles	Good demand for all kind of farm labourers, and likely to increase.
Marong (chief town, Kangaroo Flat), 96 miles	Good demand for female servants, and likely to continue.
Melton, 23 miles	Good demand for female servants.
Meredith, 74½ miles	No demand.
Merriang (chief town, Wallan Wallan), 29 miles	No demand.
Metcalf (chief town, Taradale), 67 miles	Good demand at present for labourers owing to damage by flood, but not likely to continue.
Minhamite (chief town, Macarthur), 200 miles	No demand.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire and Distance of Chief Town from Melbourne.	Remarks.
Moorabbin (chief town, South Brighton), 10 miles	No demand, except for female domestic servants.
Mornington, 40 miles ...	No demand.
Mortlake, 151 miles ...	No demand, except for servant girls.
Mount Alexander (chief town, Fryerstown), 86 miles	No demand.
Mount Franklin (chief town, Hepburn), 84½ miles	No demand.
Mount Rouse (chief town, Penshurst), 160 miles	Good demand for ploughmen, good general farm labourers and domestic female servants, and likely to be continuous.
McIvor (chief town, Heathcote), 75 miles	No demand at present.
Narracan (chief town, Moe), 80 miles	A number of pick and shovel men will be employed next summer on the Moe Swamp drainage works.
Newham (chief town, Woodend), 49 miles	A few good farm labourers may get employment, and single female domestics in great demand.
Newstead, 92 miles ...	Farm labourers and female servants can always get employment; females used to milking preferred.
North Ovens (chief town, North Wangaratta), 147 miles	No demand.
Numurkah, 133 miles ...	Demand for sober farm labourers.
Nunawading (chief town, Box Hill), 9¼ miles	A revival in the building trade in and around Melbourne is the only thing likely to lead to an increased demand for labour.
Oakleigh, 10 miles ...	Limited demand for good female servants.
Omeo, 245 miles ...	Demand for navvies and farm labourers. Fifty to one hundred competent farm labourers would find employment.
Oxley, 153 miles ...	Farm hands with a knowledge of hop-growing, and grape culture—of the former 100; demand likely to be continuous. Married couples without encumbrance might meet with ready employment. Skilled ploughmen and general useful men in demand.
Phillip Island (chief town, San Remo), 65 miles, steamer and railway	No demand.
Portland, 227 miles ...	No demand.
Preston, 5½ miles ...	No demand.
Pyalong, 50 miles ...	No demand.
Ripon (chief town, Beaufort), 128 miles	No demand, except for female servants.
Rodney (chief town, Tatura), 110 miles	A small demand for farm labourers.
Romsey, 37 miles ...	First-class farm hands and servant girls; about 60 of each class could obtain employment at once.
Rosedale, 111 miles ...	Limited number of good road men would find employment if up to the work; also good handy ploughmen, combined with other farm labour; female servants, and married couples in few instances.
Seymour, 61 miles ...	No demand.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued*.

Name of Shire and Distance of Chief Town from Melbourne.	Remarks.
Shepparton, 112 miles ...	General demand for reliable men, especially when vineyards and orchards are bearing.
South Barwon, chief town, Belmont), 52 miles	Female servants in great demand, and married couples if willing to do a good day's work.
Springfield, 30 miles ...	Married couples used to farming and dairying would find employment on the large farms, as steady and reliable hands of this class are scarce.
St. Arnaud (chief town, Donald), 182 miles	Fifty to one hundred farm labourers would readily find employment.
Stawell, 178 miles ...	Good demand for farm labourers and persons qualified to work in orchards and vineyards.
Strathfieldsaye, 105 miles ...	Ploughmen, pick and shovel men, dairymaids, and useful servants in great demand.
Swan Hill (chief town, Kerang), 179½ miles	A great demand for good farm labourers of every kind; say 250 or 300.
Talbot, 133 miles ...	No demand.
Tambo (chief town, Bruthen), 201 miles	No demand at present.
Towong (chief town, Tallangatta), 213 miles	Female domestic servants are most in demand at good wages. A few good farm hands will find employment.
Traralgon, 97 miles ...	Limited demand for farm labourers.
Tullaroop (chief town, Maryborough), 98 miles	No demand.
Upper Yarra (chief town, Warburton), 35 miles	Axemen and rough bush carpenters always in demand. Demand will be continuous.
Walhalla, 107 miles ...	No demand.
Wannon (chief town, Coleraine), 250 miles	Farm labourers are required at harvest time.
Waranga (chief town, Rushworth), 120 miles	No demand.
Warragul, 61 miles ...	Competent tradesmen and labourers can always find employment.
Warrnambool, 160 miles ...	Farming hands and female general servants. Demand for both increasing very much.
Whittlesea, 24 miles ...	No demand.
Wimmera (chief town, Horsham), 230 miles	Demand at harvest time and in the wool season.
Wodonga, 187 miles ...	No demand.
Woorayl (chief town, Mirboo North), 109 miles	No demand.
Wyndham (chief town, Werribee), 20 miles	When the proposed irrigation works are started by the Chaffey Bros., it is expected that extra labour will be required.
Yackandandah, 200 miles ...	Plenty of labour of all kinds in the district.
Yarrawonga (chief town, Tungamah), 156 miles	Good farm labourers are much wanted, and good domestic servants. Any number of both sorts would get employment here at good wages. Married couples would be quickly engaged.
Yea, 79¾ miles ...	Farm labourers, women servants, and married couples would obtain employment readily. Limited demand for miners.

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